



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

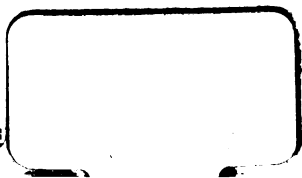
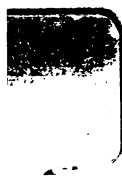
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 477301



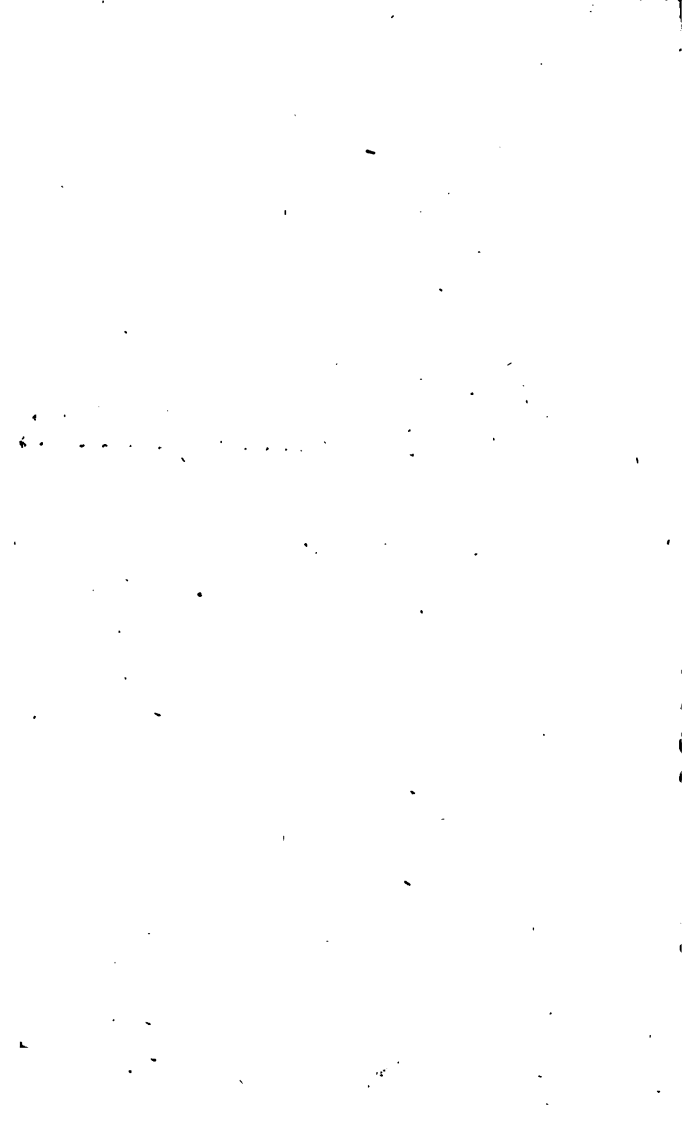
Lord Walsingham.







BIOGRAPHIA SCOTICA.







Engraved by J. Stewart from an original painting in the College Library, Edinburgh.

JOHN NAPIER
of *MERCHISTON*
Inventor of the Logarithms.

Edinburgh Published by A. Constable & Co.

BIOGRAPHIA SCOTICA;

OR

SCOTTISH

BIOGRAPHICAL

DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF

THE LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE MOST

EMINENT PERSONS

AND

REMARKABLE CHARACTERS,

NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By J. STARK.

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS.

—In the laurel'd field of finer arts,
And of bold freedom, they unequal'd shone.

THOMSON

EDINBURGH;

PRINTED BY J. STARK,

FOR ARCH. CONSTABLE AND CO. AND OGLE AND AIKMAN,
EDINBURGH; AND JOHN MURRAY, AND
R. OGLE, LONDON.

1805.

DA
758
578

TO THE
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN
OF
THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY
OF
SCOTLAND,
THE FOLLOWING FIRST ATTEMPT
AT A
BIOGRAPHIA SCOTICA
IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED,
BY THEIR MOST OBEIENT,
HUMBLE SERVANT,

J. STARK.

Edinburgh, Sept. 12. 1805.

ENTERED IN STATIONERS HALL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE circumstances which gave rise to, and the circumscribed plan which was allotted for the execution of the present Volume, have prevented its being made so complete as could be wished, or as it might otherwise have been. But, though the sketches are short, they will generally be found just ; in each, though the nicer shades may not be completely filled up, yet the outline of character will be found distinctly marked. And, should a future edition be encouraged, on a more extended scale, it is hoped, that the " Biographia Scotica " may become not altogether unworthy of the patronage of the British Public.

SCOTTISH BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A

A B E

A B E

ABERCROMBY (Sir RALPH) was born about the year 1738. His father was a respectable country gentleman residing in the county of Stirling; and Sir Ralph, after the usual course of education, was destined to follow the profession of arms. The first commission he bore was as cornet in the 2d regiment of dragoon guards, into which he entered on the 13d of May 1756. He obtained a lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 19th of February 1760; and continued in this corps till the 24th of April, when he obtained a company in the 3d regiment of horse. In this last regiment he rose to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. In November 1780, he was included in the list of brevet colonels, and next year was made colonel of the 103d, or king's Irish infantry. On the 28th of September 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Sir Ralph was employed on the continent soon after the late war broke out; and, in April 1793, he had the local rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him. He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights at Cateau; and was wounded at Niméguen. In the unfortunate retreat from Holland, in the winter of 1794, the guards, as well as the sick were left under his care, whom he conducted in the disastrous march from Deventer to Oldensall. In 1795, Sir Ralph Abercromby was appointed commander in chief of the forces in the West Indies. On his arrival at the place of his destination, he, on the 24th of March 1796, obtained possession of the island of Grenada, and soon after of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, in South America. The islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincents next fell into the hands of the British. The general having thus effected every thing which could be undertaken against the French, directed his attention to the

[REDACTED]

DIC

A D A

on the 30th of
on the 14th of
wing he was ca
he court of just
erromby disch
ant offices of
ut three year
e of duty wh
as a judge
sticiary, was
it in the sp
95. On the
himself a goo
at returned
ored, as he
ealth, thou
and appear
he appreh
these app
too soon v
tacked in
breast con
dangerou
after son
which h
yielded,
the mild
in Devon
Exmouth
still mo
than any
exhibited
periences
about tw
porary re
any mate
disease m
ces, till at
on the 17
1795.

ADAM
the order
flourished i

Spanish island of Trinidad, which he took by capitulation in February 1797. An unsuccessful attempt upon the island of Porto Rico, concluded his campaign of 1797 in the West Indies. While on this service, he was presented to the 2d or North British dragoons; in the same year he was made lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight, and afterwards still farther rewarded with the more lucrative governments of Forts George and Augustus. On his return to England, he was fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, where he laboured to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression, with a care worthy alike of the great general, and the enlightened and beneficent statesman. From that station he was called to the chief command in Scotland, where his conduct gave universal satisfaction. He was again chosen to command under his Royal Highness the duke of York, when the great enterprize against Holland was resolved upon; and by all parties it was confessed, that even victory the most decisive could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this illustrious officer, than his conduct did, in very opposite circumstances. The unfortunate result of the expedition is well known, and our hero re-

turned to his former command. He was soon afterwards sent with an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, where, after accomplishing some of the first duties of a general, in conducting the army in health and spirits, and with the requisite intelligence and supplies, to the destined scene of action, he was wounded in the thigh, in the battle of the 21st March 1801. He concealed his wound, however, until the enemy were totally routed, when he fell from his horse through loss of blood. He was conveyed from the field of battle on board of the admiral's ship, where he died seven days after, beloved by the soldiery, and regretted by his country. His remains were deposited under the castle of St. Elmo, in La Viletta, in the island of Malta. It is scarce necessary to mention, that the victory of the 21st of March turned the tide of affairs in Egypt, and led the way to the final expulsion of the French from that country.

ABERCROMBY (ALEXANDER) brother of the foregoing, was born on the 15th of October 1745. He received his education at the university of Edinburgh; and, after going through the ordinary course of classes at that university, consisting of the Latin and Greek languages, of logic, philosophy, the civil and Scots law, he was admitted an advocate in the

year 1766. Soon after his being called to the bar, he had been appointed sheriff-depute of Stirlingshire, which he, in 1780, resigned for the less lucrative and more precarious situation of depute-advocate, on the idea of the latter office being more beneficial in its consequences, and tending to advance his employment, from the opportunities it afforded him of appearing in public and criminal cases. Mr. Abercromby now rose with great rapidity in his profession, and was among the best employed barristers of his standing in Scotland. The laborious employments of his profession did not so entirely engross him as to preclude his indulging in the elegant amusements of polite literature. He was one of that society of gentlemen, who, in 1779, set on foot the periodical paper published at Edinburgh during that and the succeeding year, under the title of the "Mirror," and who afterwards gave to the world another work of a similar kind, the "Lounger," published at Edinburgh in 1785 and 1786. To these publications he was a very valuable contributor, being the author of ten papers in the Mirror, and nine in the Lounger. In 1792, when in this high and advancing situation at the bar, an offer was made to Mr. Abercromby of the appointment of judge of the court of session. That appointment accordingly took

A 2

place on the 30th of May 1792; and on the 14th of December following he was called to a seat in the court of justiciary. Lord Abercromby discharged the important offices of this station for about three years. The last piece of duty which he performed as a judge in the court of justiciary, was the northern circuit in the spring of the year 1795. On that journey he felt himself a good deal indisposed, but returned to Edinburgh, restored, as he said, to his usual health, though his altered looks and appearance strongly excited the apprehensions of his friends. These apprehensions were but too soon verified. He was attacked in summer 1795 with a breast complaint, attended with dangerous symptoms, for which, after some palliative means, to which his disorder never at all yielded, he was advised to try the milder climate of Exmouth in Devonshire. On the road to Exmouth, he was seized with still more violent symptoms than any his disorder had yet exhibited; and, though he experienced, during the space of about two months, some temporary relief, he never gained any material advantage, and the disease made progressive advances, till at last it carried him off, on the 17th day of November 1795.

ADAM, a canon regular of the order of Premonstratenses, flourished in the 12th century.

in their composition, that they have been allowed, by the best judges, sufficient of themselves to establish his fame unrivalled as an artist. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel in his stomach; and his remains were deposited in the south side of Westminster Abbey.

ADAM (JAMES), architect, brother of the foregoing, died October 20, 1794. Before the reform of the Board of Works, by Mr. Burke's bill, Mr. Adam held the office of architect to his majesty. The Adelphi buildings and Portland Place, in London, are monuments of his taste and abilities in his profession.

ADAMSON (PATRICK), archbishop of St Andrews, was born at Perth in the year 1536. Here he received the rudiments of his education; and he afterwards studied philosophy, and took his degree of master of arts, at the university of St Andrews. In the year 1566 he set out for Paris, as tutor to a young gentleman, where he stayed some months, and then retired to Bourges. He was in this city during the massacre at Paris; and lived concealed for seven months at a public house, the humane master of which, though upwards of 70 years of age, was, from the circumstance being discovered, thrown from the top of the house, and had his brains dashed out, for his charity to

in their composition, that they have been allowed, by the best judges, sufficient of themselves to establish his fame unrivalled as an artist. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel in his stomach; and his remains were deposited in the south side of Westminster Abbey.

ADAM (JAMES), architect, brother of the foregoing, died October 20, 1794. Before the reform of the Board of Works, by Mr. Burke's bill, Mr. Adam held the office of architect to his majesty. The Adelphi buildings and Portland Place, in London, are monuments of his taste and abilities in his profession.

ADAMSON (PATRICK), archbishop of St Andrews, was born at Perth in the year 1536. Here he received the rudiments of his education; and he afterwards studied philosophy, and took his degree of master of arts, at the university of St Andrews. In the year 1566 he set out for Paris, as tutor to a young gentleman, where he stayed some months, and then retired to Bourges. He was in this city during the massacre at Paris; and lived concealed for seven months at a public house, the humane master of which, though upwards of 70 years of age, was, from the circumstance being discovered, thrown from the top of the house, and had his brains dashed out, for his charity to

heretics! In 1573 Adamson returned to Scotland. The Earl of Morton, then regent, on the death of bishop Douglas, promoted him to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews; a dignity which brought upon him great trouble and uneasiness, from the clamours of the Presbyterian party. Archbishop Adamson resided for some years at the court of queen Elizabeth, as ambassador from king James VI. In 1584 he was recalled; and the presbyterian party being still very violent against him, he was excommunicated by a provincial synod held at St. Andrews in April 1586. The bishop appealed from this sentence to the king and the states, but this availed him little; and a paper having been given in at the next general assembly containing his submission, he was absolved from the sentence of excommunication. Besides other literary labours, he turned the book of Job, the Lamentation of Jeremiah, and the Revelation of St. John, into Latin verse. The revenues of his see having, upon his disgrace, been given by the king to the duke of Lennox, he died, in 1591, in a state of indigence, unsuitable to his own worth, or to the high characters in which he had figured.

AIKMAN (WILLIAM), an eminent Scottish painter, was born in 1682, and died in 1731. The celebrated poets, Thomson,

Mallet, and Allan Ramsay, were his intimate friends, and severally wrote verses to his memory.

AIDAN, a famous Scottish bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in the 7th century, who was employed by Oswald, king of Northumberland, in the conversion of the English, in which he was very successful. He died in 651.

ALES (ALEXANDER), a celebrated divine of the confession of Augsburg, was born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1500. He had made a considerable progress in school divinity, and early entered the lists against Luther. Afterwards he had a share in the opposition which Mr. Patrick Hamilton sustained from the ecclesiastics, in consequence of the new faith he had imbibed at Marpurgh. But Mr. Hamilton, partly by his discourse, and especially by the constancy he shewed at the stake when Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews cruelly caused him to be burnt, soon made Ales waver in his opinions, insomuch that, retiring to Germany, he became a convert to the Protestant religion. He was appointed professor of divinity at Francfort upon the Oder, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he died in March 1565. He wrote a commentary on St. John, on the Epistles to Timothy, and on the Psalms.

ALEXANDER I, king of Scotland, succeeded his brother

ALE

Edgar in 1106; and died at Stirling in 1124, after a peaceful reign of eighteen years.

ALEXANDER II, king of Scotland, succeeded his father William in 1213, at 16 years of age. He made an expedition into England to oppose the tyranny of king John, who returned the visit, and was offered battle by Alexander, but refused it. He took from Henry III. the city of Carlisle, which was afterwards exchanged for Berwick. Alexander died in 1249, in the 51st year of his age, and 35th of his reign, and left as his successor his son

ALEXANDER III, who was crowned king of Scotland in 1249. The Cumines, lords of Buchan, took arms against him, and, taking him prisoner, confined him at Stirling; but he was speedily released by his subjects. He married the daughter of Henry III. king of England. After a long reign of 42 years, he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, on the 10th of April 1290. The spot where this fatal accident occurred, though marked by no monument, is still pointed out: it is situated on the coast of Fife, on a bank close by the sea, about half way between the town of Burntisland, and the creek of Pettycur.

ALEXANDER (WILLIAM), earl of Stirling, an eminent poet and statesman in the reigns of James VI. and

ALL

Charles I, was born in 1580. In 1607 he published some dramatic pieces, intituled "The Monarchic Tragedies," dedicated to king James. After this he is said to have written a supplement to complete the third part of sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia; and in 1613 he produced a poem called "Dromeday, or the great day of Judgment." His poetry, for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived. His "Recreation of the Muses" was printed in folio in 1617, to which is prefixed his portrait by Marshall, esteemed the best of that artist's works. In 1626 he was made secretary of state for Scotland; was created first viscount and then earl of Stirling; and died in 1640.

ALLAN (DAVID), a celebrated Scottish painter. He received the rudiments of his art in the Academy of Painting instituted and carried on for a considerable time by Mess. Foulis in Glasgow. From thence he went to Italy, where he spent many years in unremitting application to the study of the great models of antiquity. At Rome, in the year 1773, he gained the prize medal given by the academy of St. Luke for the best specimen of historical composition; and it is believed he was the only Scotsman, (Mr. Gavin Hamilton excepted) who has ever obtained that honour.

AND

Soon after his return to his native country, he was appointed director and master of the academy established at Edinburgh by the honourable board of trustees for manufactures and improvements, for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of the principles of the fine arts, and elegance of design in the various manufactures and works which require to be figured and ornamented; a charge for which he was peculiarly well qualified, by the extensive knowledge he possessed of every branch of the art. His admirable talents for composition, the truth with which he delineated nature, and the characteristic humour that distinguished his pictures, drawings, and etchings, are not exceeded by any artist in Britain. In private life, his character was marked by the strictest honour and integrity, his manners were gentle, unassuming, and obliging; and he will be long remembered, and his loss regretted, by every one who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship. Mr. Allan died August 6, 1796.

ANDERSON (Dr. JAMES), author of the "Royal Genealogies" and "Diplomata Scotizæ," was for many years minister of the Scots presbyterian church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly. The latter of these works being left imperfect by the author's death, which happened May 28, 1739, was finished by the late Mr. Thomas Ruddiman,

ARB

ANDERSON (ADAM), brother of the foregoing, was for forty years a clerk in the South Sea house, and at length was appointed chief clerk of the stock and new annuities, which office he retained till his death. He was one of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, and one of the court of assistants of the Scots corporation in London. In 1762 he published his "Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce," a work replete with useful information. Mr Anderson died, January 10, 1775.

ARBUTHNOT (ALEXANDER), principal of the university of Aberdeen in the reign of James VI, was born in the year 1538. He wrote "Orationes de origine et dignitate juris," printed at Edinburgh 1572, in 4to. His cotemporary, Thomas Maitland, wrote a copy of Latin verses on the publication of this book. Principal Arbuthnot died in 1583, in the 45th year of his age, and was buried in the College Church of Aberdeen.

ARBUTHNOT (Dr JOHN), a celebrated wit and physician in the reign of queen Anne. He was born in Kincardineshire, near Montrose, and was educated at Aberdeen, where he received his degree in physic. His father was an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of Ar-

buthnot. On his removal to London, his uncommon learning, and facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees into extensive practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom when prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance. His advice was successful; and his highness, recovering, employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne in 1709, and admitted a member of the royal college of physicians, as he had been some years of the royal society, of London. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents, procured him an intimate correspondence and friendship with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell. In 1727 he published "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and measures," in 4to. In 1732, his "Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the choice of them," &c. which was followed the year after by the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." He was apparently led to the subject of these last treatises, by the consideration of his own case, an asthma, which, gradually increasing with his years, became shortly after desperate and incurable. In 1734 he retired to

Hampstead, in hopes of finding some small relief for this affliction; but he died at his house in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, in February 1735. His letter to Pope, written as it were upon his death-bed, and which no one can read without the tenderest emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm retrospect of an uninterrupted series of virtue. "I have nothing" he says, "to repay my friends with at present but prayers and good wishes. I have the satisfaction to find that I am as officiously served by my friends, as he that has thousands to leave in legacies; besides the assurance of their sincerity. God Almighty has made my bodily distress as easy as a thing of that nature can be. I have found some relief, at least sometimes, from the air of this place. My nights are bad, but many poor creatures have worse. As for you, my good friend, I think, since our first acquaintance, there have not been any of those little suspicions or jealousies, that often affect the sincerest friendships: I am sure, not on my side. I must be so sincere as to own, that though I could not help valuing you for those talents which the world prizes, yet they were not the foundation of my friendship; they were quite of another sort; nor shall

at present offend you by enumerating them : And I make it my last request, that you will continue that noble disdain and abhorrence of vice which you seem naturally endued with, but still with a due regard to your own safety ; and study more to reform than chastise, though the one cannot be effected without the other. A recovery in my case, and at my age, is impossible ; the kindest wish of my friends is Euthanasia."

ARGYLE, (Dukes of). See Campbell.

ARMSTRONG (Dr. JOHN) was born in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He completed his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in physic, on the 4th of February 1732. Like Akenside, another poet and physician, he never arrived at much practice. In 1735 he wrote a little humorous fugitive pamphlet, intitled, "An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic ; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the Practice of Physic, as it is managed by a certain illustrious Society. As also an Epistle from Usbek the Persian to Joshua Ward, Esq." This piece contains much drollery, and in the dialogue the author has caught the very spirit of Lucian. In 1737 he published "A Synopsis of the History

and Cure of Venereal Diseases," 8vo. This was soon followed by the "Economy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but is too strongly tinctured with the licentiousness of Ovid. It has been observed of Dr. Armstrong, that his works have great inequalities : some of them being possessed of every requisite to be sought after in the most perfect compositions, while others can hardly be considered as superior to the productions of mediocrity. "The Art of Preserving Health," however, his best performance, was published in 1744, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the first British writers. In 1746 Dr. Armstrong was appointed one of the physicians to the hospital for lame and sick soldiers behind Buckingham house. In 1751 he published his poem on "Benevolence ;" and in 1753 "Taste, an epistle to a young Critic." In 1758 appeared "Sketches, or Essays on various subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Esq. in two parts." In this production, which possesses much humour and knowledge of the world, and which had a remarkably rapid sale, he is supposed to have been assisted by Mr. Wilkes. In 1760 he had the honour of being appointed physician to the army in Germany ; where, in 1761, he wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes of Aylesbury, Esq." In

this poem he wantonly hazarded a reflection on Churchill, which drew on him the serpent toothed vengeance of that severest of satirists. In 1770 Dr. Armstrong published a collection of "Miscellanies," in 2 volumes. In 1771 he published "A short Ramble through some parts of France and Italy, by Launcelot Temple;" and in 1773, in his own name, a quarto pamphlet, under the title of "Medical Essays." In this pamphlet, he accounts for his not having such extensive practice as some of his brethren, from his not being qualified to employ the usual means, from a ticklish state of spirits, and a distempered excess of sensibility. He complains much of the behaviour of some of his brethren, of the herd of critics, and particularly of the reviewers. Dr. Armstrong died in September 1779; and to the no small surprise of his friends, left behind him more than 300*l.* saved out of a very moderate income, arising principally from his half pay.

ARMSTRONG (JOHN) was born at Leith in 1771. He received the rudiments of classical knowledge at the grammar school of Leith, and afterwards pursued his studies at the college of Edinburgh, where he was honoured with the degree of master of arts. From his earliest years poetry was his chief enjoyment; and at the age

of eighteen he published a volume at Edinburgh under the title of "Juvenile Poems," some of which met with considerable approbation. In this publication he also inserted an "Essay on the best means of punishing and preventing Crimes," for which, in January 1789, a few months before, he had received the gold prize medal, given by the Edinburgh Pantheon Society, for the best specimen of prose composition. Some time previous to this, he had entered himself at the divinity hall, and had gone through the greatest part of the exercises necessary to qualify him to become a preacher in the church of Scotland. In 1790 he went to London, and, to procure a subsistence, engaged as a writer in one of the daily papers, at a small weekly salary. His reputation in this line gradually increased, and he was solicited to accept newspaper engagements on more liberal terms than had ever before been offered. He still retained his taste for poetry, and in 1791 he published a collection of "Sonnets from Shakespeare;" many of which had previously appeared, and been highly approved, in a separate form, under the signature of Albert. While in London, he occasionally occupied the pulpits of some of the most respectable dissenting clergymen; and for a considerable time preached regularly every Sunday after-

noon to the congregation in Monkwell Street. Mr. Armstrong died on July 21, 1797, about a month after he had completed the 26th year of his age.

ARMSTRONG (ARCHIE) of facetious memory, was born in the parish of Langholm in Roxburghshire. After having long distinguished himself as a most dexterous sheep-stealer, and when Eskdale became too hot for him, on account of his nefarious practices, he crept into notice about court, and, being full of pleasantry, was promoted by James VI. to the office of his majesty's jester. In this capacity he attended the court to London, on the accession of James to the English throne: but although the fashion of the times allowed to the king's jester almost unlimited freedoms, such was the poignancy of Archie's wit, that archbishop Laud and others who had smarted under it, thought it worth while to procure his dismissal. The subsequent fate of poor Archie is not recorded.

AYTON (Sir ROBERT), a Scottish poet in the beginning of the 17th century. Some of his pieces are preserved in the first volume of the "*Delitæ Poetarum Scotorum*."

AYTON (WILLIAM), superintendent of his majesty's gardens at Kew, and author of the "*Hortus Kewensis*," was born in the parish of Bothwell in Lanarkshire. He early ap-

plied himself to the study of botany, to which he soon became ardently attached. In 1754 he resolved to try his fortune in England. Here his merit did not long remain unrewarded. In 1759 he was selected by his present majesty to form a botanical garden at Kew. Under royal encouragement, and in an employment exactly suited to his taste, Mr Ayton laboured for thirty-four years, collecting from every corner of Britain, and from the remotest climes, every rare and curious production of the vegetable creation. How far he succeeded in a task so arduous, but to him so delightful, the present highly finished state and botanical riches of Kew gardens; the unanimous approbation of the best judges of botanical science; and the accurate description given by himself; are the best testimonies. In him the gentleman and the Christian were happily united. By his patronage, multitudes with their families are now comfortably settled in the world. Placed in the highest sphere of his employment, he acquired and retained the approbation of all ranks. He was honoured with very particular marks of the bounty and favour of his royal master, our present king. His name and fame extended to every quarter of the globe; proved passports to distant kingdoms; and his recommendations were sufficient in-

AYT

roductions to men of science in foreign countries. He published "*Hortus Kewensis*" in 3 vols. 8vo, or a "descriptive catalogue of the plants growing in Kew gardens; recording at the same time the date of the introduction of each exotic plant, and the name of the person by whom it was first cultivated in Britain.

AYT

Mr. Ayton has emphatically been styled the *Scottish Linnaeus*; and it is certain that from him the younger Linnaeus received, when in England, no small improvement. He died at Kew, February 19, 1793. His son succeeded to his charge, and continues to hold it with much approbation.

B

BAI

BAILLIE (ROBERT), a presbyterian divine in the church of Scotland, was born at Glasgow in the year 1599. He was educated in the university of his native city under the direction of Mr Sharp, who was at that time at the head of the college there. After Mr. Baillie had taken his degree in arts, he turned his thoughts to the study of divinity; and in 1622, having received orders from archbishop Law, he was chosen a regent of philosophy in the university of Glasgow. In 1640, he was sent by the covenanting lords to London, to draw up an accusation against Dr. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, for the innovations he had obtruded upon the church of Scotland. He returned to his own country in 1642; but in 1643 he was chosen one of the commissioners of the church of Scotland to the assembly of

BAI

divines at Westminster. After the restoration of king Charles II, Mr. Baillie was, in 1661, by the interest of the earl of Lauderdale, made principal of the university of Glasgow. He died in July 1662.

BAIRD (PATRICK) was lieutenant of the Gloucester, when she circumnavigated the world under commodore Anson. He was afterwards appointed commander of the Fly sloop, in which he maintained a very gallant encounter with a French privateer of superior force, and received a dangerous wound. He was next appointed captain of the Rainbow and the Portland. He was one of the witnesses on the trial of Admiral Byng. It is said, that when the court asked his opinion with respect to the practicability of throwing succours into Minorca, he replied, with a roughness

peculiar to him, "If I had been ordered to throw relief into hell, I would at least have attempted it." Soon after this he was promoted to the *Defiance* of 60 guns. In 1759 he served in the Channel fleet, under sir Edward Hawke. Being afterwards ordered to the West Indies, he died at sea, on his return from thence, in 1761.

BALFOUR (Sir JAMES) was born about the beginning of the 17th century. After completing the ordinary course of education, he went abroad. On his return home, the national history, and antiquities became the objects of his study and attention; and by the recommendation of George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul, he was raised by Charles I. to the office of Lyon King at Arms. He collected many manuscripts relative to heraldry and history, and wrote others, of which some are preserved in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh.

BALFOUR (Sir ANDREW), brother of the foregoing, was born in the year 1630. After acquiring the elementary branches of learning, he was sent to St. Andrews; and his inclinations leading him to medicine as a profession, he went abroad to improve himself in medical studies. After spending fifteen years in travelling, he returned to St. Andrews, and commenced practice as a physician. Soon after he came to Edinburgh, where he

arranged his valuable library, and formed a museum of his numerous rarities. He likewise, in concert with Patrick Murray of Livingston, formed the plan for a botanic garden at Edinburgh. In consequence of this plan, a square piece of ground was fixed upon, called the Trinity garden, being in the immediate vicinity of the Trinity House and College church, and Mr. James Sutherland, an experienced botanist, was engaged as head gardener. Mr. Balfour was rapidly advanced to honours and emoluments, being successively appointed physician to king Charles II, created knight baronet, and elected to the chair of the royal college of physicians. He died in the beginning of the year 1694.

BALLENDEN (Sir JOHN), an elegant Scottish writer of the 16th century. Where he was educated we are not informed; but from one of his poems we learn, that in his youth he had some employment in the court of king James V, and that he was in great favour with that prince. Ballenden is generally esteemed one of the best Scottish poets of that age. He likewise translated into the Scots language, "The History and Chronicles of Scotland of Hector Boetius," which was extremely well received, both in Scotland and England. He died at Rome in 1550.

BALLIOL (JOHN), lord of

Galloway, was raised to the throne of Scotland by the award of Edward I. and the English parliament, in the year 1292. But having attempted to shake off the feudal yoke, and to assert the independence of his country, he was defeated and deposed by Edward, in 1296.

BALLIOL (EDWARD), son of the foregoing, acquired, by the arms of the English, a temporary sovereignty in Scotland during the minority of David Bruce. He had himself crowned at Scone in 1332; but the partisans of the son of their favourite king soon retrieved their affairs, and Edward Balliol was forced to seek an asylum in the English court, where he afterwards lived in a pitiful dependence.

BALNAVES (HENRY), a protestant divine, born in the county of Fife in the reign of James V, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He went afterwards to France in order to finish his studies; and, returning to Scotland, was admitted into the family of the Earl of Arran, who at that time governed the kingdom, but was afterwards dismissed for having embraced the protestant religion. In 1564 Balnaves joined the murderers of Cardinal Beaton; and while that party was besieged in the castle of St. Andrews, he was sent to England, from whence he brought them a considerable supply of provisions and money; but being at

last obliged to surrender to the French, he was sent, with the rest of the garrison, to France. He returned to Scotland about the year 1559; and, having joined the confederated lords, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the duke of Norfolk, the commissioner of queen Elizabeth. In 1563 he was made one of the lords of session, and was appointed by the general assembly, with other learned men, to revise the book of discipline. He wrote "A Treatise concerning Justification," and a "Catechism or Confession of Faith." He died at Edinburgh in 1579.

BARBOUR (JOHN), archdeacon of Aberdeen, was born, according to Lord Hailes, about the year 1316. He wrote the History of king Robert Bruce, in an heroic poem, a work of high merit, and which will not suffer by comparison with any of the productions of his poetical cotemporaries. As an historical narrative, it is remarkable for its veracity, and contains a great many facts and anecdotes omitted by other historians. Barbour died in 1396.

BARCLAY (WILLIAM), a learned civilian, was born in Aberdeenshire in the year 1541. He spent the early part of his life, and much of his fortune, at the court of Mary, queen of Scots, from whose favour he expected preferment. In 1573 he went over to France, and at

Bourges commenced student of civil law under the famous Cujacius. Having continued some years in that seminary, he took a doctor's degree, and was soon after appointed professor of civil law in the university of Pont-a-Mousson, then first founded by the duke of Lorraine. Having parted with his patron, Barclay embarked for Britain, where king James I, who had now succeeded to the two crowns, offered him considerable preferment, provided he would become a member of the church of England. Not choosing, however, to comply with this, he returned to France in 1604, and, soon after his arrival was appointed professor of civil law in the university of Angers, where he died the year following, and was buried in the Franciscan church. He was esteemed a learned civilian, and wrote elaborately in defence of the divine right of kings, in answer to Buchanan and others.

BARCLAY (JOHN), son of the former, was a great favourite of the jesuits, who used all their efforts to induce him to enter into their society. These efforts, however, were unsuccessful. He published many works, of which the chief is his "Argenis," which has gone through many editions, and has been translated into most of the European languages. He died at Rome, in 1621, while his *Argenis* was printing at Paris.

BARCLAY (ROBERT), an eminent writer among the Quakers, was born at Edinburgh in 1648. In 1676, his famous "Apology for the Quakers" was published in Latin at Amsterdam, in 4to. He translated it, however, into English, and published it in 1678. This work is addressed to Charles II, and the manner he expresses himself to his majesty is very remarkable. Among many other extraordinary passages we meet with the following: "There is nobody in the world who can so experimentally testify of God's providence and goodness; neither is there any who rules so many free people, so many true Christians; which thing renders thy government more honourable, thyself more considerable, than the accession of many nations filled with slavish and superstitious souls. Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished thy native country, to be over-ruled as well as to rule and sit upon the throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man: if, after all these warnings and advertisements, thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress and give up thyself to follow low lust and vanity, surely great

B A R

will be thy condemnation." He did great service to his sect, by his writings, over all Europe. He died at Ury on the 3d of October 1690.

BARRY (THOMAS), Provost of Bothwell, author of a Latin poem on the battle of Otterburn, fought in 1388.

BASSANTIN (JAMES), an astronomer of considerable merit, was the son of the Laird of Bassantine in Merse, and was born in the reign of James IV. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, travelled through Germany and Italy, and then fixed his abode in the university of Paris, where he taught mathematics with great applause. Having acquired some fortune in this occupation, he returned to Scotland in 1562, where he died in the year 1568. His works shew him to have been no contemptible astronomer, considering the times; but, like most of the mathematicians of that age, he was not a little addicted to judicial astrology.

BAXTER (ANDREW), a writer in metaphysics and natural philosophy, was born in 1686 at Aberdeen, where he received his education at King's College. His principal employment was that of a private tutor. His celebrated work, "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," was first published in 4to, and has been several times reprinted. Bishop War-

B E A

burton calls it "the most finished book of the kind that the present times have produced." Baxter drew up for his pupils a piece intitled "Matho; sive Cosmotheoria Puerilis, Dialogus," &c. which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and published in English, 2 vols. 8vo, 1745. He died in 1750, after suffering for a length of time, with the greatest fortitude, a complication of the most painful disorders.

BAXTER (WILLIAM), an eminent critic and grammarian, nephew to the foregoing, was born in 1650, and died in 1723. He published excellent editions of "Anacreon" and "Horace," was author of a "Latin Grammar," 1679, and of a "Glossary of the Roman Antiquities," which, however, goes no farther than the letter A, and was printed in 1726.

BEATON (DAVID), archbishop of St. Andrews, and a member of the Sacred College of the Roman church, was born in 1494. He was raised to the dignity of cardinal by Pope Paul III; and being employed by James V. in negotiating his marriage at the court of France, he was there consecrated bishop of Mirepoix. Soon after his instalment as archbishop of St. Andrews, he foolishly and cruelly promoted a furious persecution of the reformers in Scotland. The king's death, put a stop for a time to his arbitrary pro-

tealings, he being then excluded from affairs of government and disgraced. He raised, however, so strong a party, that, upon the coronation of the young queen, Mary, he was admitted of the council, made chancellor, and procured a commission as legate *a latere* from the court of Rome. He now began to renew his persecution of heretics; and, among the rest, of the famous Protestant preacher George Wishart, whose sufferings at the stake the cardinal is said to have viewed from his window in the castle of St. Andrew's, with apparent exultation. He was shortly after this assassinated in his own chamber by Norman Lesly, at the head of a party of enthusiastic and infatuated reformers, on the 29th of May 1546.

BEATTIE (Dr. JAMES) was born in the year 1735. His father was a small farmer in the county of Kincardine. After young Beattie had finished his education at the county school, he was sent to the college of New Aberdeen. In the interval of the college sessions, he was employed in teaching a school at Alloa in Clackmannanshire. In this situation, and in others similar to it, he increased his acquaintance with the principles of grammar, and acquired that accurate and classical knowledge, for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. Mr. Beattie af-

terwards taught a school in his native county of Kincardine; and some time after he became assistant to the master of the grammar school of Aberdeen. In this situation an intimacy commenced betwixt the assistant and the daughter of the schoolmaster, which soon ripened into a mutual affection, and in the end occasioned their marriage. It is probable that, at this time, his "wishes had not learnt to stray" much beyond the humble ambition of succeeding to his father-in-law as master of the grammar school. Notwithstanding the severe duties which must be daily performed by a schoolmaster, and the tendency which going daily through the same irksome task must have in freezing the flow of the imagination, Mr. Beattie continued to be still smitten with the love of song; poetry was the darling pursuit of his heart, and it insinuated itself deeper and deeper into his affections. He now thought of committing some of his productions to the world; and in 1760 he published a volume of original poems and translations. In 1765 appeared another poem of his, intituled "The Judgment of Paris." He was then about twenty-five years of age: his poetical talent was not fully concocted; and though these specimens possessed a considerable degree of poetical merit, and were well received, yet the

author has since repented of appearing so early as a poet before the public, and has omitted the greater number of them in a late edition of his poems. Mr. Beattie had now acquired some poetical reputation. He was known to be possessed of learning: his studious disposition continually urged him to acquire more: he was entitled to be raised above the drudgery of teaching children; and through the influence of the earl of Errol, he was elected a professor in that college where he himself had been a student. An active and penetrating mind will at all times discover excellent subjects on which to exercise its powers; but this was a period fruitful in investigation, and especially of those subjects which more particularly belonged to Mr. Beattie's sphere of study in the university. The philosophy of mind was the fashionable pursuit, and had been treated by several eminent authors, and in particular by Mr. Hume. The opinions of this writer, and his conclusions on the subjects of his research, were characterised by a boldness which had seldom been equalled in any country, and never in Scotland. But though Hume's reasonings led to the most boundless scepticism, and were so opposite to the sober spirit of thinking previously cherished in Scotland; yet such were the acuteness of his powers, and the

ingenuity of his logical inductions, that he had become the leader of a new school, and formed the opinions of those who had formerly belonged to a more temperate philosophy. The abettors of the old systems were alarmed at his conclusions; they grieved to see such dangerous notions acquire so extensive an influence; they were anxious for what appeared to them to be the cause of truth and sound philosophy, and directed all their powers to confute the reasonings, and to overturn the positions, of this mighty opponent. Dr. Reid had already begun the attack, in 1764, in his excellent "Inquiry into the Human Mind;" and Mr. Beattie published his "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," in the year 1770. The popularity which the Essay on Truth obtained for its author, was very extensive; and he received from government an annual pension of 200*l*. Among his brethren at home he was highly respected; and whenever he visited London, his company was courted by persons of illustrious rank; by all who were celebrated for literature, or venerable in the church. In the year 1771 appeared the first book of "The Minstrel, or the Progress of Genius," which was followed by the second book in 1774. About this time he was honoured

With the degree of doctor of Laws by the Marischal college. For some years subsequent to this period, Dr. Beattie was chiefly engaged in professional studies, in composing prelections for the instruction of his pupils, and in discharging the various duties which his station in the university required of him. Many of these prelections were written for, and previously read in, a private society in the university of Aberdeen, composed of the several professors. - In 1783, Dr Beattie published in one volume 4to his "Dissertations Moral and Critical." These dissertations contained the substance of a course of lectures, which he had originally read in his class for moral philosophy. "The Evidences of the Christian Religion," in two small volumes, appeared three years after the dissertations. Dr. Beattie was induced to publish this work, by the advice of his friend Dr Porteous, bishop of London. In the year 1787, his eldest son, James Hay Beattie, was appointed his assistant as professor of moral philosophy and logic; but he did not long enjoy this office, for he fell into a lingering disorder in the month of November 1789. and died in the same month of the following year. Dr Beattie's mind received a shock by the death of this darling son, from which he never recovered. He was now declining into

years; his faculties both of body and mind were much exhausted by a life of continual study; and we are not to be surprised, if subsequent to this event he never displayed that activity which had formerly characterized his studies and intellectual ambition. In the year 1796, by the death of his younger son, Mr. Montagu Beattie, and some other domestic calamities, this melancholy state of mind was greatly increased. Dr. Beattie died on the 18th of August 1803. When the philosophical works of this author shall have given place to others, and be almost forgotten, his "Minstrel," his "Odes to Retirement and Hope," and his "Hermit," will be read with tears of rapture, while a taste for poetry prevails.

BEATTIE (JAMES HAY), son of the preceding, was born in Aberdeen, November 6, 1768. In the early history of this ingenious young man, the following fact, related by his father, is too remarkable to pass unnoticed: "He had reached his fifth or sixth year, knew the alphabet, and could read a little; but had received no particular information with respect to the Author of his being: because I thought he could not yet understand such information; and because I had learned from my own experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the

faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould with my finger the three initial letters of his name; and, sowing garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after, he came running up to me, and with astonishment in his countenance told me, that his name was growing in the garden. I smiled at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. Yes, said I carelessly, I see it is so; but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance: and I went away. He followed me, and, taking hold of my coat, said, with some earnestness, it could not be mere chance; for that somebody must have contrived matters so as to produce it.— So you think, I said, that what appears so regular as the letters of your name cannot be by chance. Yes, said he, with firmness, I think so. Look at yourself, I replied, and consider your hand and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said, they were. Came you then hither, said I, by chance? No, he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And who is that something, I asked? He said, he did not

know. I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw, that his reason taught him, (though he could not so express it) that what begins to be must have a cause, and that what is formed with regularity must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the Great Being who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forgot either it, or the circumstance that introduced it." Having received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Aberdeen, he was entered, at the age of thirteen, a student in the Marischal college, and was admitted to the degree of master of arts in 1786. In June 1787, upon the recommendation of the university of Marischal college, he was appointed by his majesty assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic. In this character he acquitted himself to universal satisfaction; and, by his presence of mind, and ready recollection, he satisfied his audience, that, though young, he was abundantly qualified to instruct them. To the writing of verses he early paid particular attention; and, had not death put a period so soon to his life, might have obtained a place, not the least considerable, among the writers.

BEL

Of English poetry. In the night of the 30th November 1789, he was suddenly seized with a violent fit of fever; but before morning a perspiration ensued, which freed him from the fever, but left him weak and languid. This must be considered as the end of his literary career; for though he lived almost a year longer, he was never after able to engage in study that required energy of mind. His health, from this period, continued daily declining, till November 1790, on the 19th of which month he expired, in the 22d year of his age. Over his grave, in the church-yard of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, is erected a monument to his memory; and his poetical pieces were published by his afflicted father, with a narrative of his life and character, in 1799.

BELL (Dr. GEORGE), was born in the county of Dumfries, in 1755. After receiving the rudiments of classical education at the grammar school of Anan, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he continued for one session. In 1771 he was removed to Edinburgh, at which university he continued till the summer of the year 1777, when he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. Soon after his graduation Dr. Bell removed from Edinburgh to London, and after a winter's residence there he passed over into France. In 1778 he returned to Scotland.

BEL

Some part of that and the succeeding winter he spent in Edinburgh, and, during the rest of his time, he in general lived with his mother and sisters at his paternal estate. While there, besides the gratis exercise of his profession among his friends and neighbours, he was much engaged in the study of the French and Roman classics, and particularly of the works of Virgil, of whom he was a passionate admirer. In this interval, he composed two MSS. volumes of criticism on the *Æneid*. In the spring of the year 1780, he settled as a physician at Berwick on Tweed, and in less than a year he fell into the first practice in that quarter. But it having been represented to him that he might have a larger field for the exercise of his professional talents at Manchester, he removed thither in the month of March 1781. Dr. Bell died in February 1784.

BELLENDEN (WILLIAM), a celebrated author, was, in 1602, professor of humanity at Edinburgh, and master of the requests to James I, who had so high an esteem for him, that he enabled him to live in easy circumstances at Paris, where he wrote "*De Statu prisci Orbis in Religione, Re Politica, et Literis.*" This was dedicated to Charles, prince of Scotland and Wales, and to his brother Henry. Bellenden wrote another work, published

after his death, "De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum," whom he conceives to be Cicero, Seneca, and the elder Pliny. Dr. Middleton has been charged with borrowing, not only the matter, but the arrangement of his "Life of Cicero," from Belenden, without the least acknowledgement.

BINNOCK (WILLIAM), a peasant in the reign of king Robert Bruce, who, concealing eight men in a load of hay, surprised and took the castle of Linlithgow from the English in 1311.

B L A C K (Dr. JOSEPH), professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, and the celebrated discoverer of *latent heat* and *fixed air*, though of Scottish descent, was born in France in 1728, his father being engaged in the wine trade in that country. At the age of twelve young Black was sent from France to Belfast in Ireland to receive the rudiments of his education. About the year 1747 he entered to the university of Glasgow, where Dr. Cullen was then professor of chemistry. Mr. Black soon attracted the notice, and was honoured with the friendship of this eminent man: in short, he became Dr. Cullen's assistant in all his chemical operations, and Mr. Black's experiments were often mentioned by the professor in his lecture as good authority. In 1750 Mr. Black removed from Glasgow

to Edinburgh, to finish his studies in the most celebrated medical school then in Europe. Here, in 1753, he took the degree of doctor of medicine, publishing as his inaugural essay on that occasion his celebrated discovery respecting *fixed air*, (or carbonic acid gas), the removal of which he now first shewed to be the true cause of the causticity of quicklime, &c. There can be no doubt that this discovery, together with that of *latent heat*, laid the foundation of modern pneumatic chemistry, which has opened to the investigation of the philosopher a *fourth kingdom of nature*,—the *gaseous kingdom*. Shortly after he received his degree, he was appointed to the chemical chair at Glasgow, on the removal of Dr. Cullen to Edinburgh. Here he possessed the esteem and regard of all whose regard was worth the possessing. One of his favourite pupils here, was Mr. Watt of Birmingham, the deservedly famed inventor of that most admirable and powerful machine, the improved steam-engine. In 1766 Dr. Black was called from Glasgow to fill the chemical chair in the university of Edinburgh. With what applause he long continued to fulfil the duties of this station, it is surely unnecessary to state. Indeed, he devoted almost his whole time to the communications which his pupils had a right to expect from him. A

verse from ostentation, he peculiarly disliked appearing as an author. Besides his inaugural thesis, and his "Experiments on Magnesia, quicklime, and other Alkaline Substances," printed soon after, he published no separate work. He wrote, however, one paper in the philosophical Transactions of London for 1774, intituled, "Observations on the more ready freezing of water that has been boiled;" and another in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, intituled, "Analysis of the waters of some boiling springs in Iceland." On the 26th of November 1799, this eminent philosopher expired, without any convulsion, shock, or stupor, to announce or retard the approach of death. Being at table with his usual fare, some bread, a few prunes, and a measured quantity of milk, and having the sup in his hand when the last stroke of his pulse was to be given, he had set it down on his knees, which were joined together, and kept it steady in his hand, in the manner of a person perfectly at ease; and in this attitude expired, without spilling a drop, and without a writhe in his countenance,—as if an experiment had been wanted, to show to his friends the facility with which he departed. Dr. Black was a stranger to the feeling of a husband and a father, having never been married; but he

long enjoyed the tender and affectionate regard of parents, whom he loved and revered; and, among his numerous acquaintance, he never lost a friend but by the stroke of mortality. Since his death, his "Lectures on Chemistry" have been published from his notes, in two vols. 4to, by his faithful friend and eminent colleague Dr. Robison, late professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

BLACKLOCK (Dr. THOMAS), an eminent poet and divine, was born at Annan in 1721. Young Blacklock, before he was six months old, was totally deprived of his sight by the small-pox. His father being killed by an accident, Mr. Blacklock, about his twentieth year, was sent for to Edinburgh by Dr. Stevenson, a man of taste, and a physician in that city, who had the goodness to supply him with every thing necessary for his attending the university. Mr. Blacklock accordingly studied at Edinburgh ten years; in which time he not only acquired great knowledge in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, but made a considerable progress also in the sciences. What was still more extraordinary, he attained great excellence in poetry, although the chief inlets to poetical ideas were closed up to him, and all the visible beauties of the creation hid from him, or blotted

from his memory. In 1760 he contributed some poems to a collection published at that time in Edinburgh. Having entered into orders, he obtained, in 1766, the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1767 he published "Paracelsis, or Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion;" and in 1768 "Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity," translated from the French of M. Armand. Dr. Blacklock was one of the first of those who appreciated the merits of the celebrated poet of nature Robert Burns; and it was principally owing to his opinion that Burns relinquished his project of bidding adieu for ever to the country that gave him birth. The doctor died at Edinburgh in July 1791.

BLACKWELL (THOMAS), an eminent Scottish writer, son of a minister at Aberdeen, was born there on the 4th of August 1701. In 1737 was published at London, but without his name, "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo, a second edition of which appeared in 1746; and, not long after, "Proofs of the Inquiry into Homer's Life and writings;" which was a translation of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French notes, subjoined to the original work. By some this is esteemed the best of our author's performances. In 1748 he pub-

lished "Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo, without his name also. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In March 1752 he took the degree of doctor of laws; and in the year following came out the first volume of his "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," 4to. The second volume appeared in 1755; and the third, which was posthumous, and left incomplete by the author, was fitted for the press by John Mills, esq. and published in 1764. Dr. Blackwell died on the 1st of March 1757.

BLACKWELL (Dr. ALEXANDER) was born at Aberdeen, where he received a liberal education. He studied physic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of doctor of medicine, and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. Marrying a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, he proposed practising his profession in that part of the kingdom; but in two years finding his expectations disappointed, he went to London, and became corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins, a printer. After some years spent in this employment, he commenced business as a printer himself, and carried on several large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, again resumed the medical

profession, and was very well received in that capacity; till, turning projector, he laid a scheme before his Swedish majesty for draining certain large fens and marshes. This scheme succeeded so well, that he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, and of a political nature, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was suspected of being concerned in a plot with count Tessin, and was tortured, which not producing a confession, he was beheaded, August 9, 1748.

BLACKWOOD (ADAM), professor of law in the university of Poitiers, in the end of the 16th century, and author of a treatise "*De Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii*."

BLAIR (JOHN), a Scottish author, cotemporary with, and the companion, some say the chaplain, of Sir William Wallace. He attended that hero in almost all his exploits; and, after his cruel death, which left so great a stain on the memory of Edward, I, he wrote his memoirs in Latin. The lapse of time has destroyed this work, which might have thrown the greatest light on the history of a very busy and remarkable period. An inaccurate fragment of it has only descended to us, from which little can be learned, but which was published, with a commentary, by sir Robert Sibbald.

BLAIR (JAMES), an emi-

nent divine, was born and received his education in Scotland, where he had at length a benefice in the episcopal church; but, meeting with some discouragements, he went to England in the latter end of the reign of king Charles II, and was thence sent by Dr. Compton as a missionary to Virginia. He was afterwards by the same bishop made commissary for that colony, the highest office in the church there. Distinguished by his unwearied labours and exemplary conduct in the work of the ministry; and finding that the want of proper seminaries for the advancement of religion and learning was a great damp upon all attempts for the propagation of the gospel, he formed a design of erecting and endowing a college at Williamsburgh, in Virginia, for professors and students in academical learning. He therefore not only set on foot a voluntary subscription; but, in 1693, came to England to solicit the affair at court, when queen Mary was so well pleased with the noble design, that she espoused it with particular zeal; and king William readily concurring with her majesty, a patent was passed for erecting and endowing a college, by the name of the William and Mary college, of which Mr. Blair was appointed president, and lived to enjoy that office near fifty years. He was also rector of

Williamsburgh, and president of the council in that colony. He wrote, "Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount, explained in several Sermons," 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1743.

BLAIR (Dr. JOHN), an eminent divine, born in Scotland, but settled in England, where he presented the world with a very valuable publication, under the title of "The Chronology and History of the World from the Creation to the year of Christ 1753, illustrated in 56 tables." In 1768 he published an improved edition of his "Chronological Tables;" to which were annexed "Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illustrating the Tables of Chronology and History." The influenza which raged in 1782, put a period to his life, on the 24th of June that year.

BLAIR (ROBERT), an elegant poet, born about the beginning of the last century. He received his education in the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards was sent abroad by his father for improvement, and spent some years on the continent. After undergoing the usual trials appointed by the church, he was ordained minister of Athelstaneford, in the county of Haddington, January 5, 1731, where he passed the remainder of his life. The life of a country clergyman, constantly engaged in the duties of

his profession, the practice of the domestic virtues, and the occupations of literature, however respectable such a character may be, can afford but slender materials for biography. The following part of a letter to Dr. Doddridge, dated Athelstaneford, February 25, 1742, contains some interesting information relating to the composition and publication of "The Grave." "About ten months ago," says he, "lady Frances did me the favour to transmit to me some manuscript hymns of yours, with which I was wonderfully delighted. I wish I could, on my part, contribute in any measure to your entertainment, as you have sometimes done to mine in a very high degree. And that I may show how willing I am to do so, I have desired Dr. Watts to transmit to you a manuscript poem of mine, intituled *The Grave*, written, I hope, in a way not unbecoming my profession as a minister of the gospel, though the greatest part of it was composed several years before I was clothed with so sacred a character. I was urged by some friends here, to whom I showed it, to make it public; nor did I decline it, provided I had the approbation of Dr. Watts, from whom I have received many civilities, and for whom I had ever entertained the highest regard. Yesterday I had a letter from the doctor, signifying his approbation of the

piece in a manner most obliging. A great deal less from him would have done me no small honour. But at the same time, he mentions to me that he had offered it to two booksellers of his acquaintance, who, he tells me, did not care to run the risk of publishing it. They can scarce think (considering how critical an age we live in, with respect to such kind of writings) that a person living three hundred miles from London, could write so as to be acceptable to the fashionable and polite. Perhaps it may be so; though, at the same time I must say, in order to make it more generally liked, I was obliged sometimes to go cross to my own inclinations, well knowing, that whatever poem is written upon a serious argument, must, upon that very account, be under peculiar disadvantages; and therefore proper arts must be used to make such a piece go down with a licentious age, which cares for none of those things. I beg pardon for breaking in upon moments precious as yours, and hope you will be so kind as to give me your opinion of the poem." The difficulties stated by Watts, in the above letter, probably prevented the publication of "The Grave" during its author's lifetime. The earliest edition of it is that printed at Edinburgh, in 8vo, 1747. Mr. Blair died of a fever, on the 4th of February

1746, in the 47th year of his age; and was succeeded in his living at Athelstaneford, by another poet, Mr. John Home, the celebrated author of the tragedy of "Douglas." "I know not," says Mr. Pinkerton of Blair, "that he wrote any thing else; but "The Grave" is worth a thousand common poems. The language is such as Shakespeare would have used; yet he no where imitates Shakespeare, or uses any expressions of his. It is frugal and chaste; yet, upon occasion, highly poetical, without any appearance of research. It is unquestionably the best piece of blank verse we have, save those of Milton." Mr. Blair's son is now his majesty's solicitor-general for Scotland.

BLAIR (Dr. HUGH) was born at Edinburgh in April 1718. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of master of arts, and entered into orders, in the year 1742. This year he was presented to the living of Collessie, in the county of Fife. From Collessie he was in a short time translated to be minister of the Canongate of Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Lady Yester's church; and in 1758 he was appointed first minister of the High Church, the most respectable clerical situation in the kingdom. About this time he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the

university of St. Andrews; and began to read almost the first course of lectures upon the principles of literary composition which were delivered in Scotland. This course of lectures was patronized by all persons of taste and literature. As the highest testimony that could be given of the general approbation, the magistrates of Edinburgh, and those who took an interest in the university, requested his majesty to endow a professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh, and to nominate Dr. Blair the first professor, in the year 1761. His first publication was "A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," one of the finest pieces of critical composition in the English language. In November 1777, Dr. Blair, through the medium of Mr. Creech, sent the MSS. of a volume of sermons to a bookseller in London, who, after keeping it some time, wrote a letter to him discouraging the publication. One of these sermons had been sent to Dr. Johnson for his opinion; and after the unfavourable letter had been sent off to Dr. Blair, the bookseller received a note from Johnson, of which the following is a paragraph: "I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon with more than approbation; to say it is good is to say too little." The volume was then purchased from

Dr. Blair for 50l. The sale was rapid and extensive, and Dr. Blair received from his booksellers a present of 50l. some time after its publication. Her majesty having heard one of these sermons read to her by the late earl of Mansfield, she was pleased to settle on the author an annual pension of 200l. sterling. A second volume was published, for which the doctor received 200l. copy-money. When he proposed a third volume, the booksellers at once offered him 600l. for the copyright; so great was the success with which they were received, not only in Great Britain, but all over Europe. About the year 1788, Dr. Blair, then considerably advanced in years, was, at his own desire, permitted to retire from the exercise of his duty as professor. Upon this event he began to revise and prepare his lectures for the press. For these he received 1500l. sterling. From this period Dr. Blair continued to live in that calm and respectable tenor of life, which, in such circumstances of success, virtuous habits, moderate passions, and a mind at peace with itself and with all mankind, must necessarily bestow. In the course of his life, he had frequently visited London, and mixed in the literary circles of that city. He was introduced to the personal acquaintance of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson. For some con-

siderable time before his death, Dr. Blair's health had been upon the decline; and he was prohibited by his physician from pulpit exercise. Though confined for months before his death almost to his bed-room, he never ceased to exert his faculties, and to continue his labours for the good of the public. He was preparing another volume of sermons for the press, when he died, December 27. 1800. This volume has since been published. If his merits as an author may be estimated by the popularity and general utility of his writings, it will be impossible to deny to Dr. Blair, as a man of taste and judgment, the very first rank among the literary characters of the present age.

BOECE or **BOETHIUS**, (**HECTOR**), an eminent historian, was born at Dundee about the year 1470, and studied with applause in the university of Paris. It was there he became acquainted with Erasmus, and laid the foundation of a friendship which was so honourable to him. In 1500 he was recalled to Aberdeen by bishop Elphinston, who made him principal of that university. Gratitude for this promotion engaged him to write with particular attention the life of that prelate. It appeared in his history of the diocese of Aberdeen; and may perhaps be considered as the most valuable portion of

that work. His history of Scotland was first published in 1526. In the year 1574 it underwent a second impression, and was enriched with the 18th book, and a part of the 19th. A farther continuation of it was executed by Joannes Ferrerius Pedemontanus. Boece died about the year 1550. He has been compared, and not without reason, to Geoffroy of Monmouth. He had a propensity to fable and exaggeration, a fault which the elegance of his expression does not compensate. His judgment was not equal to his genius; and his fictions as an historian are a contrast to his probity as a man. John Ballenden, archdeacon of Murray, translated his history into the Scottish language, at the desire of James V. This translation William Harrison converted, though with imperfections, into English; and his associate Hollingsworth published his work in his chronicle, with additions and improvements by the ingenious Francis Thynne.

BOSTON (**THOMAS**) of Etterick, an eminent theological writer, was born, in 1676, in the town of Dunse, in the Merse. His parents had some heritage in the neighbourhood; but Thomas being the youngest of seven children, was destined for the Scottish church, which offers no baits to those ambitious of grandeur. After the usual course of education, Mr.

Boston was licensed to preach in 1697. Two years thereafter he was ordained minister of Simprin, the smallest country charge perhaps in Scotland, not containing, in his time, above ninety examinable persons. In 1700 Mr. Boston married Miss Catherine Brown of Culross, a lady, according to every account, of singular wisdom, and many rare endowments. In 1707 Mr. Boston was translated to Etterick, one of the remotest and wildest parishes in the south of Scotland. Here, however, he very happily spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself much to composition, as his numerous theological works bear witness. His "Fourfold State" is one of his most complete works, and it maintains its high character to this day. His other writings of importance were "A View of the Covenant of Grace;" "The Sovereignty and Wisdom of God displayed in the Afflictions of Men,"—a work better known by the title of "The Crook of the Lot;" "Explication of the Assembly's Catechism;" "Memorial concerning personal and family fasting and humiliation;" and "Notes" on the famed publication of Mr. Edward Fisher, intituled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," in which Mr. Boston ably supports and illustrates the meaning of the author. Mr. Boston died in the year 1732, in the 35th year of

his age, his studious habits having probably tended to shorten his days. He was survived by his wife, and by two sons and two daughters, whose descendants still remain near Etterick. So late as the year 1803, a subscription was set on foot for raising a monument to his memory in Etterick church-yard; and as this pious design was warmly encouraged by many admirers of his writings, it will doubtless soon be accomplished.

BOSWELL (JAMES), an eminent miscellaneous writer, but chiefly distinguished as the literary companion of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was born at Edinburgh October 29, 1740, of an ancient and honourable family, being the son of lord Auchinleck, one of the judges in the court of session. In 1763 Mr. Boswell went to London, and had what he always called the "singular felicity of being introduced to Dr. Johnson." Soon after this he set out on a foreign tour; and having visited the most remarkable cities in Italy, Mr. Boswell sailed to Corsica, travelled over every part of that island, and obtained the friendship of the illustrious Pascal Paoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay at Corsica. He afterwards visited Paris. Upon his return to Scotland in 1766, he became an advocate at the Scottish bar. The celebrated Douglas cause being at that time a subject of

general discussion, Mr. Boswell took a very active and successful part in it, and he published a pamphlet, entitled "the Essence of the Douglas Cause," which was supposed to have procured Mr. Douglas the popularity he at that time possessed. In 1768 Mr. B. published his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of general Paoli." Of this printed performance Dr. Johnson thus expresses himself: "Your journal is, in a very high degree, curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." In 1785 he published "A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," which had a success similar to his account of Corsica. This year Mr. Boswell removed to London, and was soon after called to the English bar; but his professional business was interrupted by the preparing of his most elaborate work, "The Life of Samuel Johnson, L.L.D." in 2 vols. 4to. This was published in 1790, and was received by the world with most extraordinary avidity. It is a faithful history of Dr. Johnson's life, exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, and is one of the most entertaining books in the English language. The preparation of a second edition of this work was the last literary perform-

ance of Mr. Boswell, who died May 19. 1795.

BOWER (ARCHBALD), a learned Jesuit born near Dundee, in 1686. His principal work was, "A history of the Popes," in 7 vols. 4to; concerning which, as well as his connection with the Jesuits he stood accused of much imposture. He also contributed to the compilation of the "Universal History," but, as is said, not much to the advantage of the work. He died September 2, 1766.

BOYD (ROBERT) flourished in the 15th century. How or where he passed the first years of his life is uncertain; but, towards the end of the reign of James II. of Scotland, he began to make a considerable figure in the world. By this monarch he was created a baron, by the name and title of lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. The first time we find him engaged in any public employment, was in the year 1459, when he was, with several prelates, lords, and barons, sent to Newcastle as plenipotentiaries, to prolong the truce with England, which they did for nine years. Upon the death of James II., in 1460, the lord Boyd was made justiciary, and one of the lords of the regency, in whose hands the administration was lodged during the minority of the young king. He was afterwards constituted sole regent, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland. He pre-

entered the marriage of king James I.'s eldest daughter with his own son sir Thomas Boyd. He was afterwards, owing to a turn of affairs, obliged to flee into England, where he died at Alnwick, in the year 1470.

BOYD (MARK ALEXANDER), an extraordinary genius, was son of Robert Boyd, who was eldest son of Adam Boyd of Pinkhill, brother to lord Boyd. He was born in Galloway on the 13th of January 1562, and it is recorded of him that his teeth were fully formed at birth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so untractable a spirit, that he quarrelled with his masters, beat them both, burnt his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and, did his utmost to push his interest there; but the fervour of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which, however, he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. With the approbation of his friends he went to serve in the French army. He carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly afterwards roused by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himself to letters with unremitting ardour, till he became one of the most

consummate scholars of the age. He is said to have translated Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus, and to have written many Latin poems, which were little inferior to the first productions of the Augustan age. He also left several manuscripts on philosophical, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, which languages were as familiar to him as his native tongue. Several of his pieces are to be seen in the "*Delitiaz Poetarum Scotorum.*" He died at Pinkhill in 1601.

BROWN (JOHN) of Haddington, long professor of divinity among the Burgher seceders, was born in the year 1722, at a little village called Kerpo, in the county of Perth. His early education was much neglected, owing to the death of both his parents before he was twelve years of age. Afterwards, however, he applied sedulously in private; and before he was twenty, had attained to an intimate knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. The acquisition of these languages without the assistance of a teacher, appeared so wonderful to the unlearned, that a report was circulated far and wide, that young Brown had acquired his knowledge in a *sinful* way, that is, by intercourse with Satan! In 1750 Mr. Brown was licensed to preach by the Burgher Seceders, to

whom he had early joined himself. He was soon after settled at Haddington in East-Lothian, where he unweariedly laboured for about 40 years. He was appointed by the Associate Burgher Synod, to superintend the progress of the studies of young men destined for the ministry in their connection; and this important office he long filled with much applause. He published several works of high repute in the religious world: particularly a "Self-interpreting Bible;" a "Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Body of Divinity;" being the substance of lectures delivered by him as professor of divinity; and "Meditations," in which he displays a vivid fancy, not regulated by a good taste. He died at Haddington, June 19, 1788. He was twice married; and had the satisfaction of living to see two of his sons by the first marriage rise to eminence as preachers in the same secession church whose interests he had long warmly espoused.

BROWN (Dr. JOHN), the celebrated author of the Brunonian system of medicine, was born in 1735 or 1736, near the village of Preston in Berwickshire. His parents were in the humblest walk of life; his father being a common day labourer. Being strict seceders, they lived in a sober and frugal manner, and were thus able to give their son John, who disco-

vered uncommon quickness of apprehension, a better education than might have been expected. Before he was five years of age, he had made considerable progress in the knowledge of Latin at the grammar school of Dunse, then taught by the celebrated Cruickshank. About this time he unfortunately lost his father. His mother could not support her son at school, far less afford to send him to the university. From being the favourite pupil of the first teacher in Britain, and from being the *dux* of the school, young John was torn away, and doomed to become a weaver. The rooted aversion he expressed for this degrading occupation, and the offer of Mr. Cruickshank to allow him to attend his studies gratis, inclined his friends to give John more *leav*, in the hope especially that he would one day become an able preacher and propagator of the secession faith. About his 11th year, therefore, he again entered to school; and soon after he was occasionally deputed by the master to instruct the younger scholars. About the age of thirteen, curiosity had led him to hear a sermon in the established church of the parish. This was a deadly offence in the eyes of the bigotted seceders with whom he was connected in church fellowship; but rather than submit to a rebuke in open church for so ven-

nial a transgression, he chose entirely to abandon the secession sect. He was soon after appointed usher of the school; a situation in which he remained several years, with much intellectual profit, having a full command of time for the prosecution of his private studies. In his nineteenth year he entered, as tutor, into a gentleman's family; and, upon leaving this situation, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he sedulously studied at the philosophy classes, supporting himself in the meanwhile by instructing his fellow students in Greek and Latin. He had even entered to the divinity hall, when an accidental application to him to translate into Latin an inaugural dissertation for a young physician, fixed his thoughts upon the study of medicine. He addressed elegant Latin letters to the different medical professors in the university, and immediately received gratis tickets of admission to their different courses of lectures. He soon after became able genteelly to support himself, by the emoluments of what is familiarly termed *grinding*, that is, preparing the medical candidates for their probationary examinations, which are all conducted in Latin. He was received by Dr. Cullen into his family, as tutor to his children, and treated with every mark of confidence and esteem by that eminent physi-

cian; insomuch that Brown was even permitted to give a lecture in the evening, for his own behoof, in which he repeated and illustrated the morning lecture of the professor. In a few years however; the bold genius of Brown incited him to devise a medical theory, differing essentially from the established opinions, and running counter in many points to the theory of Cullen. This naturally produced a jealousy between these two eminent men, which afterwards openly manifested itself on both sides in the most unbecoming manner. Mr. Brown had now little chance of obtaining a degree at Edinburgh; and he therefore went personally to the university of St. Andrews, and obtained a diploma on the 21st September 1779. Next year he published the first edition of his "*Elementa Medicinæ*," and henceforth his new doctrines received the title of the "*Brunonian System*." It is difficult in a few words to give any intelligible account of the peculiarities of the Brunonian system. *Excitability* is the principle that distinguishes living beings from inanimate matter. Excitability may be accumulated or diminished. Food, passions, &c. are exciting powers, which act upon the excitability, and produce *excitement*. All diseases are occasioned either by an excess of excitement, or by a deficiency of it. Apoplexy is an

Instance of the former: common fever of the latter. In the cure of the former, the excitement must be kept up, and the chief means of doing so is the use of opium, brandy, &c. which appears to be very inconsistent with the dictates of common sense. The cure of the lowest fever is the same; only the stimuli must be applied gradually, and with much caution. In short, the system evinces great ingenuity, but will never be adopted in practice; though useful hints may be drawn from it, for the improvement of medical science. Mr. Brown was fond of company and his bottle even to excess; but still, in gratifying this propensity, he displayed his fine literary taste. In 1785, he instituted the mason lodge called "The Roman Eagle," in whose meetings nothing but Latin was spoken, and in which Brown generally presided, addressing his brethren in extemporary harangues of the purest Patavinity. His imprudence and irregularities effectually hindered him from getting into practice in Edinburgh. Next year, therefore, he bade it adieu, and launched forth on the great theatre for merit, the capital of the empire. Here, however, his personal irregularities, joined to the burden of a young family, prevented his success. In a few months he was thrown into the king's bench prison for debt. From this distressing si-

tuation, however, he was soon relieved by the friendly interference of a Mr. Maddison. Dr. Brown's affairs were beginning to wear a more favourable aspect, when a fatal stroke of apoplexy at once put a period to his life, and to the illusive hopes of future happiness which he had been cherishing. He died at London, October 7, 1788, in the 52d year of his age. Since his death, his eldest son has published his works in 3 vols. 8vo.

BROWNE (JOHN), a painter of very considerable estimation in Scotland. He was likewise the author of "An Essay on the Music of the Opera." Mr. Browne died September 12, 1778.

BRUCE (King ROBERT) was the grandson of the competitor for the crown of Scotland with John Baliol. His father, yielding to the times, had served under the English banners. But young Bruce had more ambition, and a more restless spirit. In his earlier years he acted upon no regular plan. By turns the partisan of Edward, and the viceroy of Balliol, he seems to have forgotten or stifled his pretensions to the crown. But his character developed itself by degrees, and in maturer age became firm and consistent. Bruce and Comyn entered into a confederacy for the relief of their country; but the latter, either

through fear or treachery, revealed the whole to Edward. Bruce immediately left the English court, and hastened to Scotland. Comyn was then at his castle of Dumfries; and Bruce immediately requested an interview. They met in the convent of the Minorites; a warm altercation ensued between them; Bruce drew his sword, and plunged it into his rival's breast. Lindsay and Gossip, the companions of Bruce, then rushing in, as Comyn fell, dispatched him with their daggers. With John Comyn fell also his uncle, Sir Robert Comyn, in the attempt to defend his nephew's life. Bruce now declared open war against Edward, and asserted his right to the crown. He was accordingly crowned at Scone on the 25th March 1306. Meantime Edward raised an army, which he sent against the Scots. Under the earl of Pembroke they reached Perth before Bruce could muster any force to oppose them. The Scots retired to Methven wood; but from this post they soon sallied out to annoy the enemy, and challenged Pembroke to meet them in the open field. The English were not slow to answer the challenge; the armies fought, and the Scots were defeated. Bruce fled, with some few followers to the wilds of Athol. From this time his affairs were not in the most prosperous state, and he was

forced to seek shelter in the western isles. He soon, however, recovered his fortunes, and surprised the castle of Turnberry. In 1307, Pembroke advanced into the west of Scotland to encounter Bruce. They met, and the English were defeated. Soon after Edward, the enemy of Scottish liberty, died. The army of Bruce daily received new additions, and many skirmishes and inroads took place between the hostile parties. At last Edward Bruce laid siege to the castle of Stirling. The governor agreed to surrender, if he was not relieved before the 24th of June 1314; and to this Edward Bruce agreed, without consulting his brother. The king was displeased at this treaty, which interrupted his operations, and allowed the English to assemble their utmost force. Bruce assembled his forces between Falkirk and Stirling, and made his dispositions for receiving the enemy. Edward advanced with his army, and the battle took place at Bannockburn. The English were totally routed, and their king himself with difficulty escaped. Bruce afterwards went to Ireland with his brother Edward, in his fruitless attempt to gain the crown of that kingdom. After various other battles and sieges, which our limits do not permit us to particularise, a peace was concluded between England and Scot-

land at Northampton, in 1328; and on the 7th of June, 1329, died Robert Bruce, in the 55th year of his age. Bruce was unquestionably the greatest of all the Scottish monarchs. By his wisdom and valour he secured the independence of his country; and raised it to a pitch of glory unknown to former times. His grateful country almost idolized him; and he was long remembered among his subjects by the expressive epithet of "The gude king Robert."

BRUCE (EDWARD), brother of king Robert Bruce, and companion in many of his exploits. He was killed in an unsuccessful attempt at the reduction of Ireland, soon after being crowned king in that country, in the year 1318.

BRUCE (DAVID). See David II.

BRUCE (ROBERT), an eminent minister of the church of Scotland, was born in 1554. He received his education at the university of St. Andrews, and in July 1587 ascended the pulpit of John Knox, the stern father of the reformation in Scotland. Here he continued for some time in high favour with king James VI; but being inflexible in adherence to the principles of his predecessor, he was at length compelled to leave his charge for non-conformity. After a life sufficiently chequered, he died August 13, 1631.

BRUCE (MICHAEL) was

born at Kinnesswood, in the parish of Portmoak, in Kinross-shire, March 27, 1746. After passing through the usual course of school education at Portmoak, and the neighbouring town of Kinross, he was sent, in 1762, to the university of Edinburgh, where he applied himself, during the four succeeding years, to the several branches of literature and philosophy, with remarkable assiduity and success. But the belles lettres was his favourite pursuit, and poetry was his darling study. Before he left school, he gave evident signs of a propensity to the study of poetry, in which he was greatly encouraged, from an acquaintance which he had contracted, when very young, with Mr. David Arnot of Portmoak, the patron and director of his youthful studies. In 1766 he entered as a student of divinity. At the end of the session of 1765, he taught the school of Gairny-bridge, near Kinross, which he quitted, in summer 1766, for one at a place called Forrest-Mill, near Alloa, in Clackmannanshire. At this place he began and finished his poem called "Lochleven." In a letter to his friend Mr. Pearson, dated December 24, 1766, he laments his seclusion from the world, and reflects on the hardships which poverty laid on his delicate frame, and too susceptible mind, in a strain of tender melancholy, which can-

not fail to awaken the sympathy of every reader of sensibility. "It is more than probable," says he, "the next you receive from me (if ever you receive another) will bear date 1767. I can remember I could write (or at least scratch) my name with the year 1752. In that year I learnt the elements of penmanship; and it is now fourteen years since; a goodly term for one to be a scholar all that time. And what have I learned? Much that I need to unlearn; and I have need that one should teach me this—that I know nothing." In the autumn of 1766, his constitution, which was ill calculated to encounter the austerities of his native climate, the exertions of daily labour, and the rigid frugality of humble life, began visibly to decline; and towards the end of the year terminated in a deep consumption. During the winter he quitted his employment at Forrest-Mill, and with it all hopes of life, and returned to his native village, to receive those attentions and consolations which his situation required, from the anxiety of parental affection, and the sympathy of friendship. Convinced of the hopeless nature of his disease, and feeling himself every day declining, he contemplated the approaches of death with calmness and resignation, and continued at intervals to compose verses, and to correspond with his friends. He

lingered through the winter; and in the spring he wrote an elegy on his own approaching death, which cannot fail of touching the heart of every one who reads it. This was the last composition he lived to finish. By degrees his weakness increased, till he was gradually worn away; and he expired July 6, 1767, in the 21st year of his age. Soon after his death, his poems were subjected to the revision and correction of his friend Mr. Logan, who gave them to the world in a small duodecimo volume, intitled, "Poems on several occasions, by Michael Bruce," printed at Edinburgh in 1770. The attention of the public having been called to this collection by Lord Craig, in the "Mirror" 1779, it was reprinted in 12mo, 1784. A new edition, including several of his unpublished pieces, was printed a few years ago at Edinburgh, under the superintendence of Dr. Baird, who wished, by this publication, at once to rescue from destruction such of Mr. Bruce's unpublished pieces as were sufficiently correct to meet the public eye, and at the same time to procure some small supply for the declining years of the parent of an ingenious youth, unable now to provide for herself. "Nothing methinks" says Lord Craig in the paper of the Mirror above alluded to, "has more the power of awakening benevolence, than the consid-

ration of genius, thus depressed by situation, suffered to pine in obscurity, and sometimes, as in the case of this unfortunate young man, to perish, it may be, for want of those comforts and conveniences which might have fostered a delicacy of frame, or of mind, ill calculated to bear the hardships which poverty lays on both. For my own part, I never pass the place, (a little hamlet, skirted with a circle of old oak trees, about three miles on this side of Kinross) where Michael Bruce resided; I never look on his dwelling, a small thatched house, distinguished from the cottages of the other inhabitants only by a sashed window at the end instead of a lattice, fringed with a honeysuckle plant, which the poor youth had trained around it; I never find myself in that spot, but I stop my horse involuntarily; and looking on the window which the honeysuckle has now almost covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure for the gentle tenant of the mansion; I wish, and my heart swells while I do so, that he were alive, and that I were a great man, to have the luxury of visiting him there, and bidding him be happy."

BRUCE (JAMES) of Kinross, near Falkirk, a celebrated traveller, was born December 14, 1729. He was instructed in grammatical learning at the school of Harrow on the Hill,

in Middlesex, where he acquired a considerable share of classical knowledge. Returning to Scotland, he applied to the study of the laws of his country; but soon contracting a dislike to his situation, he determined to push his fortune in the East Indies, and for that purpose went to London. Being disappointed in his views of procuring an appointment in the Company's service, he engaged in trade, and entered into partnership with a wine merchant of the name of Allan, whose daughter he married. That lady falling into a bad state of health, Mr. Bruce took her abroad; but she died within a year after her marriage. His father dying in 1758, the inheritance of his ancestors devolved upon him, and he returned to Britain. At the latter end of the ministry of the late Earl of Chatham, Mr. Bruce was informed that that nobleman intended to employ him upon a particular service; but just after receiving orders to go to London, his lordship had gone to Bath, and resigned his office. Seven or eight months he passed in London, when lord Halifax proposed a plan to him for a journey of considerable importance, and which was to take up several years. The consulship of Algiers at that time became vacant, and Mr. Bruce was appointed to this office, as containing every convenience

for making the proposed expedition. He accordingly set out for Italy, through France. On his arrival at Rome, he received orders to proceed to Naples, there to await his majesty's further orders. Having remained there for some time, he returned to Rome, went from thence to Leghorn, where, having embarked on board the Montreal man of war, he proceeded to Algiers. After a year spent at Algiers, constant conversation with the natives while abroad, and with his manuscripts within doors, had qualified him to appear in any part of the continent without an interpreter. Mr. Bruce was detained here longer than he expected, in consequence of a dispute with the Dey concerning Mediterranean passes. This being adjusted, he proceeded to Mahon, and from Mahon to Carthage. He next visited Tunis and Tripoli, and travelled over the interior parts of these states. At Bengazi, a small town in the Mediterranean, he suffered shipwreck, and with extreme difficulty saved his life, though with the loss of all his baggage. He afterwards sailed to the isles of Rhodes and Cyprus, and, proceeding to Asia Minor, travelled through a considerable part of Syria and Palestine, visiting Hassia, Latikea, Aleppo, and Tripoli, near which last city he was again in imminent danger of perishing in a river. The

ruins of Palmyra and Balbec were next carefully surveyed and sketched by him; and his drawings of these places are deposited in the king's library at Kew. In these various travels some years were passed; and Mr. Bruce now prepared for the grand expedition, the accomplishment of which had been ever nearest his heart, the discovery of the source of the Nile. In the prosecution of that dangerous object, he left Sidon on the 15th of June 1768, and arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of that month. He proceeded from thence to Cairo, where he continued to the 12th of December following, when he embarked on the Nile, and sailed up that river as far as Syene, visiting in the course of his voyage the ruins of Thebes. Leaving Kenne, on the Nile, 16th February 1769, he crossed the desert of the Thebaid to Cosseir on the Red Sea, and arrived at Jidda on the 3d of May. He remained in Arabia Felix till the 3d of September, when he sailed from Loheia, and arrived on the 19th at Masuah, where he was detained near two months by the avarice of the Naybe of that place. It was not till the 15th of November that he was allowed to quit Askeeko, near Masua; and he arrived on the 15th of February 1770 at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he ingratiated himself with the most consider-

able persons of both sexes belonging to the court. Several months were employed in attendance on the king, and in an unsuccessful expedition round the lake of Dambea. Towards the end of October, Mr. Bruce set out for the sources of the Nile, at which long desired spot he arrived on the 14th of November. His feelings on this occasion may be better conceived than expressed. He now found himself on the spot, the discovery of which had hitherto baffled every research; and which till now had lain in the mist of impenetrable obscurity. The object of Mr. Bruce's wishes being now gratified, he bent his thoughts on his return to his native country. He arrived at Gondar 19th November 1770; but found it was by no means an easy task to obtain permission to quit Abyssinia. A civil war in the mean time breaking out, several engagements took place between the king's troops and the forces of the rebels, particularly three actions at Serbraxoa, on the 19th, 20th, and 23d of May 1771. In each of them Mr. Bruce acted a considerable part, and, for his valiant conduct in the second, received, as a reward from the king, a chain of gold of 184 links. At Gondar, after these engagements, he again preferred the most earnest intreaties to be allowed to return home, intreaties which were long resist-

ed; but his health giving way from the anxiety of his mind, the king consented to his departure, on condition of his engaging by oath to return to him in the event of his recovery, with as many of his kindred as he could engage to accompany him. After a residence of nearly two years in that wretched country, Mr. Bruce left Gondar on the 16th December 1771, taking the dangerous way of the desert of Nubia, in place of the more easy road of Masuah, by which he entered Abyssinia. He had been induced to take this route, from his knowledge and former experience of the cruel and savage temper of the Naybe of Masuah. Arriving at Teawa, 21st March 1772, Mr. Bruce had the misfortune to find the Shekh Fidle of Atbara the counterpart of the Naybe of Masuah in every bad quality. By his intrepidity and prudence, however, and by making use of his foreknowledge of an eclipse of the moon, which happened on the 17th of April, he was permitted to depart next day, and he arrived at Sennaar on the 29th of the same month. He left Sennaar on the 5th of September, and arrived on the 3d of October at Cheudi, which he quitted on the 20th, and travelled through the desert of Gooz, to which village he came on the 26th of October. On the 9th of November he left Gooz, and entered upon the

most dreadful and dangerous part of his journey. All his camels having perished, Mr. Bruce was under the necessity of abandoning his baggage in the desert, and with the greatest difficulty reached Assouan upon the Nile, on the 29th of November. After some days rest, having procured fresh camels, he returned into the desert, and recovered his baggage. On the 10th of January 1773, after more than four years absence, he arrived at Cairo. Here our traveller's career was nearly finished, by a disorder in his leg, occasioned by a worm in the flesh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not established till about a year afterwards, at the baths of Porretta in Italy. On his return to Europe, Mr Bruce was received with all the admiration due to so exalted a character. After passing some considerable time in France, particularly at Montbard, with his friend the Comte de Buffon, he at last revisited his native country, from which he had been absent about twelve years. Mr. Bruce published his travels in 1790, in five vols. 4to, embellished with plates and charts. On the 26th of April 1794, Mr. Bruce had the misfortune, in handling a lady down stairs, at his house of Kinross, to fall down headlong. He was taken up speechless; his face, particularly the fore-

head and temples, being severely cut and bruised, and the bones of his hands broken. He was in a state of insensibility for eight or nine hours, when he expired, on Sunday the 27th of April, 1794, in the 65th year of his age.

BUCHANAN (GEORGE), the best Latin poet and writer of his time, and perhaps inferior to none since the Augustan age. He was born at Killearn in Dumbartonshire, in February 1506, of a family rather ancient than opulent; but Buchanan had no occasion for the splendour of ancestry. He wanted not a reflected greatness, the equivocal, and too often the only, ornament of the rich and noble. His father died of the stone in the flower of his age; his grandfather survived a short time, but his affairs suffered a bankruptcy before his decease. Buchanan's mother was left in circumstances of extreme distress; a widow with eight children, five of whom were sons. James Heriot, their maternal uncle, encouraged by the fair promise of George's childhood at school, sent him to Paris to complete his education. The younger students in that university being then chiefly exercised in poetical composition, Buchanan tells us, that he spent much of his time in writing verses; partly from duty, and partly from the impulse of nature. Compelled by the death

of his uncle, by the bad state of his own health, and by the want of resources, he returned home to his country in 1520, after a residence of about two years at Paris. He was yet under his twentieth year, and surrounded with all the horrors of indigence. In this extremity he enlisted as a common soldier under John duke of Albany, who commanded the troops which France had sent to assist Scotland in the war it waged, at this period, against England. But nature had not destined him to be a military hero. He was disgusted with the fatigues of one campaign; and, fortunately John Major, then professor of philosophy at St. Andrews hearing of his necessity and his merit, afforded him a temporary relief. The next year, however, whether from interest or literary attachment, he followed his tutor to Paris, where he became partial to the doctrines of Luther. He now struggled with his adverse fortune for about the space of two years; but was at length received into the college of St. Barbe at Paris, where he presided over the class of grammar till the year 1529. We find him next under the protection of the earl of Cassilis, who retained him five years, partly in France, and partly in his native country. During this connection he translated Linancer's rudiments of English Grammar into Latin,

and dedicated this performance to his patron. He next acted as preceptor to the earl of Murray, the natural son of James V. Disgusted at the irregularities of the Franciscans, he had in some moment of leisure composed his "Somnia," a little elegy, in which he represents St. Francis as soliciting him to enter into the fraternity, and himself as rejecting the proposal with a sarcastic disdain,—a piece of humour which greatly irritated the order against him, insomuch that they are said to have accused him of atheism, a most serious charge in those days. Conspiracies were even formed against his life. Cardinal Beaton gave orders to apprehend him; and even, it is said, proffered king James a considerable sum to permit his execution. Aware of his danger, however, Buchanan escaped their vigilance, and took refuge in England; but, discouraged by the state of public affairs in that country, and finding from Henry VIII.'s inconsistency of character and conduct, that Papists and Lutherans were sometimes dragged together to the same stake, he retired in the course of that year to Paris. Unfortunately for our author Cardinal Beaton, in the mean time, was engaged on an embassy from Scotland to the court of France. Buchanan, therefore, hastened from the capital as privately as he

could to the city of Bourdeaux, where he had been before invited by Andrew Govea, a learned Portuguese, and with whom he was immediately chosen to divide the labour of classical instruction in the public schools. Here he taught with applause for three years. It was at this time that he wrote his four tragedies, the "Baptista," "Medas," "Jephtha," and "Alcestris." About this time, too, he presented a copy of verses to the emperor Charles V, who happened to pass through Bourdeaux. But all his genius, learning, and merit, were insufficient to allay the malice of offended power. Cardinal Beaton had been exerting his influence with the archbishop of Bourdeaux to have him apprehended. This revenge, however, was seasonably frustrated by Buchanan's friends, into whose hands Beaton's letters to the archbishop had fallen. In the year 1546 his old friend Govea was commissioned by the king of Portugal to invite able teachers of philosophy and classical literature to establish themselves in the university of Coimbra in Portugal. Among others he made the proposal to Buchanan, who very willingly closed with it, as offering him a quiet retreat; and here our author's affairs prospered, till the death of Govea, who lived only about a year after they had quitted France. This event left

him exposed to the malice of his inveterate enemies, the monks. They loudly objected to him that he was a Lutheran; that he had written poems against the Franciscans; and that he had been guilty of the abominable crime of eating flesh in Lent. Through their influence he was confined a year and an half in the inquisition. Delivered from thence, he was sent to a monastery to be better instructed in the principles of the catholic faith. To amuse the *ennui* of his confinement, he here wrote a considerable part of his inimitable Latin version of the Psalms. Some have asserted, that this task was enjoined him as a penance for his heterodoxy, and that, fascinated by the divine music of his lyre, the monks of the cloister rewarded him with his liberty. Be the cause what it might, he at length obtained his liberty. He now earnestly desired to return to France; but the king, persuaded of his uncommon merit, endeavoured to detain him in Portugal, and, to tempe him to stay, held out to him prospects of honourable advancement. But his aversion to the clergy determined him to depart. He hastened to England. Here the perturbed state of affairs during the minority of Edward VI. not giving him the promise of any lasting security, he again set out for France. There he had not been long,

when he published his *Jephtha*, which his necessities made him dedicate to the marshal de Bris-sac. This patron did not want generosity, and could judge of merit. He sent Buchanan to Piedmont, as preceptor to his son Timoleon de Cossi. In this capacity he continued several years, and, during the leisure it afforded him, he fully examined the controversies which then agitated Europe; and likewise put the last hand to many of the most admired of his smaller productions. In 1563 he returned to Scotland, a professed adherent to the reformed church. Two years after we find him again in France; a country to which our author seems to have felt peculiar attractions. He was, however, speedily recalled by queen Mary, and engaged as the future preceptor of her infant son: and, till that prince should be of age to commence his studies, Buchanan was appointed to the principalship of St. Leonard's college at St. Andrews, an office which he filled for four years with singular credit. Having applied himself in the former part of his life to the study of controversial theology, Buchanan, though a layman, was elected moderator of the synod of Scotland, which assembled in June 1567; and the ambition of the regent Murray, his old pupil, discovered no inconsiderable resources in the literary talents and poli-

tical abilities of our author, while in that situation. About the end of the year 1563, when the prince had nearly completed his fourth year, Buchanan was, by order of the privy council and states of the realm, directed to attend the charge of his education at court; being at the same time very honourably permitted to nominate a successor to his office at St. Andrews. The literary character and acquired talents of James VI. being known to every one at all conversant in history, it may suffice to say, that the public expectation respecting his instructors, so far as *their* responsibility went, was amply satisfied. On the misfortunes which befel the beautiful but imprudent Mary, he went over to the party of the earl of Murray; and at the earl's earnest desire he was prevailed upon to write his "Detection," a work in which, by means not the most commendable, he endeavours to blast the character of the queen, and which his greatest admirers have ever read with regret. Having been sent with other commissioners to England against his mistress, he was, on his return, rewarded with the abbacy of Croceraguel; made director to the chancery; and some time after lord of the privy council and privy seal. He was likewise rewarded by queen Elizabeth with a pension of 100*l.* a-year. The last twelve

the restoration of king Charles II, appointed one of the lords of session, with the title of lord Crimond, in reward for his attachment to the royal party during the troubles of Great Britain. Our author, the youngest son of his father, was instructed by him in the Latin tongue. At ten years of age he was sent to continue his studies at Aberdeen, and was admitted master of arts before he was fourteen. His inclination at first led him to the study of the law; but he soon changed his mind, and began to apply himself to that of divinity. He was admitted preacher before he reached his eighteenth year; and sir Alexander Burnet, his cousin-german, offered him a benefice, but he refused to accept of it. In 1663, about two years after the death of his father, he went to England, and after six months stay at Oxford and Cambridge, returned to Scotland; which he soon left again to make a tour for some months in Holland and France. Upon his return from his travels, he was admitted minister of Salton, in which station he served five years in the most exemplary manner. In 1669 he published his "Modest and free conference between a conformist and a non-conformist." At this time he became acquainted with the duchess of Hamilton, who communicated to him all the papers belonging to her father and her uncle;

upon which he drew up the Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton." The duke of Lauderdale hearing that he was about this work, invited him to London and introduced him to king Charles II. On his return to Scotland he married the lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Cassilis. The same year he published his "Vindication of the authority, constitution, and laws, of the church and state of Scotland," which at that juncture was looked upon as so great a service, that he was offered a bishopric, and a promise of the next vacant archbishopric, of neither of which he would accept. Soon after this, at the request of the duke of York, he removed to London, and was afterwards chosen lecturer of St. Clements. In 1697 he published his "History of the Reformation," which procured him the thanks of both houses of parliament. Mr. Burnet about this time happened to be sent for to a woman in sickness, who had been engaged in an amour with the licentious earl of Rochester. The manner in which he treated her during her illness, created in that nobleman a great curiosity to be better acquainted with him. Whereupon, for a whole winter, he spent most of his time with Mr. Burnet, who discoursed with him upon all those topics on which sceptics and men of loose principles attack the Christian

religion. The happy effect of these conferences in converting the earl, occasioned the publication of Mr. Burnet's excellent *Life and Death of that nobleman*. On king James's accession to the throne, having obtained leave to go out of the kingdom, he first went to Paris, and afterwards, made a tour into Italy. He pursued his travels through Switzerland and Germany. In 1688 he came to Utrecht; and having received an invitation from the prince of Orange to come to the Hague, he accepted of it, and afterwards came over to England with him in quality of chaplain. He was soon after this advanced to the see of Salisbury. In 1699 he published his "Exposition of the 39 articles," which occasioned a representation against him in the lower house of convocation in the year 1701; but he was vindicated by the upper house. After his death, which happened March 1715, his "*History of his own Times*," with his life prefixed, was published by his son Thomas Burnet, esq. afterwards sir Thomas.

BURNET (THOMAS), an ingenious and learned writer, was born in Scotland in 1635, but educated in Cambridge under the tuition of Mr. Tillatson afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His most ingenious work, "*The Sacred Theory of the Earth*," was originally published in Latin in 2 vols. 4to; the

two first books, "concerning the Deluge and Paradise," in 1681; the two last, "concerning the Burning of the world, and the New Heavens and New Earth," in 1689. The uncommon approbation this work met with, and the particular encouragement of Charles II, who was exceedingly taken with it, put the author upon translating it into English. Many encomiums have been passed on this work, by various authors. Now, however, it is rather out of date; it being generally thought much more philosophical, in framing a theory of the earth, to argue from facts observed in nature, than from texts of Sacred Scripture. In 1692 he published his "*Archæologiæ Philosophicæ*," dedicated to king William, to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died in 1715.

BURNET (JAMES, lord Monboddo), was born in Kincardineshire in 1714. He was educated at home under the late professor Skene, and went afterwards to the Marischal college Aberdeen. His studies were afterwards directed to the law, with a view to practise at the Scottish bar; and for that purpose he studied the civil law at Groningen in Holland for three years. In 1737 he became a member of the faculty of advocates, and in 1767 was raised to the bench of the court of session. A journey to the capital became a favourite amusement of his.

periods of vacation from the court of session; and for many years he made a journey to London annually. A carriage, a vehicle that was not in common use among the ancients, he considered as an engine of effeminacy and sloth, which it was disgraceful for a person to make use of in travelling. To be dragged at the tails of horses, instead of being mounted on their backs, seemed in his eyes to be a ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. In all his journeys, therefore, between Edinburgh and London, he was wont to ride on horseback, with a single servant attending him. He continued this practice, till he was upwards of eighty years of age. Within these few years, on his return from a last visit, which he made on purpose to take leave of all his old friends in London, he became very ill on the road, and was unable to proceed; and had he not been overtaken by a friend, who prevailed upon him to travel the remainder of the stage in a carriage, he might, perhaps, have actually perished by the way side. He continued his journey, however, next day on horseback, and in about eight days afterwards returned in good spirits to Edinburgh. In the capital his visits were most acceptable to all his friends, whether of the literary or fashionable world. He delighted to shew

himself at court; as the king is said to have taken a pleasure in conversing with the old man, with a distinguishing notice that could not be but very flattering to him. He used to mingle, with much satisfaction, among the learned and ingenious at the house of Mrs. Montague. He died May 26, 1799, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Lord Monboddo's character as a writer is well known. He published the last volume of his great work, which he called "Ancient Metaphysics," in 4to, a few weeks before his death. His work on "Language," in 6 vols. 8vo, he had finished some years before. The history of Man, and his intellectual powers, were his lordship's favourite subjects; and it must be allowed, that he has discussed the subjects of language, logic, and metaphysics, with no common degree of acuteness. As a judge, Lord Monboddo's opinions were highly regarded, and his independence of spirit rendered his character highly respectable.

BURNS (ROBERT), a celebrated Scottish poet. He was born on the 25th of January 1759, in a small cottage, distant about two miles from the town of Ayr. His father, William Burns, was the son of a farmer in the county of Kincardine. William having for some time followed the employment of a gardener at Edinburgh, remov-

ed to the county of Ayr, where he was engaged as gardener to the lord of Fairly. In 1757 he married Agnes Brown, who bore him six children. He was then engaged as overseer and gardener to Mr. Fergusson, and while he remained in this last situation, he saw himself father of a son who was to reflect such distinguished lustre on the humble annals of his family. In the sixth year of his age Robert was sent to a private school at Alloway Mill, about a mile distant from his father's cottage. Here he learned to write, and was instructed in the elements of grammar. Before he was nine years old, his propensity for reading was so ardent, that he perused every book that came in his way with an enthusiasm truly astonishing; but the difficulty of access to proper books greatly checked his improvement. As he was still an unskilful penman, his father sent him, when about thirteen years of age, to the parish school of Dalrymple. A summer quarter which he afterwards spent at the parish school of Kirkoswald, completes the enumeration of his scholastic education. "The two first books" (says he, in a letter to Dr. Moore containing an account of his life) "I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleasure than any two books I ever read since, were, the Life of Hannibal, and the History of Sir William Wallace.

Hannibal gave my young ideas such a turn, that I used to strut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bagpipe, and wish myself tall enough to be a soldier; while the story of Wallace poured a Scottish prejudice into my veins, which will boil along there, till the flood-gates of life shut in eternal rest." In the year 1766, William Burns, the father of our poet, had obtained from Mr. Ferguson a lease of the farm of Mount Oliphant, in the parish of Ayr. To enable him to stock this farm, his patron kindly advanced him in loan, one hundred pounds. He was at liberty to resign his lease at the expiration of every sixth year. Finding, after the first arrival of this term, that his farm was inadequate to the support of his family, he made a fruitless attempt to form a more advantageous establishment of the same kind. At the end of the 12th year, he removed to Lochlea, a farm in the parish of Tarbolton. After having resided here for the space of several years, a misunderstanding arose between him and his landlord respecting the conditions of the lease; and, as these had not according to the legal form been committed to writing, the impending dispute was referred to arbitrators. The decision involved his affairs in ruin, which he however did not live to witness. He died at Lochlea on

the 13th of February 1784. Some time before the death of his father, young Burns had been anxious to procure a permanent situation in life. His brother Gilbert and he had for several years held a small portion of land from their father, on which they in general raised flax. In disposing of this produce, our author formed the idea of commencing flax-dresser. He did so; and continued in this occupation for about six months, when his shop accidentally took fire, and his whole property was consumed. So chagrined was he at this loss, added to a disappointment in that tender passion to which his soul was ever open, that he was almost reduced to despair. "My constitutional melancholy" says he "was increased to such a degree, that, for three months, I was in a state of mind scarcely to be envied by the hopeless wretches who have got their mittimus—*depart from me ye cursed.*" About this time he and his brother took the farm of Mossiel; and while here he became acquainted with Miss Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs. Burns. When the effects of this intimacy could no longer be concealed, our poet agreed to make a legal declaration of the marriage, and, the affairs of the farm not succeeding, to embark for the West Indies. But this was resolutely opposed by her relations; and his offer of

marriage utterly rejected, even upon any conditions. He then gave up his part of the farm to his brother, and entered into an agreement with Dr. Douglas, to go to Jamaica as a joint overseer or clerk on his estate. But, before leaving his native country for ever, he resolved to publish his poems. They were accordingly printed at Kilmarnock, while every preparation was made for his departure. When Burns was thus about to bid adieu to his friends, a letter was received from Dr. Blacklock, approving highly of his poems, and advising him to set out for Edinburgh, and attempt a second edition. Elated with this letter, he now abandoned every idea of going abroad; and immediately set out for Edinburgh, where he arrived in December 1786. His fame had reached the metropolis before him, and he was now caressed by all ranks. The second edition was published in April 1787; and the fame of our poet burst forth with redoubled lustre: yet, amid all the adulation that was paid him, he always retained his natural simplicity of manners. While in Edinburgh, Burns, at his own expence, erected a "simple stone" over the grave of the poet Ferguson, with a suitable inscription, a circumstance in his life which does him the highest honour. To the late James earl of Glencairn,

Burns was much indebted. This nobleman introduced him to the members of the Caledonian Hunt; and in gratitude for their kindness, to them he dedicated the second edition of his poems. After a stay of upwards of six months in Edinburgh, Burns set out on a tour to the south of Scotland, and afterwards returned to Ayrshire. In August 1787, he made a short excursion to the Highlands with Dr. Adair of Harrowgate; and the same year, he again set off on a more extensive one to the same quarter, accompanied by Mr. Nicol, one of the masters of the grammar school of Edinburgh. On their return to Edinburgh, towards the end of this year, Burns was attacked with the rheumatism, and confined to his room for several weeks. This depressed him so much, that he resolved to leave Edinburgh as soon as his health would permit. After settling his accounts with his bookseller, therefore, he set out for Ayrshire, with nearly 500*l*, where he found his brother Gilbert struggling to support their aged mother, three sisters, and a brother. He immediately advanced them 200*l*, and with the remainder he now proposed to form some permanent establishment for himself. He accordingly took the farm of Elliesland in Dumfriesshire. Prior to this period, Mr. Graham of Fintry had recommended Burns

to the board of Excise; and, expecting that the board would give him an appointment in the district in which his farm was situated, he began assiduously to qualify himself for the office. The heart of our poet was fraught with honour and sensibility. Often would the disconsolate situation of his "lovely Jean" obtrude on his mind, and embitter all his enjoyments. No sooner, then, were the plans of his future pursuits arranged, than all his hopes were bent towards the object that had always held the first place in his breast. Her relations were not now so averse to their union, and they were soon united by a regular marriage. "I can readily fancy" says Burns "a more agreeable companion for my journey of life, but, upon my honour, I have never seen the individual instance." In 1788 Burns took possession of Elliesland, and fitted up the farm house for the reception of his family, in a neat and commodious manner. This was perhaps, for a few months, the most happy period of his life. Unfortunately, however, he received his appointment as an exciseman; the duties of which occupation, and the temptations to which he was exposed, diverted his attention too much from the cultivation of his farm. After, therefore, disposing of his whole stock and crop, he removed with his family to

Dumfries, about the end of the year 1791. The fame of Burns was now widely circulated, and his company consequently courted. The numerous invitations which he received to public inns, unfortunately led into habits of excess, which even injured his constitution; yet, what is not a little remarkable, many of his most beautiful and sublime pieces were written about this time. In 1795, when the situation of the country demanded a general armament, Burns entered the ranks of the Dumfries volunteers, and stimulated their patriotism by several elegant productions. At this period his health was much impaired from repeated and violent attacks of rheumatism; and he felt himself fast verging towards "that undiscover'd country, from whose bourne no traveller returns." The idea of leaving behind him a helpless offspring, quite unprovided for, wrung his heart, and embittered every feeling. In the agony of his grief he exclaimed, "My eyes are closed in misery, and opened without hope; I only know existence by the heavy hand of sickness, and count time by the repercussions of pain." In autumn 1795 he lost his only daughter, an event which made a deep impression on him; and scarcely was he recovered from this shock, when he was seized with a rheumatic fever. As soon as he was in a situation to

venture out, he was advised to try the sea-bathing. He did so; but without any durable good effect. On his return from his bathing quarters, he was again seized with a new attack of the fever, which terminated the life of this great but unfortunate genius, on the 21st of July 1796, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. On the 26th of July his remains were interred, with military honours, in the south church-yard of Dumfries, amidst a vast assemblage of spectators from all quarters, who came to witness the last honours paid to the remains of this illustrious bard. Burns left a widow and four sons, three of whom still survive; and on the very day of his interment, Mrs. Burns was delivered of a fifth son, named Maxwell, who is now an inhabitant of the same grave with his father. The character of Burns may be gathered from his writings. The lessons which his father (who was a quaker) taught him, were those of piety, virtue, and independence of mind. His early years were indeed consumed in depressing toil; but even while the young peasant was following the plough, his intellectual eye was fixed on immortality. "Strangers," says Dr. Currie, "that supposed themselves approaching an Ayrshire peasant, who could make rhymes, and to whom their notice was an honour, found themselves

BUR

speedily overawed by the presence of a man, who bore himself with dignity, and who possessed a singular power of correcting forwardness, and of repelling intrusion. But, though jealous of the respect due to himself, Burns never enforced it where he saw it was willingly paid; and, though inaccessible to the approaches of pride, he was open to every advance of kindness and benevolence." In his conversation he was fascinating in the highest degree. No languor could be felt in the society of a man, who passed at pleasure from the grave to the gay, from the ludicrous to the pathetic, from the simple to the sublime; who wielded all his

BUT

faculties with equal strength and ease, and never failed to impress the offspring of his fancy with the stamp of his understanding. For the benefit of his family a play was performed at the Edinburgh theatre; and a subscription was opened in some of the principal towns of Great Britain. These contributions, added to the sum arising from the final disposal of the copy-right of his poems and letters, have placed them in a state of comparative affluence. His poems and letters, with a life of the author by Dr. Currie of Liverpool, have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

BUTE (JOHN Earl of). See Stuart.

C

CAL

CALDERWOOD (DAVID), a famous divine of the church of Scotland, and a distinguished writer in behalf of the presbyterians, was descended of a good family. Being early designed for the ministry, he applied with great diligence to the study of the Scriptures in their original tongues, the works of the fathers, and the best writers on church history. He was settled about the year 1604 at Crailing, near Jedburgh. King James VI, after his accession to

CAL

the English throne, being desirous of bringing the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, was gradually enlarging the powers of the bishops then in Scotland. This design was warmly opposed by many ministers, and particularly by Mr. Calderwood, who, when Mr. James Law, bishop of Orkney, came to visit the presbyteries of Merse and Tiviotdale, declined his jurisdiction by a paper under his hand, dated May 5, 1608. At this

time a bill was depending in parliament, to empower the king, with the advice of the archbishops, bishops, and such a number of the ministry as his majesty should think proper, to consider and conclude as to matters decent for the external policy of the church, not repugnant to the word of God. Calderwood, with some other ministers protested against this bill. It was, however, passed; but it was never thought proper to carry it into effect. Soon after this Mr. Calderwood was summoned to appear before the high commission at St. Andrews, to answer for his behaviour; but, refusing to obey the summons, he was committed to prison. The privy council afterwards directed him to banish himself out of the king's dominions, and not to return without licence; in consequence of which he retired to Holland, where, in 1623, he published his celebrated piece, intituled "Altare Damascenum." During his retirement, Mr. Calderwood collected all the memorials relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, from the beginning of the reformation there to the death of king James; which collection is still preserved in the university library of Glasgow. That which is published under the title of "The true History of Scotland," &c. is only an extract from it. In the advertisement

prefixed to the last edition of his "Altare Damascenum," mention is made of his being minister of Pencitland, near Edinburgh, in 1638; but of his future life, or death, nothing is with certainty known.

CAMERON (JOHN), one of the most famous divines among the protestants of France in the 17th century, was born at Glasgow, where he taught the Greek language; and, having read lectures upon that language for about a year, travelled, and became professor at several universities, and minister at Bourdeaux. Mr. Cameron published "Theological Lectures," "Icon Johannis Cameronis," and some miscellaneous pieces. He died in 1625, aged 60.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD) earl and marquis of Argyll, was the son of Archibald, earl of Argyll, by the lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton. He was born in the year 1598, and educated in the strictest profession of the protestant religion, as it was established immediately after the reformation. During the commonwealth, he was induced to submit to its authority. Upon the restoration he was tried for his compliance; a crime common to him with the whole nation; and, to make this compliance appear the more voluntary, there were produced in court

letters which he had wrote to Albemarle, while that general governed Scotland, and which contained expressions of the most cordial attachment to the established government. But, besides the general indignation excited by Albemarle's discovery of this private correspondence, men thought, that even the highest demonstrations of affection might, during jealous times, be exacted as a necessary mark of compliance from a person of such distinction as Argyle; and could not, by any equitable construction, imply the crime of treason. The parliament, however, scrupled not to pass sentence upon him; and he suffered in 1661.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD), earl of Argyle, son of the foregoing, had from his youth distinguished himself by his loyalty and attachment to the royal family. Though his father was at the head of the covenanters, he himself refused to concur in any of their measures; and when a commission of colonel was given to him by the convention of estates, he forbore to act upon it till it should be ratified by the king. By his respectful behaviour, as well as by his services, he made himself acceptable to Charles, when that prince was in Scotland; and, even after the battle of Worcester, all the misfortunes which attended the royal cause could not induce Argyle to de-

sert it. Under Middleton he obstinately persevered to harass the English; and it was not till he received orders from that general, that he would submit to accept of a capitulation. Such jealousy was entertained against him by the protector, that a pretence was soon after fallen upon to commit him to prison, and his confinement was rigorously continued till the restoration. Charles, sensible of his services, had remitted to him his father's forfeiture, and created him earl of Argyle; and when a most unjust sentence was passed against him by the Scottish parliament, the king had anew remitted it. A parliament was summoned at Edinburgh in summer 1681, and the duke of York, (the king's brother, and afterwards James II.) was appointed commissioner. Besides granting money to the king, and voting the indefeasible right of succession, this parliament enacted a test, which all persons possessed of offices, civil military, or ecclesiastical, were bound to take. When Argyle took the test, as a privy counsellor, he subjoined, in the presence of the duke of York, an explanation which he had before communicated to that prince, and which he believed to have been approved of by him. It was in these words: "I have considered the test, and am very desirous of giving obedience as far as I can. I am

confident that the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths; therefore I think no man can explain it but for himself. Accordingly I take it as far as it is consistent with itself and the protestant religion. And I do declare, that I mean not to bind myself, in my station, and in a lawful way, from wishing and endeavouring any alteration, which I think to the advantage of church or state, and not repugnant to the protestant religion and my loyalty: and this I understand as part of my oath." The duke heard it with great tranquillity, and no one took the least offence. Argyle was admitted to sit that day in council; and it was impossible to imagine that a capital offence had been committed, where occasion seemed not to have been given for so much as a frown or a reprimand. Argyle was, much surprised, a few days after, to find that a warrant was issued for committing him to prison; that he was indicted for high treason, leasing-making, and perjury; and that, from the innocent words above mentioned, an accusation was extracted, by which he was to forfeit life, honours, and fortune. It is needless to enter into particulars, where the iniquity of the whole transaction is so evidently apparent. Of five judges, three did not scruple to find the guilt of treason and leasing-making

to be incurred by the prisoner; a jury of fifteen noblemen gave verdict against him; and the king ordered sentence to be pronounced, but the execution of it suspended till further orders. Argyle, however, saw no reason to trust to the justice or mercy of such enemies. He made his escape from prison, and, having got over to Holland, remained there during the remaining part of the reign of Charles II. But thinking it right, upon the death of Charles, and before the coronation of the duke of York, a professed papist, to exert himself, in order to recover the constitution, and defend the religious liberties of his country, by force of arms, he concerted measures with the duke of Monmouth, and went into Scotland to assemble his friends; but, not meeting with the success he expected, he was taken prisoner, and, being carried to Edinburgh, was beheaded upon his former sentence, June 30, 1685.

CAMPBELL (JOHN), duke of Argyle and Greenwich, grandson of the foregoing, was born on the 10th of October 1680; and, on the very day on which his grandfather suffered at Edinburgh, fell out of a window three pair of stairs high, without receiving any hurt. At the age of fifteen he had made a considerable progress in classical learning. His father, perceiving his military disposition,

C A M

introduced him to king William, who, in the year 1694, gave him the command of a regiment. In this situation he remained till the death of his father in 1703; when, becoming duke of Argyle, he was soon after sworn of queen Anne's privy council, made captain of the Scottish horseguards, and appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session in Scotland. In 1704, her majesty reviving the Scottish order of the Thistle, his grace was installed one of the knights of that order, and was soon after appointed high commissioner to the Scottish parliament; where, being of great service in promoting the intended union, he was, on his return, created a peer of England, by the titles of baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich. He first distinguished himself in his military capacity at the battle of Oudenard, where he commanded as brigadier-general. He was present with the duke of Marlborough at the siege of Ghent, and took possession of that town. He had also a considerable share in the victory obtained over the French at the battle of Malplaquet. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, in the reign of George I, he was made commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North Britain; and was the principal means of its total extinction. He arrived in Lon-

C A M

don in March 1716, high in favour; but, to the surprise of people of all ranks, he was in a few months divested of all his employments: and from this period to the year 1718, he signalized himself in a civil capacity, by his uncorrupted patriotism and manly eloquence. In the beginning of the year 1719 he was again admitted into favour; continued in the administration during the remaining part of that reign; and likewise after the accession of George II, till April 1740, when he delivered a speech with such warmth against sir Robert Walpole's administration, that his majesty found it necessary to dismiss him from all his employments. To these, however, on the resignation of Walpole, he was soon restored; but not approving of the measures of the new ministry, he gave up all his posts for the last time, and never after engaged in affairs of state. He died of a paralytic disorder on the 4th of October 1743; and a beautiful marble monument, executed by Roubilliac, was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD), duke of Argyle, brother to the foregoing, was born in 1682, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He afterwards applied himself to the study of the law at Utrecht; but he soon gave up the idea of appearing at the bar, and be-

took himself to a military life. He served under the duke of Marlborough, was colonel of the 36th foot, and governor of Dumbarton castle. But having a greater propensity to be a statesman than a soldier, he continued not long in the army; and after he had quitted it, employed himself in the acquisition of that knowledge, and those qualifications, which would enable him to make a figure in the political world. In 1705 he was constituted treasurer of Scotland; in 1706 he was appointed one of the commissioners for treating of the union; and the same year was created lord Ornsay, Dunoon and Arrois, viscount and earl of Ila or Islay. In 1708 he was made an extraordinary lord of session, and, when the union was effected, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. In 1710 he was made justice-general of Scotland, and the following year was called to the privy council. Upon the accession of George I. he was nominated lord register of Scotland; and when the rebellion broke out in 1715, he betook himself to arms for the defence of the house of Hanover. By his prudent conduct in the west Highlands, he prevented general Gordon, at the head of 3000 men from penetrating into the country and raising levies. He afterwards joined his brother at Stirling, and was wounded in

the battle of Dumblane. In 1725 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal, and in 1734 of the great seal, which office he enjoyed till his death. Upon the death of his brother he succeeded to the title of duke of Argyle, &c. He died April 15, 1761, in the 79th year of his age.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD), colonel of the 29th regiment of infantry, and a brigadier general on the West India staff. This gentleman was the younger son of an ancient family in Argyleshire, and related to the noble house of Argyle. He served in the late war with America, and behaved with great gallantry. On his regiment coming to England, the majority being vacant, a commission was made out at the war-office, appointing another gentleman major. On its being laid before his majesty for the royal signature, when he saw the name he threw it aside, and ordered another to be made out for major Campbell, saying, "A good and deserving officer must not be passed over." In 1792 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 21st, and afterwards to that of the 29th. He was with his regiment on board the fleet in the glorious action of June 1, 1794. He was sent in 1795 with the troops to the West Indies, where, on his arrival, he was appointed brigadier-general.

ed. His merits in this service were conspicuous; but unfortunately he was seized with a fever, which put an end to his life, August 15, 1796.

CAMPBELL (JOHN), an historical, biographical, and political writer, of considerable merit, was born at Edinburgh, March 8, 1708. At the age of five years he was brought to Windsor from Scotland, to which country he never returned. At a proper age, he was placed out as clerk to an attorney, being intended for the law; but whether it was that his genius could not be confined to that study, or to whatever causes it might be owing, it is certain that he did not pursue the line of his original destination. What smaller pieces might be written by Mr. Campbell in the early part of his life, is not ascertained; but, in 1736, before he had completed his thirtieth year, he gave to the public, in two volumes folio, "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough; comprehending the history of both these illustrious persons to the time of their decease." The reputation acquired by this performance, occasioned him soon after to be solicited to take a part in the "Universal History." While employed in this work, Mr. Campbell found leisure to entertain the world with other productions. In 1739 he pub-

lished "The Travels and Adventures of Edward Brown, esq.;" and in the same year appeared his "Memoirs of the Duke de Ripperda." These were followed in 1741 by the "Concise History of Spanish America." In 1742 he published his first and second volumes of his "Lives of the English Admirals, and other eminent British Seamen;" and the two remaining volumes were completed in 1744. In 1743 appeared "Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over old age and the grave;" and in 1744 he gave to the public, in two volumes folio, his "Voyages and Travels." He wrote many articles in the "Biographia Britannica," in which work his papers may be known by the initials E. and X. When the late Mr. Dodsley formed the design of "The Preceptor," which appeared in 1748, Mr. Campbell was applied to, to assist in the undertaking. The parts written by him were the Introduction to Chronology, and the Discourse on Trade and Commerce. Our author was next engaged in the "Modern Universal History, to which he contributed a considerable part. Mr. Campbell published many other works, of which our limits do not permit us to give a particular account. His last great work was "A Political Survey of Great Britain," published in 1774, in 2 volumes 4to,

in which the extent of his knowledge, and his patriotic spirit, are equally conspicuous. In March 1765, Mr. Campbell was appointed his majesty's agent for the province of Georgia in North America, which employment he held till his decease. His last illness was a decline, the consequence of a life devoted to severe study, and which resisted every attempt for relief that the most skilful in medicine could devise. By this illness he was carried off on December 28, 1775, when he had nearly completed the 68th year of his age. Mr. Campbell's reputation as an author was not confined to his own country, but extended to the remotest parts of Europe. As an instance of this we may mention, that, in the spring of 1774, the empress of Russia was pleased to honour him with the present of her picture.

CAMPBELL (Dr. GEORGE), an eminent divine and theological writer, was born at Aberdeen in the year 1719. He was educated in his native city, and after going through the usual course of academical learning, he studied divinity in the Marischal college of that place. In 1749, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the living of Fordoun; but, in 1750, he was presented by sir Thomas Burnett of Leys to the living of Banchory-Ternan, about 20 miles west from Aberdeen.

From this he was translated to Aberdeen in 1756; and on the decease of principal Pollock, he was chosen principal of the Marischal college, and succeeded to the divinity chair in 1771. In 1761, he published his "Essay on Miracles," in answer to Mr. Hume. This work procured him no small share of reputation, not only from the able manner in which he handled the subject, but from the liberal style in which he addressed his antagonist. It was speedily translated into most of the European languages. The "Philosophy of Rhetoric" appeared in 1776, in two volumes 8vo; a work which discovers a clearness of discernment, and accuracy of observation, which justly entitled him to be ranked among the most judicious critics. A sermon on the king's fast day, on Allegiance, was printed in 4to in 1771, and afterwards, at the expence of government, six thousand copies were printed in 12mo, enlarged with notes, and sent to America, when the unhappy struggle had, however, put on appearances which prevented the good effects hoped for from this sermon. His great work, "The Translation of the Gospels, with preliminary Dissertations," was published in 1793, in two volumes 4to. Of this work the merit is well known; and it is only to be regretted, that the other writings of the New Tes-

tament have not been elucidated by the same pen that translated the gospels. Dr. Campbell, for the greater part of his life, enjoyed a remarkable share of good health and spirits. He had all his life a rooted aversion to medicine; and it was not till he was attacked by an alarming illness, about two years before his death, that he was persuaded by his friends to call in medical aid. Then, for the first time, he owned the utility of medical men, and declared his recantation of the very mean opinion he had formerly entertained of them and of their art. A few months before his death, he resigned his offices of principal, professor of divinity, and one of the city ministers, and was in all succeeded by Dr. William Laurence Brown, late of Utrecht. Dr. Campbell died on the 6th of April 1796, in the 77th year of his age.

CAMPBELL (JOHN), was a petty officer on board the Centurion, under the circumnavigator Anson, whom he attended in the voyage. Soon after his return he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and in 1747 he was appointed captain of the Bellona. In the year 1755 he was promoted to the Prince of 90 guns. In 1759 we find him under sir Edward Hawke, as captain, on board the Royal George. His valour was remarkably conspicuous in the total defeat of the marquis

de Conflans, and he was dispatched to England with intelligence of the success. Lord Anson, as they were going in his coach to carry the news to the king, said, "Captain Campbell, the king will knight you if you think proper."—"Troth, my lord," said the captain, who still retained his Scottish dialect, "I ken nae use that will be to me."—"But your lady may like it," replied his lordship.—"Weel then," rejoined the captain, "his majesty may knight her if he pleases." In 1778, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was progressively promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue and of the white. He died 16th December 1790.

CARSTAIRS (WILLIAM), a divine, famous as one of the busiest actors in the revolution settlement in Scotland, was born in the year 1649, in a small village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. He was educated at Utrecht in Holland, where his prudence and political address recommended him to the notice of the prince of Orange, whose ambition and policy it was to avail himself of the obstinacy and bigotry of the duke of York, and upon his ruin to raise himself to the throne of Britain. The enemies of popery in England were numerous and powerful; and they had entered into a scheme for the exclusion of the duke

from the throne. To forward this scheme, Carstairs engaged in transactions of equal danger and importance. Secrets of high moment were entrusted to him. He entered into correspondence with personages of distinguished rank; and he was employed in personal negotiations in Holland, England, and Scotland. When the rupture between the prince of Orange and the duke of York came to extremity, Carstairs attended the former in his expedition to England, and was constantly consulted by him in all affairs of delicacy and moment. The duke irresolute and feeble, in proportion as his situation became interesting and difficult, fled from a people who were just beginning to sympathize with his misfortunes; and the crafty prince of Orange was received by a great nation as its deliverer from civil and religious oppression. Carstairs, on the elevation of his master, was appointed his chaplain for Scotland, and was employed in settling the affairs of that kingdom. William, who carried politics into religion, was solicitous that episcopacy should prevail there as universally as in England. Carstairs, more versant in the affairs of his native country, saw all the impropriety of this project; and his reasonings, his remonstrances and intreaties, overcame the firmness of king William. He yielded to consi-

derations, founded alike in policy and in prudence; and to Carstairs Scotland is indebted for the full establishment of its church in the presbyterian form of government. The death of king William happened before that prince had provided for him with the liberality he deserved. He was continued, however, in the office of chaplain for Scotland, by queen Anne; and he was invited to accept the principality of the university of Edinburgh. The universities of Scotland owe him obligations of the highest kind. He procured, in particular, an augmentation of the salaries of their professors; a circumstance to which may be ascribed, in some degree, their subsequent reputation, as it enabled them to cultivate with more spirit, the different branches of knowledge. Principal Carstairs died in 1715; and in 1774 his "State Papers and Letters," with an account of his life, were published in one volume 4to, by the Rev. Dr. McCormick.

CHAMBERS (DAVID), a historian, priest, and lawyer, was born in the county of Ross about the year 1530, and educated in the university of Aberdeen. From thence he went to France and Italy, where he continued for some time, particularly at Boulouge, where, in 1556, he was a pupil of Marianus Sozenus. After his return

to Scotland, he was appointed by queen Mary parson of Suddry and chancellor of Ross; and was soon after employed in digesting the laws of Scotland, and publishing the acts of the parliament of that kingdom, by authority, in 1566. He was also appointed one of the lords of session, and continued her majesty's faithful servant, till her declining fortunes obliged her adherents to seek for refuge in other kingdoms. Chambers went first to Spain, where he was graciously received by king Philip; and from thence he travelled to Paris, where he was no less kindly received by Charles IX. of that kingdom, to whom, in 1572, he presented his history of Scotland, &c. He died at Paris in 1592.

CHEYNE (Dr. GEORGE), an eminent physician, was born in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh under Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in close study and great abstemiousness; but, going to London when about thirty, and finding the bottle companions, the younger gentry and free livers, to be the most easy of access, and most susceptible of friendship, he changed his course, with a view to force a trade, till he at length grew excessively fat, short-breathed, lethargic and listless, and swelled to such an enormous size, that he exceeded thirty-two stone in weight. Having tried all the power of medicine in

vain, he at last resolved to use a milk and vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His size was reduced to almost one third; he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties; and, by regular observance of this regimen, he reached a mature period, for he died at Bath in his 72d year. He wrote, among other things, "An Essay on Health and long life;" "An Essay of the true Nature and method of treating the Gout;" "A new Theory of acute and slow continued fevers;" "Philosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Revealed, in two parts;" "The English Malady; or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all kinds, in three parts."

CHRISTIE (THOMAS), was the son of a merchant at Montrose. After a good school education he was placed in the counting-house by his father. His inclination, however, leading him to the study of physic, he went to London, and entered himself at the Westminster General Dispensary, as a pupil to Dr. Simmons. He next spent two winters at Edinburgh; and afterwards travelled, in search of general knowledge, through almost every considerable town in this kingdom. Applying himself sedulously to the profession he had embraced, he went to the continent for farther improvement; but, while

he was at Paris, some advantageous offers from a respectable mercantile house in London, induced him to resume his original pursuit in life, and to become a partner in that house. Early in 1789 he published "Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral;" and, in 1793, "Letters on the Revolution of France," by way of answer to Mr. Burke. Soon after he entered himself as a partner in another mercantile house, where some arrangements of trade induced him to take a voyage to Surinam, which unfortunately terminated his career, in the prime of life.

CHRISTIE (WILLIAM), a teacher of the classics at Montrose. He wrote a "Latin Grammar," and an "Introduction to the making of Latin." He died in 1774. aged 44.

CLEGHORN (Dr. GEORGE), was born at Granton, in the parish of Cramond, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December 1716. He received his education in the grammar school of Cramond. In 1728 he was sent to Edinburgh to complete his studies; and in 1731 studied physic and surgery under the late Dr. Alexander Monro. Early in 1736 young Cleghorn was appointed surgeon in the 22d regiment of foot, then stationed in Minorca, under the command of general St. Clair. In 1749 he left Minorca, and came to Ireland with

the 22d regiment, and in autumn 1750 he went to London and published his treatise on the "Diseases of Minorca." While in London he attended the anatomical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Hunter. In 1751, he settled in Dublin, and began to give annual courses of lectures on anatomy. A few years after his settlement here he was admitted into the university as lecturer on anatomy; and from this he was advanced to be professor. In 1784 the College of physicians in Dublin elected him an honorary member; and in 1777, when the Royal Medical Society was established at Paris, Dr. Cleghorn was nominated a fellow of it. Dr. Cleghorn died in December 1789.

CLERK-MAXWELL (Sir GEORGE), of Pennycuik, Bart. was born at Edinburgh in October 1715. His more early studies were carried on at the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards went to Leyden, where he finished his education under the inspection of the celebrated Boerhaave; and, before his return home, he visited several parts of France and Germany. After settling in his native country, his turn of mind led him to study, with great diligence, the commercial interests of Scotland. He established, at a considerable expence, the linen manufactory at Dumfries; and likewise set on foot many different projects for

working lead and copper mines. In 1755, he addressed two letters to the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, containing observations on the common mode of treating wool in this country, and suggesting a more judicious scheme of management. These were published by direction of that board in 1756. He likewise wrote a paper on the advantages of shallow ploughing, which was read to the Philosophical Society, and is published in the 3d vol. of their Essays. In 1741 Mr. Clerk was appointed lord Treasurer Remembrancer in Exchequer; and in 1763, Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland. He succeeded to his elder brother sir James Clerk in the title of knight baronet in 1783, and died in January 1784.

COCKBURN (JOHN) was the son of Mr. Cockburn of Ormiston in East Lothian. During his father's lifetime he was a member of the Scottish parliament, at the memorable æra of the union of the two kingdoms. He was successively elected to represent East Lothian, his native county, in the parliament of Great Britain, from 1707 to 1741, and during that time held several other public stations. Mr. Cockburn succeeded to the family estate in 1714. At that time the agriculture of Scotland was in a very low state. Mr. Cockburn

viewed the state of the country with concern, and resolved to endeavour, not only to rouse up a spirit among the landed proprietors for promoting improvements, but also, by every means of encouragement, to animate the tenantry to carry on their operations with energy and vigour. For this purpose he determined to sacrifice private interest, and to give leases that would tempt the most indolent to exercise proper management. But his enterprising spirit did rest here. He brought down skilful people from England, who introduced the field culture of turnips, and of red clover; and at the same time he sent up the sons of his tenants to England, to study agriculture in the best cultivated counties of that kingdom. He also established at Ormiston a society for promoting agricultural improvements. But Mr. Cockburn's exertions were not confined to agriculture alone. While efforts were making to introduce the linen manufacture, he established a colony of Irishmen on his estate, for carrying on that manufacture, and erected a bleachfield, (the second in Scotland), for whitening fine linens. To these Irishmen the country was in a great measure indebted for the importation of that valuable root the potatoe, which was raised in the fields of Ormiston so early as 1734. To Mr. Cockburn, in short, is

the county of East Lothian indebted for the origin of that superior management in rural affairs, which has long enabled it to take precedence of the other counties in agricultural riches.

COCKRAN (WILLIAM) a Scottish painter of considerable merit, was born in the year 1738, and died October 23, 1785.

CONE (GEORGE), a historical and political writer in the beginning of the 17th century. His zealous attachment to the papal interest discovered itself in his writings as well as in his conduct. He was sent by the Roman court to reside at London in the capacity of a watchful emissary, and acquitted himself so well, that his services, had not sudden death intervened, were to have been rewarded with a cardinal's hat. He died at Genoa, on his return towards Rome.

CONSTANTINE I, king of Scotland, succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 457, and died in 479, after a reign of 22 years.

CONSTANTINE II, the son of Kenneth II, succeeded Donald I. in the Scottish throne, and died, after a reign of about 18 years, in 882.

CONSTANTINE III. succeeded to Donald II. in 904. After having been engaged in many battles with the Danish invaders, he formed a combination of the northern princes, and in-

vaded England. The combined forces, however, were defeated by the English monarch at Brunanburgh, in 938; and Constantine, a few years after this expedition, retired to a monastery at St. Andrews, where he spent, in religious solitude, the last five years of his life.

CONSTANTINE IV. usurped the throne on the death of Kenneth III; but was killed in battle, after a reign of a year and a half, in 993.

COWPER (WILLIAM), bishop of Galloway in Scotland, was born in 1564, and died in 1617, leaving a folio volume of works on divinity.

CRAIG (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet. Of this writer little is known. His amorous songs, sonnets, and elegies, were published in London in 1606.

CRAIG (JOHN), a Scottish mathematician, who made his name famous by a small work of 36 pages 4to, intitled, "Theologia Christiana Principia Mathematica," printed at London in 1699.

CRAWFORD (DAVID) of Drumsoy, was born near Glasgow in 1665. He was appointed historiographer for Scotland in the reign of queen Anne. He wrote "Memoirs of Scotland," of use to the history of that country; a "Peccage of Scotland;" a "Topographical Description of the county of Renfrew;" and a "History of the royal family of Stuart."

Mr. Crawford wrote also three novels, published in one volume 8vo; and in poetry, two comedies, "Courtship a-la-mode," "Love at first sight;" and "Ovidius Britannicus," a set of love epistles in verse. He died in 1726.

CRAWFORD (WILLIAM) was born at Kelso in the year 1676. He wrote "Dying Thoughts," and some "Sermons," published in two volumes 12mo. He died in 1742.

CRICHTON (JAMES), known by the appellation of "The Admirable Crichton," was born at Clunie, in Perthshire, his paternal inheritance, in 1557. He studied grammar at the school of Perth, and philosophy at the college of St. Andrews. At the age of twenty years, he thought of improving himself by foreign travel; and, having arrived at Paris, the desire of procuring the notice of its university, or the pride of making known his attainments, induced him to affix placards on the gates of its colleges, challenging the professors to dispute with him in all the branches of literature and the sciences, in ten languages, and either in prose or verse. On the day appointed 3000 auditors assembled. Fifty masters, who had laboriously prepared for the contest, proposed to him the most intricate questions; and he replied to them in the language they required, with the happiest

propriety of expression, with an acuteness that seemed superior to every difficulty, and with an erudition which appeared to have no bounds. Four celebrated doctors of the church then ventured to enter into disputation with him. He obviated every objection they could urge in opposition to him; he refuted every argument they advanced. A sentiment of terror mingled itself with their admiration of him. They conceived him to be Antichrist. This singular exhibition continued from nine o'clock in the morning till six at night, and was closed by the president of the university, who having expressed, in the strongest terms of compliment, the sense he entertained of his ability and knowledge, advanced towards him, accompanied by four professors, and bestowed on him a diamond ring, and a purse of gold. The acclamations of the spectators were frequent and loud; and, what completed the amazement of the university, during the interval which passed from his giving the challenge, till the day appointed for accepting it, he applied not to his books, but seemed rather industriously to avoid them. He engaged in parties of cards and dice; he exercised himself at tennis and other youthful sports. Nor, is it said, was this formidable trial attended with any waste of his fire, or usual vivacity. The day after

he attended a public match of tilting; and, in the presence of the princes of France, and a great many ladies, bore away the ring fifteen times, and broke as many lances on the Saracen. About two years after he had achieved this literary victory at Paris, he appeared at Rome, and gave a similar challenge to the learned of that city. He disputed in presence of the pope, of many cardinals, bishops, and doctors of divinity. The universality of his knowledge exerted their admiration. From Rome Crichton went to Venice, where, becoming acquainted with Aldus Manutius, he presented that great restorer of ancient learning with a poem, which is still extant. The treasures of knowledge he discovered in his conversation, astonished Manutius still more than this poem. He mentioned him as a prodigy wherever he went; and Crichton was publicly introduced to the Doge and the senate. We next find him at Padua; and the reputation of his merit having reached it before him, we find the professors of it met to do him honour. On being presented to them, he is said to have made an extemporary poem in praise of the city and the assembly then present; and afterwards to have sustained a disputation with them for six hours, on whatever they pleased to propose in the whole circle of the sciences.

Some time after, he publicly declared, that he was ready to detect, before the same university, the almost infinite multitude of errors which disgrace the philosophy of Aristotle; to expose the learned arrogance of his commentators; and to refute the opinions of many celebrated mathematicians. And this stupendous task he offered to perform in the common logical method, by numbers, or mathematical figures, and by a hundred different kinds of verses. Nor we are told, was this merely a matter of parade and ostentation. We have the authority of Aldus Manutius, who was present at the disputation, to believe that he performed all that he promised. Before he left Padua, a person named Archangelus Mercenarius discovered a desire to enter into competition with him. Crichton refused not this, and even desired him to propose those topics on which he was the best informed. This advantage, so honourably conferred by Crichton, added to the defeat of his adversary; but he acknowledged his defeat with candour and politeness. It is remarkable, that these attainments of erudition, which cannot be thought of without wonder, were not gained by an intensity of labour, that allowed not leisure for amusement. Crichton was ambitious to adorn himself with every sort of excellence. He

not only moved with gracefulness in the dance, and was dexterous at every feat of horsemanship; but, it is said, he designed and painted with admirable skill, and performed in vocal and instrumental music with a taste and power of execution that are almost never united. At tilts and tournaments he met no equal; and, it is believed, was never engaged in them without acquiring the victory. Nor was it always in mock representations of battle that he displayed his prowess. A prize-fighter, proud with triumphs obtained in every country of Europe, received protection from the duke of Mantua, and held at defiance every knight or warrior in his dominions. Three persons had fallen by the sword of this Goliath; and the duke was repenting of his rash concession, when Crichton proffered his services, and even staked 1,500 pistoles on his own success. The duke was reluctant to oppose the life of a man so accomplished to that of a brutal prize-fighter; yet, relying on the fair report of Crichton's achievements, he was prevailed with to consent to it. The time and place being appointed, the whole court determined to be spectators of the combat. The prize-fighter advanced with violence. Crichton defended himself with address, and a calm intrepidity. In his turn, however, he became the

assailant. The Italian, wasted with his own fury, was unable to repel passes pressed with no less vigour than dexterity. He received three thrusts through the body, and expired. Crichton, generous as well as brave, disdained to appropriate the prize of victory; but hastened to throw it at the feet of the widows whose husbands this modern gladiator had killed in combat. The duke of Mantua, struck with the variety of Crichton's talents and acquirements, made him tutor to his son Vincentio Gonzanga, a prince of turbulent dispositions and licentious manners. The court approved highly of the choice; and Crichton, in order to express his gratitude, or to excite still higher their admiration, composed a kind of comedy for their entertainment. This performance has been extolled as a most ingenious satire against mankind; and he himself was the principal performer in it. He personated with inimitable propriety, and with the most exact knowledge, the divine and the philosopher, the lawyer and the mathematician, the physician and the soldier. But while he was elated with his preferment, and was laughing over the follies and absurdities of men, an unexpected and cruel event was about to terminate his life. One night, during the festivity of the carnival, while he rambled about the streets

playing upon the guitar, six men in masks attacked him. In this extremity he consulted his courage and his skill, and he employed them with success. He dispersed his assailants, and disarmed their leader, who, pulling off his mask, exclaimed, "I am the prince, your pupil." The gallant tutor, recognizing his infatuated pupil's features, not only spared his life, but, taking his sword by the point, presented it to him. The dastardly prince, insensible of a conduct so noble, and stung with jealousy, or mad with wine, immediately seized it, and plunged into Crichton's heart. Thus perished, in the thirty-second year of his age, the Admirable Crichton. The court of Mantua ordered a general mourning for him; a thousand epitaphs and elegies lamented him; and paintings of him, in which he was represented on horseback, with a sword in one hand, and a book in the other, were multiplied in every quarter.

CRICHTON (Sir **WILLIAM**), was chancellor of Scotland in the reigns of James I. and II. He was a man of great abilities, and used all his endeavours to support the authority of the crown against the power of the mighty and lawless barons. By his artful policy the young earl of Douglas and his brother were invited to a parliament at Edinburgh, and assassinated in the castle of that

city, at the close of an entertainment. During the prevalence of the councils of William earl of Douglas, he was for a while in disgrace; but he was soon afterwards restored to favour, and sent on an embassy to the duke of Gueldres, to treat for the marriage of his daughter Margaret with his master James II. In this embassy he was successful; and, returning home, continued in high favour with the king during the remaining years of his life.

CRICHTON (**GEORGE**), a Scottish writer of considerable merit in the 17th century. He was professor of Greek in the university of Paris, and is the author of several poems and orations, written in the Latin language.

CRUDEN (**ALEXANDER**) was born at Aberdeen in 1701. He received his education in the grammar school of Aberdeen, and, at the expiration of the usual number of years, entered as student of Marischal college. It is uncertain to what that insanity which now appeared in his words and actions, and which with few intervals accompanied him to the grave, is to be attributed. Some thought it was occasioned by the bite of a mad-dog, while others derived his madness from disappointment in a love affair. Whatever was the case it was thought necessary to confine him at this time. On his release from con-

finement, he gave up the pursuit of his studies at Aberdeen, and resolved to leave his native country. In the year 1722 he went to London, and engaged in several families as private tutor to young persons at school, or who were intended for the university. In this employment he spent some years in the Isle of Man. In the year 1732 we find him again in London, as corrector of the press and bookseller. His shop was under the Royal Exchange. He had long meditated "A complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," a work which his industry and perseverance was well qualified for undertaking. The first edition was published in 1737. The book was dedicated to queen Caroline, who had given the author some reason to expect a gratuity on its being presented to her. But a very few days before its publication the queen died, and Cruden lost his patroness. He now shut up his shop, and disposed of his stock in trade. Without employment, without friends, and without hope, he became again a prey to his phrenetic disorder, and it was found necessary to confine him in a private mad-house at Bethnal-green. As soon as he was released, he took revenge on his keepers, and on those who were the cause of his confinement, by publishing a pamphlet, intituled "The Lon-

don citizen exceedingly injured," &c.; and also commenced an action against Dr. Monro, and other defendants, which was tried in Westminster Hall, July 1739, when a verdict was given for the defendants. After this he lived chiefly by correcting the press, and under his inspection several editions of the Greek and Roman classics were published with great accuracy. In these occupations he employed several years, until the return of his disorder obliged his friends a third time to shut him up in a mad-house. When he was released he published his case with the whimsical title of "The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector." In September 1753, when last released, he undertook what was more difficult for him to effect than all his former attempts. He endeavoured to persuade one or two of his friends who had confined him, to submit to be imprisoned in Newgate, as a compensation for the injuries they had brought upon him. To his sister he proposed what he thought very mild terms: she was to have her choice of four prisons, Newgate, Reading, and Aylesbury jails, and the prison in Windsor Castle. When he found that his persuasions were of no avail, he commenced an action against her and three others, and stated his damages at 10,000*l*. The cause was tried in February

1754, and a verdict given in favour of the defendants. He thus continued for many years, and formed visionary projects for reforming the manners of the age. At the time when the disputes between Mr. Wilkes and the government agitated the nation, Mr. Cruden wrote a small pamphlet against that gentleman, whom he never could hear named with patience. He testified his aversion to him in a way peculiar to himself, by effacing No 45, wherever he found it chalked on doors or window-shutters. His instrument was a large piece of sponge, which he carried in his pocket, partly for this purpose, and partly that no words, offensive to good morals, might be allowed to disgrace the walls, doors, &c. of the metropolis. This employment rendered his walks through the city very tedious. In the year 1769 he visited Aberdeen, the place of his nativity, and in a public hall gave a lecture on the cause of reformation. Many anecdotes are related of his labours here. Among others, he printed the fourth commandment in the form of a hand bill, and distributed them to all persons without distinction, whom he met in the streets on Sunday. To a young clergyman whom Cruden thought too conceited and modern, he very gravely and formally presented a little catechism, used by children in Scotland,

called the "Mother's Catechism," dedicated to the young and ignorant. After residing about a year in Aberdeen he returned to London, and took lodgings in Cambden street, Islington, where he died. In the morning of Thursday, November 1, 1770, he was found dead on his knees, apparently in the posture of prayer. As he never married he bequeathed his moderate savings to his relations, except a certain sum to the city of Aberdeen, to be employed in the purchase of religious books for the use of the poor; and he founded a bursary (or exhibition), of five pounds Sterling *per annum*, to assist in educating a student at the Marischal college. This bursary was to be obtained on certain terms specified in his will, one of which was, a perfect acquaintance with "Vincent's Catechism."

CUIEN, king of Scotland, succeeded to Duff in 965; and, after a reign of five years, was slain in battle by the Britons of Strathclyde or Cumberland.

CULLEN (Dr. WILLIAM), one of the most celebrated physicians of his time, was descended from a respectable family in Lanarkshire, and was born about the year 1709. Having served a short apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary in Glasgow, he went several voyages to the West Indies, as surgeon in a trading

vessel from London. Of this employment he soon grew tired, and settled, at an early period of life, as a country surgeon at Shotts, where he remained some time, practising among farmers and country people. He then went to Hamilton, in order to practise as a physician, having never been fond of operating as a surgeon. The duke of Hamilton being suddenly taken ill, young Cullen was called in, and prescribed with success. But the disease having resisted the first applications, Dr. Clarke was sent for from Edinburgh, and was so well pleased with every thing that Cullen had done, that he became his eulogist on every occasion. Cullen never forgot this; and, when Dr. Clarke died, gave a public oration in his praise in the university of Edinburgh. During his residence at Hamilton, an incident occurred, which ought not to be passed over in silence. It was during this time that a connection in business, in a very humble line, was projected between two men, who became afterwards eminently conspicuous in the English and Scottish capitals. William, afterwards Dr. Hunter, was a native of the same part of the country, and not being in more affluent circumstances than Cullen, these two young men, stimulated by the impulse of genius to prosecute their medical studies with ardour, but thwarted by the

narrowness of their fortune, agreed to enter into a copartnery as surgeons and apothecaries in the country. In consequence of this scheme, Hunter went to London to prosecute his studies; but being engaged there in a superior line, the proposed copartnery never took effect. In September 1740 Mr. Cullen took the degree of doctor of medicine at Glasgow; and in 1746 was appointed lecturer on chemistry in that university. His practice as a physician increased; and a vacancy having occurred in 1751, he was then appointed by the king professor of medicine in that university. This new appointment served only to call forth his powers, and to bring to light talents that it was not formerly known he possessed. In 1756, on the death of Dr. Plumber, professor of chemistry in Edinburgh, Dr. Cullen was unanimously invited to accept of the vacant chair. He was afterwards appointed professor of the practice of physic in that university, an office for which he was singularly well qualified, and which he held with distinguished honour for the remainder of his life. In 1772 he published "*Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae*," 2 vols. 8vo.; a work of great merit; and not long after "*Lectures on the Materia Medica*." The "*First Lines of the Practice of Physic*" appeared in 1776. This work

CUN

procured him a high reputation in the medical world; and, it is said, from its rapid and extensive sale, produced to its author not less than 3000*l.* sterling. He next published the "Institutions of Medicine, Part 1, containing Physiology," 8vo; "On the Recovery of Drowned Persons;" and "A Treatise on the Materia Medica," in two volumes 4to, made its appearance in 1789. Dr. Cullen died February 5, 1790. His son, Lord Cullen, is one of the judges of the courts of session and justiciary.

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER), was born in the year 1654. He was author of "A History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George I." This work was written in La-

CUN

tin, and lay in manuscript till 1787, when a faithful translation was made of it into English by William Thomson, L. L. D. and published in 2 volumes 4to. The work was undoubtedly well-deserving of publication, as it contains the history of a very interesting period, written by one who had access in a considerable degree to authentic information, and as it comprises many curious particulars, not recorded by other historians. The author died in 1737, at the advanced age of 83 years.

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER), a critic of considerable merit. He went to Holland early in life, and there edited many good editions of the Roman classics. He died at the Hague in December 1730.

D

DAL

DALRYMPLE (Sir DAVID) was born in Edinburgh, October 28, 1726. He received the rudiments of his education at Eton school, where he was distinguished as a scholar, and remarkable as a virtuous and orderly youth. Having returned to Edinburgh, he soon after went to Utrecht to study the civil law, and remained there till after the rebellion

DAL

in 1746. He was called to the Scottish bar 23d February 1748, where he was much admired for the elegant propriety of the cases he drew. Though he had not attained to the highest rank as a practising lawyer, his character for sound knowledge and probity in the profession was so great, that he was appointed one of the judges of the court of session in March 1766, with

the warmest approbation of the public; and in May 1776, one of the lords commissioners of justiciary. He took his seat on the bench, according to the usage of the court of session, by the title of Lord Hailes, the name by which he is generally known by the learned of Europe. As a judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts, he acted in the view of his country; from which he merited, and obtained high confidence and approbation. But he was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge, and as a sound lawyer; he was also eminent as a profound and accurate scholar, being a thorough master of classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities, particularly of his own country, to the study of which he was led by his profession. Indefatigable in the prosecution of the studies he cultivated, his time was sedulously devoted to the promotion of useful learning, piety and virtue. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen, all of them distinguished by uncommon accuracy, taste, and learning. Besides some occasional papers, both serious and humorous, of his composing, that appeared in the "World," and a variety of communications, critical and biographical, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other publications of the like nature, he allotted some part of his time to

the illustration and defence of primitive Christianity. In the year 1771 he composed a very learned and ingenious paper, or law case, in the disputed peerage of Sutherland. He was one of the trustees of the lady Elizabeth, the daughter of the last earl; and being then a judge, the names of two eminent lawyers were annexed to it. In that case, he displayed the greatest accuracy of research, and the most profound knowledge of the antiquities and rules of descent in this country; which he managed with such dexterity of argument, as clearly to establish the right of his pupil, and to form a precedent, at the same time, for the decision of all such questions in future. In the year 1773, he published a small volume, intituled "Remarks on the History of Scotland." These appeared to be the gleanings of the historical research which he was making at that time, and discovered his lordship's turn for minute and accurate inquiry into doubtful points of history, and at the same time displayed the candour and liberality of his judgment. This publication prepared the public for the favourable reception of the "Annals of Scotland," in two volumes 4to, the first of which appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779, and fully answered the expectations which he had raised. The difficulties attending the subject,

the want of candour, and the spirit of party, had hitherto prevented our having a genuine history of Scotland, in times previous to those of queen Mary; which had been lately written, in a masterly manner, by the elegant and judicious Dr. Robertson. Lord Hailes carried his attention to the Scottish history as far back as to the accession of Malcolm Canmore in 1057; and his work contains the annals of fourteen princes, from Malcolm III. to the death of David II. Lord Hailes has so well authenticated his work by references to historians of good credit, or deeds and writings of undoubted authority; and has so happily cleared it from fable, uncertainty, and conjecture, that every Scotsman, since its appearance, has been able to trace back, with confidence in genuine memoirs, the history of his country for 736 years, and may revere the memory of the respectable judge, who, with indefatigable industry, and painful labour, has removed the rubbish under which the precious remains were concealed. Lord Hailes, at first, intended, as appears by an advertisement prefixed to his work, to carry down his annals to the accession of James I; but, to the great disappointment of the public, he stopped short at the death of David II, and a very important period of our history still remains to be filled

up by an able writer. Lord Hailes's *Annals of Scotland*, it is believed, stand unrivalled in the English language, for a purity and simplicity of style, an elegance, perspicuity, and conciseness of narration, that peculiarly suited the form of this work; and it is entirely void of that false ornament, and stately gait, which makes the works of some other writers appear in gigantic, but fictitious majesty. In 1786, Lord Hailes came forward with the excellent Dr. Watson, and other writers in England, to repel Mr. Gibbon's attack on Christianity, and published a 4to volume, intitled, "An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity," in which there is a great display of literary acumen, and of zeal for the cause he espouses, without the rancour of theological controversy. This was the last work he sent from the press, except a few biographical sketches of eminent Scotsmen, designed as specimens of a "*Biographia Scotica*," which he justly considered as a desideratum in our literature. Although his lordship's constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, he attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened on the 29th of November 1792, in the 66th year of his age. Lord Hailes, be-

sides the writings we have mentioned, published a number of others, a list of which will be found in the last edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

DAVID I. succeeded his brother Alexander I. in the throne of Scotland, in the year 1124; and, after a reign of 29 years, died in 1153.

DAVID II. son of king Robert Bruce, succeeded his father in the Scottish throne in 1329. The success of the party of Edward Balliol, who was assisted by the English, obliged him to retire in 1333 to France. But his affairs having been retrieved, in his absence, by the friends of the house of Bruce, and Balliol and the English defeated, he returned again to Scotland in 1340. He was afterwards, in an inroad to England, taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346, and was kept prisoner in England until 1357. David afterwards visited England at different times. He died in the castle of Edinburgh in 1371, in the 47th year of his age, and the 42d of his reign.

DEMPSTER (THOMAS), a Scottish historian and commentator. He early went over to France for the sake of embracing the catholic religion, and taught classical learning at Paris about the beginning of the 17th century. He was of a singular character, being as ready to wield his sword as his pen at any time. This spirit

and temper drew him into many difficulties, and one in particular which obliged him to quit the country. Grangier, principal of the college of Beauvais at Paris, being obliged to take a journey, appointed Dempster his substitute. On this occasion he caused a scholar be whipped in full school, for challenging one of his fellows to fight a duel. The scholar, to revenge this affront, brought three gentlemen, his relations, who were of the king's life guards into the college. Dempster made the whole college take arms; hamstringed the three life-guard mens horses before the college gate; and put himself into such a warlike posture that the three gentlemen were forced to seek for quarter. He gave them their lives; but imprisoned them for some days. Fearing their future revenge, he went over to England; but did not there make a long stay. He went abroad again, and read lectures upon polite learning in several universities; particularly in that of Nismes, where he disputed for a professors chair and obtained it. He then went to Bologna, and was professor there for the remainder of his life. He died there in September 1625, leaving behind him several learned works. It is said that he had such a prodigious memory, as to say he knew not what it was to forget.

This gained him the appellation of the "Living Library."

DONALD V, king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Kenneth II. The ancient laws of Scotland were revised and confirmed under his authority. He died, after a reign of four years, in 864.

DONALD VI. succeeded Gregory the Great in the Scottish throne, in 894. In this reign the Danes having invaded his kingdom, he fought and defeated them. He died at Forres in 904.

DONALD VII, commonly called Donald Bane, usurped the throne in 1093. He was expelled from the throne by Duncan in 1094, but regained it again by the murder of that prince. He did not, however, long enjoy it; for he was finally dethroned by Edgar Atheling, in 1098.

DOUGLAS (Sir JAMES), a renowned warrior, and companion of King Robert Bruce, whose heroic exploits will not suffer by comparison with any warrior of ancient or modern times. On the death of Robert he was commissioned to carry that king's heart, according to the custom of those times, to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. He sailed on this errand in June 1330. He anchored off Sluys in Flanders, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage; but, learning that Alphonsus XI, the young

king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osmyn the Moor, such was the crusading zeal of Douglas, that he could not resist the temptation of fighting against the enemies of Christianity. He met with an honourable reception at the court of Spain, and readily obtained leave to enter the lists against the Moors. The Spaniards came in sight of the enemy near Theba, a castle on the frontiers of Andalusia. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued the enemy too eagerly, and, throwing among them the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, cried out, "Now pass onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee or die." The fugitives rallied and surrounded Douglas, who with a few of his followers was killed in attempting to rescue sir Walter St. Clair of Roslin. His body was brought to Scotland, and interred in the church of Douglas.

DOUGLAS (ARCHIBALD), brother to the foregoing, was appointed regent of Scotland for king David Bruce, in consequence of the captivity of the regent Andrew Murray. He was killed at the battle of Halidon hill, July 22, 1333.

DOUGLAS (WILLIAM), lord of Liddisdale, was taken prisoner with the regent Murray at Roxburgh, in the year

1332, and he continued a prisoner until 1335. He afterwards did much service to his sovereign, particularly in the defeat of Cumíng earl of Athol, at Kilblane, and in the defeat of John Stirling. Not long after this he was sent ambassador to France, to inform king David of the state of the realm. But a circumstance occurred after the return of the young king, which greatly tarnished his victories. Alexander Ramsay had, in a gallant manner, taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English. For this service he was rewarded with the custody of the castle, and the sheriffdom of the adjacent district; the last of which offices had been for some time held by the knight of Liddisdale. Douglas, mortally offended, vowed revenge. Ramsay soon after repaired to Hawick, there to hold his court as sheriff of the district; and in the church of that place waited for the coming of those who had been summoned to attend his court, and to support him in the execution of this office. While he there waited, slenderly attended, Douglas suddenly entered with a company of armed followers. He immediately attacked Ramsay, slew several of his attendants, severely wounded himself; and, having bound him with fetters, conveyed him to the castle of Hermitage. He was thrown to perish in a dungeon of this cas-

tle, and no food was suffered to be given him; although, it is said, by picking up some grains of corn which he found accidentally scattered in the place of his confinement, he found means to protract his existence for the space of seventeen days. Douglas's crime was afterwards pardoned by the king, at the intercession of Robert Stewart. He was with the king at the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner along with that prince. Being soon after released, he was killed as he was hunting in Etterick forest, by the earl of Douglas, in 1353.

DOUGLAS (WILLIAM), first earl of Douglas, was son to Archibald lord of Galloway, and governor of Scotland, who was slain at Halidon hill. William earl of Douglas was taken prisoner with David Bruce at the battle of Durham, but was soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale from the hands of the English; and also expelled them from Etterick forest and Tweeddale, and the greatest part of Tiviotdale. Douglas went afterwards to France, and was engaged at the battle of Poitiers. He returned to his native country, and was present in many inroads and skirmishes with the English. He died in year 1384, and his remains were deposited in Melrose abbey.

DOUGLAS (JAMES) second earl of Douglas, succeeded to the title in 1384; and, after

ed the signal from within, now rushed upon them; in spite of all the tears and intreaties of the king, bound their hands, and led them forth to instant execution. Malcolm Fleming, their counsellor and companion, shared the same fate. This happened in 1437.

DOUGLAS (JAMES), seventh earl of Douglas, and uncle to the foregoing, succeeded to the titles of the family on the murder of his nephews. He died in 1443, and was buried in the church of Douglas.

DOUGLAS (WILLIAM), eighth earl of Douglas, upon the death of his father succeeded to his honours. This earl, unlike his predecessor, was haughty and ambitious. He acted as an independent prince; permitted his vassals to commit depredations on the lands of their sovereign's faithful subjects; and gave protection to many who had made themselves obnoxious to the criminal justice of the state. The young monarch, James II, was now in the fourteenth year of his age; and, weary of the tutelary bondage in which he had been held, was disposed to emancipate himself from the yoke of Livingston and Crichton, and to assume the reins of government into his own hands. A parliament was summoned to assemble at Stirling. The barons thronged to do honour to their young monarch, and to contend

with one another for the first place in his favour. Among the foremost was young Douglas, whose respectful attendance, submission, and application, easily gained from the young king the pardon of those offences by which he had exposed himself to the penalty of high treason; and soon endeared himself to him so much, that Livingston and Crichton were, by his advice, removed in a great measure from their sovereign's counsels. They were, by the artifices of Douglas, soon declared rebels against the king's authority; and, because they refused to put themselves within the power of Douglas their enemy, saw themselves about to be destroyed by that government which they had with infinite difficulty supported. That summons which called them to a judicial trial they heard with disregard; and among their vassals they prepared to stand upon the defence. Douglas having procured their formal condemnation at a parliament assembled at Stirling, dispatched Forrester of Corstorphine to execute that sentence which confiscated all their goods to their sovereign's use. The castle of Edinburgh, which had for some time been held out by Sir William Crichton against the king and the earl of Douglas, was at length surrendered by Crichton, upon the conditions of an amnesty to him and his

adherents, of all past offences, and of Crichton's restoration to the office of chancellor, which he had held so long. The power, the pride, and the grandeur of the house of Douglas, were now at their loftiest height; and thus all-powerful at home, Douglas became ambitious of displaying his grandeur to the inhabitants of distant lands. Sumptuous preparations were made; and with an illustrious band of companions, and a numerous train of attendants, he departed to visit France and Italy. In France he was honourably entertained by Charles VII; and at Rome he was received with those honours which are due to princes only. But at home, in the mean time, the greatness of the house of Douglas had begun to be fatally sapped. James, awaking as from a dream, began to discover that he had advanced Douglas too high. Douglas of Balveny, who had been left with full authority to superintend all the earl's affairs during his own absence, imprudently thwarted the wishes of the king, and set the royal authority at defiance. James mustered a powerful military force, and took several of the castles of Douglas. Earl William received tidings of these transactions in Scotland, while he with his companions were at Rome. The earl hastened to Scotland, and seemed at first to resume his former ascenda-

cy over James's mind. He was nominated his lieutenant or justiciary for the whole kingdom. But Douglas could no longer repose confidence in the monarch's favour. The enmity between Crichton and Douglas was not now laid aside; and the earl resolved to rid himself for ever of such an enemy. Casting off all respect for the king's peace, Douglas lay in wait for him between his own castle and the town of Edinburgh. Crichton, going with a few attendants to Edinburgh, was suddenly assaulted by a troop of armed men; but, taking courage, they made so vigorous a resistance, that he secured his retreat with safety and honour to Crichton castle. Neither Douglas nor his sovereign could longer cordially and steadily believe the safety of the other to be consistent with his own. Maclellan of Bombie, a vassal of the crown, whose possessions lay in the midst of Douglas's lands in Galloway, had refused to attach himself to the earl. In the eyes of Douglas this was an unpardonable offence. He besieged him in his castle, took and destroyed it; carried him to the contiguous castle of Thrieve, and afterwards beheaded him. The indignation with which James received the news of such acts as these, perpetrated by Douglas, or under his authority, determined him at length to endea-

four to rid himself of the opposition of a subject so powerful. Earl Douglas was therefore invited to attend his sovereign in parliament at Stirling. Letters of pardon and safe conduct were granted to him under the king's great seal; and Crichton was sent away from the court, lest his presence should lead the earl to dread the same fate by which his cousins had been before cut off. Douglas, thus assured, repaired with a princely train of attendants to Stirling. The earl himself was received into the king's presence in the castle, and was entertained at the monarch's table with the most gracious courtesy. After the entertainment, he conducted the earl into his closet, and began to expostulate with him earnestly concerning those late measures of his, by which his sovereign's jealousy had been unavoidably excited. The league, especially, in which he had combined with so many other barons, to give the law to their country and their king, was the subject of James's most earnest expostulations. While the monarch pressed his potent vassal to abjure this unlawful combination, Douglas hesitated, and strove to escape from the point; and at last positively refused to yield to his sovereign's demand. The conversation waxed warm and passionate. James suddenly drew a dagger, and swearing, that, since Doug-

las would not himself dissolve the bond into which he had entered, this at least should, plunged the weapon into the earl's bosom. They who waited in the antichamber suddenly rushed in; and Douglas fell by a multitude of daggers. This happened on the 13th of February 1452.

DOUGLAS (JAMES), brother of the foregoing, and ninth and last earl of Douglas, succeeded to the honours of the family upon the death of his brother. To revenge his death, he, with all the members of the league, took to arms; burnt, with every circumstance of contemptuous indignation, the letter of safe conduct by which the earl had been enticed within his sovereign's power; and desolated the domains of the monarch. James, active to support his authority, levied an army, and laid siege to the castle of Abercorn, one of the principal and best fortified seats belonging to the rebel earl. To raise this siege, Douglas assembled an army, consisting of all the military force which his vassals and adherents could furnish. The two armies were now encamped within an inconsiderable distance of one another: Douglas lay on the south side of the river Carron; and the king's army was so disposed as to cover the siege of Abercorn. On both sides, all was eager resentment and bold

courage; but on the side of Douglas, whose followers risked their all in opposition to their duty, there was more of tumultuous insubordination, than of ready and respectful obedience. To increase this disposition in the army of his adversary, James, by his heralds, first commanded Douglas and his followers to lay down their arms, and depart every one to his own home, under the pain of suffering the death and the forfeiture of traitors; and then proclaimed an amnesty of all past offences to such as should obey these commands, and forsake the rebellious banners. Douglas himself, and many of his followers, began to hesitate and waver in their purpose of battle, amidst emotions of remorse, dismay, and a sort of reluctance to proceed to the last extremities of disloyalty. Hamilton of Cadzow, in consequence of this proclamation, passed over with all his vassals to the king. This example was followed by almost all the rest of Douglas's company. By next morning there remained not with the earl more than an hundred men besides those of his own house. Douglas fled to Annandale with his brothers, the earls of Ormond and Moray. He was pursued thither by a body of forces under the command of the earl of Angus. The king's forces prevailed; Moray was slain, the earl of Ormond made prisoner;

and the earl of Douglas himself driven to provide for his safety in England. Some years after, Douglas returning, brought Percy, earl of Northumberland, upon an expedition against his country. This expedition was also easily defeated. Douglas was taken prisoner; and so contemptible was then the man who had once made his sovereign tremble, that, although the earl of Ormond had been put to death as a traitor, James contented himself with sending the forfeited and captive earl of Douglas to spend his latter years in monkish confinement in the abbey of Lindores, where he died in 1488, and was there buried.

DOUGLAS (GEORGE), second earl of Angus, married Mary Stewart, daughter to king Robert III. He was taken prisoner with the earl of Douglas at the battle of Homildon, in the year 1402. When he died is not ascertained.

DOUGLAS (WILLIAM), third earl of Angus, succeeded his father in that earldom. He was amongst those committed to prison by king James I. in the year 1424. After this he was employed to receive the castle of Dunbar when the earl of March was imprisoned; and in 1435 he was made warden of the middle marches. In 1436 he was sent against Percy, who had entered Scotland with 4000 men, whom he defeated with

considerable loss. The period of his death is not with certainty known.

DOUGLAS (JAMES), fourth earl of Angus, succeeded his father in the title and estate, and died about the year 1452.

DOUGLAS (GEORGE), fifth earl of Angus, succeeded his nephew in the title. He followed James II. against the earl of Douglas; and when chancellor Crichton was in disgrace, assisted him against the king's authority. He defeated the earls of Douglas and Northumberland in a battle fought in the Merse, in which Douglas was taken prisoner, and his estates forfeited. When the dissention took place about choosing a governor and protector for the young king, James III., Angus and his brother Kennedy opposed themselves to the queen. But the matter being made up, two noblemen were chosen out of the queen's party, and two out of the other, for the administration of affairs. The death of the earl of Angus is supposed to have happened about 1462.

DOUGLAS (ARCHIBALD), sixth earl of Angus, succeeded to his father in the honours of that family. He was one of the chief actors in the combination formed among the nobility for the removal of Robert Cochran and other minions who had crept into the favour of James III., and whom they hanged over the bridge of Lau-

der. At the battle of the Tordarwood, where that king lost his life, the earl of Angus commanded in the right wing of the royal army. About five years afterwards he was made chancellor. At the fatal battle of Flowden, he endeavoured to dissuade James IV. from that engagement, but without success. In this battle fell his eldest son George, master of Angus. The earl died about a year after this event, and was buried in the church of St. Mains in Galloway.

DOUGLAS (ARCHIBALD), seventh earl of Angus, succeeded his grandfather. Amid the transactions which happened in the kingdom during the minority of James V., Angus began to regain the ascendancy among the Scottish nobles which the Douglasses had long possessed. A convention was in the meantime summoned to appear at Edinburgh, for the purpose of composing those differences which distracted the state. To this convention the Douglasses came in great force; and Edinburgh seemed soon to be so entirely in their power, that the Hamiltons hesitated to enter a city, in which, as it appeared, they must be at the mercy of the rival faction. To satisfy their fears, Douglas of Kilspindie, uncle or cousin to Angus, resigned the office of provost of Edinburgh, which he for that year held. Arran, thus

gratified, immediately entered the town with all his train. Archbishop Beaton, chancellor of the kingdom, was the chief counsellor of Arran's party; and at his house in Blackfriars wynd a consultation was speedily held, in order to determine upon the conduct which they should observe towards Angus. So soon as Angus heard of their consultation, he sent to them his uncle, the bishop of Dun-
 held, to attempt to pacify them. Douglas first addressed himself to Beaton, as an ecclesiastic, and the friend of peace. Beaton, earnestly exculpating himself from the suspicion of having excited the Hamiltons to violence, and at the same time eluding the bishop's request by ambiguous words. "By my conscience" said Beaton, (striking his hand with vehemence on his breast, which discovered the armour he wore under his episcopal robes) "I know not the matter."—"Your conscience is not good," replied Gavin Douglas, "I hear it clatter." So saying, Douglas turned from him, and proposed his pacific message to one and then to another of Arran's party, but without success. Angus in the mean time had, by the favour of the citizens, possessed himself of the whole High street. Arran's party were thus precluded from access to it but by the Blackfriars wynd. Here Angus with his followers awaited

to assault them as they should endeavour to come out. The Hamilton's obedient to nought but blind fury, were slain almost unresisting, as they appeared. The earl of Arran and some others made their escape across the town, and through some part of the North Loch; others fled in different directions; and the archbishop of Glasgow, turning backwards, took refuge in the church of the Blackfriars. Angus was now left master of Edinburgh. This affray happened in April 1520. In October 1521, the governor of Scotland returning from France, Angus's power seemed to him to be much too great. Angus was therefore sent in exile to France. He afterwards returned to Scotland upon the departure of Albany, and soon acquired the chief direction of the affairs of the young king, whom he made subservient to all his measures. But the king having escaped from the restraint of Angus, called a parliament, to which Angus was summoned; but not appearing, he was condemned in absence to suffer the usual forfeiture and corporal punishment awarded by the laws against treason. Angus retired to England with his brother George. After the death of James they returned to Scotland. Angus was afterwards engaged in several skirmishes with the English army which invaded Scotland, and

particularly at the battle of Pinkie. He died at Tantallon in 1557.

DOUGLAS (ARCHIBALD), ninth earl of Angus, succeed his father (who enjoyed that title little more than a year) in the honours of the family. He was brought up with his uncle, the earl of Morton, who was his tutor and guardian. After Morton's death he retired to England, where he was kindly received by queen Elizabeth. He returned to Scotland in 1582. Towards the close of his life he was offered the office of chancellor of Scotland, but rejected it, and accepted of that of lieutenant of the marches. He died in 1588.

DOUGLAS (GAVIN), bishop of Dunkeld, was the third son of Archibald earl of Angus, and was born in the year 1474. His education was undoubtedly suited to his noble birth, and to the profession for which he was destined; but the seminary in which he studied has not been mentioned by any of his biographers. The advantages of foreign travel, and the conversation of the most learned men in France and Germany, to whom his merit and station procured the readiest access, completed his education. Having entered into holy orders, he was appointed rector of Hawick; and, as early as the year 1509, he was nominated provost of the collegiate church of St. Giles, in

Edinburgh. In the year 1512, the queen mother, then regent of Scotland, appointed Douglas abbot of Aberbrothock, and soon after archbishop of St. Andrews; but the queen's power not being sufficient to establish him in the possession of that dignity, he relinquished his claim in favour of his competitor Forman, who was supported by the pope. In 1515, he was by the queen appointed bishop of Dunkeld; and that appointment was soon afterwards confirmed by his holiness Leo X. Nevertheless it was some time before he obtained peaceable possession of his see. The duke of Albany, who in this year was declared regent, opposed him because he was supported by the queen, and in order to deprive him of his bishopric, accused him of acting contrary to the laws of the realm in procuring bulls from Rome. Sentence of banishment was accordingly passed upon him; but his punishment seems to have been afterwards mollified into imprisonment for an indefinite term. The regent and the queen being at last reconciled, he obtained his liberty, after a years confinement in the castle of Edinburgh, and was consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Beaton. Douglas in the year 1517 attended the duke of Albany to France; but returned soon after to Scotland. In 1521 the disputes between

the earls of Arran and Angus having thrown the kingdom into violent commotion, our prelate retired to England, where he formed an acquaintance with Polydore Virgil, the historian; and his eminent merit, which in his own country had procured him envy, was rewarded in the court of Henry VIII. with a liberal pension. In 1522 he was seized with the plague, and soon fell a victim to that dreadful contagion. He died in London, and was interred in the Savoy church. He wrote besides other pieces the "Palice of Honour," an ingenious poem, in which, under the similitude of a vision; he paints the vanity and inconstancy of all worldly glory. But his most esteemed work, the translation of the "Thretene Bukes of Eneados," he undertook at the desire of lord Henry Sinclair, a munificent patron of the arts in those times, and finished it in about 16 months. This was amongst the first translations of the classics that had been attempted; and whether we consider the state of British literature at that era, or the rapidity with which he completed the work, he will be found entitled to a high degree of admiration. Mr. Warton stiles him "one of the distinguished luminaries that marked the restoration of letters in Scotland at the commencement of the 16th century."

DOUGLAS (JAMES), earl of Morton, and uncle to Archibald earl of Angus, was for some time regent of Scotland, and was a chief actor in the transactions which took place in that country during the reign of Mary, and in the minority of her son James VI. He early joined himself to the party of the earl of Murray, and the other leaders of the reformation. At the time when Rizio's influence with Mary had given cause of discontent to Darnley, and many of the nobles, Morton engaged in the combination for his destruction. Morton who was at this time lord High Chancellor of Scotland, undertook to direct the enterprise, carried on in defiance of all the laws of which he was bound to be the guardian; and the lord Ruthven, who had been confined to his bed for three months by a very dangerous distemper, and who was still so weak that he could scarce walk, or bear the weight of his armour, was intrusted with the executive part. On the 9th of March 1566, Morton entered the court of the palace with 160 men; and without noise, or meeting with any resistance, siezed all the gates. While the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domestics, the king suddenly entered the apartment, by a private passage. At his back was Ruthven, clad in complete ar-

mour. Ruthven drew his dagger, and with a furious mien and voice, commanded Rizio to leave a place of which he was unworthy, and which he had occupied too long. Numbers of armed men rushed in; and before Rizio could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life; Morton, basely deserted by the king, who now denied his knowledge of the conspiracy by public proclamations; and abandoned ungenerously by Murray and his party, was obliged to fly from his native country, and to take refuge in England. A few days after the baptism of the prince, James VI, Morton and the other conspirators against Rizio obtained their pardon, and leave to return into Scotland, through the solicitations of Bothwell. After the murder of Darnley, and the marriage of the queen to Bothwell, Morton, with many of the nobles, entered into an association for the defence of the person of the young prince against the artifices of Bothwell. The confederated lords met for this purpose at Stirling. Mary, in order to prepare for the storm, issued a proclamation, requiring her subjects to take arms, and to attend her husband by a day appointed. At the same time she published a manifesto, in which she laboured to vindicate her government from the imputations with

which it had been loaded, and employed the strongest terms to express her concern for the safety of the prince her son. Neither of these produced any considerable effect. Her proclamation was ill obeyed, and her manifesto met with little credit. The confederate lords carried on their preparations with no less activity, and with much more success. They were ready to march before the queen and Bothwell were in a condition to resist them. Meanwhile Bothwell assembled his forces at Dunbar, and advanced to meet the confederates. The confederates, on the first intelligence of his approach, advanced to meet him. They found the queen's forces drawn up on the same ground which the English had possessed at the battle of Pinkie. The numbers on both sides were nearly equal. Du Croc, the French ambassador, who was in the field, endeavoured by negotiating with the queen and the nobles, to put an end to the quarrel without the effusion of blood. He represented to the confederates the queen's inclinations towards peace, and her willingness to pardon the offences which they had committed. Morton replied with warmth, that they had taken arms, not against the queen, but against the murderer of her husband; and if he were given up to justice, or banished from her presence, she should

find them ready to yield the obedience which is due from subjects to their sovereign. The queen, not choosing to hazard a battle, demanded an interview with Kirkaldy, who commanded an advanced body of the enemy. He, with the consent, and in name of the leaders of the party, promised that, on condition she would dismiss Bothwell from her presence, and govern the kingdom by the advice of her nobles, they would honour and obey her as their sovereign. During this parley, Bothwell took his last farewell of the queen, and rode off the field with a few followers. As soon as Bothwell retired, Mary surrendered to Kirkaldy. The confederates carried her to Edinburgh; and seeing her affection for Bothwell as violent as ever, sent her a prisoner to the castle of Lochleven. During her confinement, she was forced to sign papers, by which she renounced all share in the government of the kingdom; consented to the coronation of the young king, and appointed Murray regent. Mary after this escaped from Lochleven, and the battle of Langside was fought, which proved fatal to her cause. She retired to England, and was there detained a prisoner by queen Elizabeth. Having submitted her case to that queen, the regent, in company with Morton and others, was called first to York, and

then to Westminster, to vindicate his conduct. After the death of the regent Murray, Kirkaldy, who was at the head of the party for Mary in Scotland, formed a daring enterprise, which, had it not miscarried, would have put the king's party entirely in his power. By his direction, four hundred men set out from Edinburgh, and the better to conceal their design marched south. But they soon wheeled to the right, and horses having provided for the infantry, rode straight to Stirling, where the court was then held. By four in the morning they arrived there, and seized all the nobles. They met with no resistance from any person but Morton, who, defending his house with obstinate valour, they were obliged to set it on fire; and he did not surrender till forced out of it by the flames. In performing this some time was consumed; and the noise and uproar reached the castle. The earl of Mar sallied out of the garrison, and fired briskly upon the enemy, who fled with precipitation. The regent Lennox being killed in this affray, Morton was a candidate for the vacant office; but Mar was chosen by a majority of voices. He having died on the 29th of October 1572, Morton was chosen regent. Kirkaldy, though abandoned by most of his associates, defended the castle of Edinburgh for the captive queen.

Elizabeth sent sir William Drury into Scotland with forces, to assist the regent in supporting his authority, and the castle of Edinburgh was besieged. For three and thirty days Kirkaldy resisted all the efforts of the Scots and English. But his resources having failed; and the fortifications having been battered down, he at length surrendered himself to Drury, who promised, in the name of his mistress, that he should be favourably treated. Morton, however, insisted that they should suffer the punishment due to their rebellion and obstinacy; and Elizabeth, without regarding Drury's honour, or his promises in her name, abandoned them to the regent's disposal. He first confined them to separate prisons; and soon after, with Elizabeth's consent, condemned Kirkaldy and his brother to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh. Maitland, who was taken prisoner along with them, and who did not expect to be more favourably treated, ended his days by a voluntary death. The rapacity and avarice of Morton soon rendered his administration odious; and his behaviour to some of the powerful barons, occasioned them to league for his destruction. All began to turn their eyes to the young king, from whom they expected the redress of all their grievances, and the return of a more gentle and e-

qual administration. James, at Stirling, had procured an interview with Argyle and Athol, two of Morton's enemies, and he determined to take the government into his own hands. Lord Glamis, the chancellor, and Herries, were appointed to signify this resolution to Morton, who was at this time in Dalkeith, the usual place of his residence. Forseeing the storm that was gathering, he resigned in a public form the authority which he held, and obtained a pardon and approbation for every thing done by him in the exercise of his office. Morton retired to one of his seats, and seemed to enjoy the tranquillity, and to be occupied only in the amusements of a country life. But even in this retreat, which the people called the *Lion's Den*, his wealth and abilities rendered him formidable; and the new counsellors were so imprudent as to rouse him, by the precipitancy with which they hastened to strip him of all remains of power. They required him to surrender the castle of Edinburgh, which was still in his possession. He refused at first to do so, and began to prepare for its defence; but the citizens of Edinburgh having taken arms, and repulsed a part of the garrison, he was obliged to give up that important fortress. Morton having gained the confidence of the earl of Mar, and the countess his mo-

ther, insinuated to them that Alexander Erskine had formed a plot to deprive his nephew of the government of Stirling castle, and the custody of the king's person. The earl repairing suddenly to Stirling, seized the castle, and turned out his uncle, who dreaded no danger from his hands; and thus became master, both of the king's person and the fortress. An event so unexpected occasioned great consternation; and though Morton's hand did not appear in the execution, he was universally believed to be the author of the attempt. A parliament was soon after held, at which the king's acceptance of the government was confirmed, and the act granted to Morton for his security ratified. Mean while Argyle, Athol, and their followers took arms, upon the specious pretence of rescuing the king from captivity, and the kingdom from oppression. But either party fearing to push matters to extremity, determined upon an accommodation. After many delays, and much difficulty, the contending parties were at last brought to some agreement. Morton, in token of reconciliation, having invited the leaders of the opposite party to a great entertainment, Athol the chancellor was, soon after, taken ill, and died within a few days. The symptoms and violence of the disease gave rise to strong suspicions that he

had been poisoned by Morton. The office of chancellor was now bestowed on Argyle, and Morton recovered all the authority he possessed during his regency. But the king was now of age when the character and dispositions of the mind begin to unfold themselves, and to become visible. He had discovered his attachment to favourites, which accompanied him through his whole life; and these concurred in employing their whole address to undermine Morton's credit. The king went to Edinburgh to hold a parliament, and entered the capital with great pomp. Captain Stewart, one of the favourites of James, entered the council chamber while the king and nobles were assembled, and, falling on his knees, accused Morton of being accessory in the conspiracy against the life of his majesty's father, and offered, under the usual penalties, to verify this charge by legal evidence. Morton, who was present, heard this accusation with firmness; and replied with a disdainful smile, proceeding either from contempt of the infamous character of his accuser, or from consciousness of his own innocence, "that his known zeal in punishing those who were suspected of that detestable crime, might well exempt himself from any suspicion of being accessory to it, nevertheless, he would cheerfully sub-

mit to a trial, either in that place, or in any other court, and doubted not but his own innocence, and the malice of his enemies, would then appear in the clearest light." Morton was, however, confined, first of all to his own house, and then committed to the castle of Edinburgh. He was then carried to the castle of Dumbarton. The earl of Angus was now ready to take arms in order to rescue his kinsman. But Morton absolutely forbade any such attempt, and declared, that he would rather suffer ten thousand deaths, than bring an imputation on his own character, by seeming to decline a trial. Elizabeth did not fail to interpose, with warmth, in the behalf of a man who had contributed so much to preserve her influence over Scotland; but the greater solicitude she discovered for Morton's safety, the more eagerly did his enemies drive on their scheme for his destruction. Captain Stewart, his accuser, was first appointed tutor to the earl of Arran, and soon after both the title and estate of his unhappy ward, to which he advanced some frivolous claim, were conferred upon him. The new made peer was commanded to conduct Morton from Dumbarton to Edinburgh, and, by that choice, the earl was not only warned what fate he might expect, but had the cruel mortification of

seeing his mortal enemy loaded with honours, in reward of the malice with which he had contributed to his ruin. The account which our historians give of Morton's trial is inaccurate and unsatisfactory. The whole proceedings seem to have been violent, irregular, and oppressive. Arran, in order to extort evidence, tortured several of the earl's domestics with unusual cruelty. During the trial, great bodies of armed men were drawn up in different parts of the city. The jury was composed of the earl's known enemies; and though he challenged several of them, his objections were overruled. After a short consultation, his peers found him guilty of concealing, and of being *art and part* in, the conspiracy against the life of the late king. The first part of the verdict did not surprise him, but he twice repeated the words *art and part* with some vehemence, and added, God knows it is not so. The doom which the law decrees against a traitor was pronounced. The king, however, remitted the cruel and ignominious part of the sentence, and appointed that he should suffer death next day, by being beheaded. During that awful interval, Morton possessed the utmost composure of mind. He supped cheerfully; slept a part of the night in his usual manner; and employed the rest of his time in religious

conferences, and in acts of devotion, with some ministers of the city. When his keepers told him that the guards were attending, and all things in readiness, "I praise my God," said he, "I am ready likewise." Arran commanded these guards; and even in those moments, when the most implacable hatred is apt to relent, the malice of his enemies could not forbear this insult. On the scaffold his behaviour was calm; his countenance and voice unaltered; and after some time spent in devotion, he suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas. His head was placed on the public jail of Edinburgh; and his body, after lying till sunset on the scaffold, covered with a beggarly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual burial place of criminals. None of his friends durst accompany it to the grave, or discover their gratitude and respect by any symptoms of sorrow. Morton suffered in 1581.

DOUGLAS (Admiral Sir CHARLES), a native of Scotland, was originally in the Dutch service; and it was not without some difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the English navy. He was so excellent a linguist, that he spoke six European languages correctly. On the war with America breaking out he had a broad pendant given him, and commanded the squadron em-

ployed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His services here obtained him very flattering honours on his return to England; and after Brereton was dismissed for misconduct, from the Duke of 98 guns, sir Charles was appointed to command her. In this ship he cultivated his mechanical propensity so much to the improvement of the guns and the use of locks instead of matches, that the practice was universally adopted throughout the navy. During the preparations for war in the year 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He died however in January 1789.

DRUMMOND (WILLIAM), of Hawthornden, an eminent poet and historian, was born in 1585. He received his early education at Edinburgh; and being afterwards sent to France, studied the civil law at Bourges; but, his genius leading him to polite literature, he returned to Scotland, and retired to his agreeable seat at Hawthornden, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Here he spent his time in reading Greek and Latin authors, and in preparing for the world several fine pieces of his own. He wrote his "Cypress Grove," a piece of excellent prose, after a dangerous fit of sickness, and about the same time his "Flowers of Sion," in verse. But a misfortune befel him, which induced him to quit his

... Walker in polishing Eng-
lish poetry: and his poems
are a harmony and sweetness
unapproached by any of
his contemporaries. But I cannot so much
admire his manner, that he un-
derstands a journey on foot to
visit his friends, as to have ac-
quainted some months that he
was in the vicinity of Haw-
thorne, and the happiness of his
visit was the conversation
in the morning has been preserv-
ed in his manuscript. Drum-
mond was first printed in
1616, and a complete col-
lection of his works in folio

DRUMMOND (GEORGE)

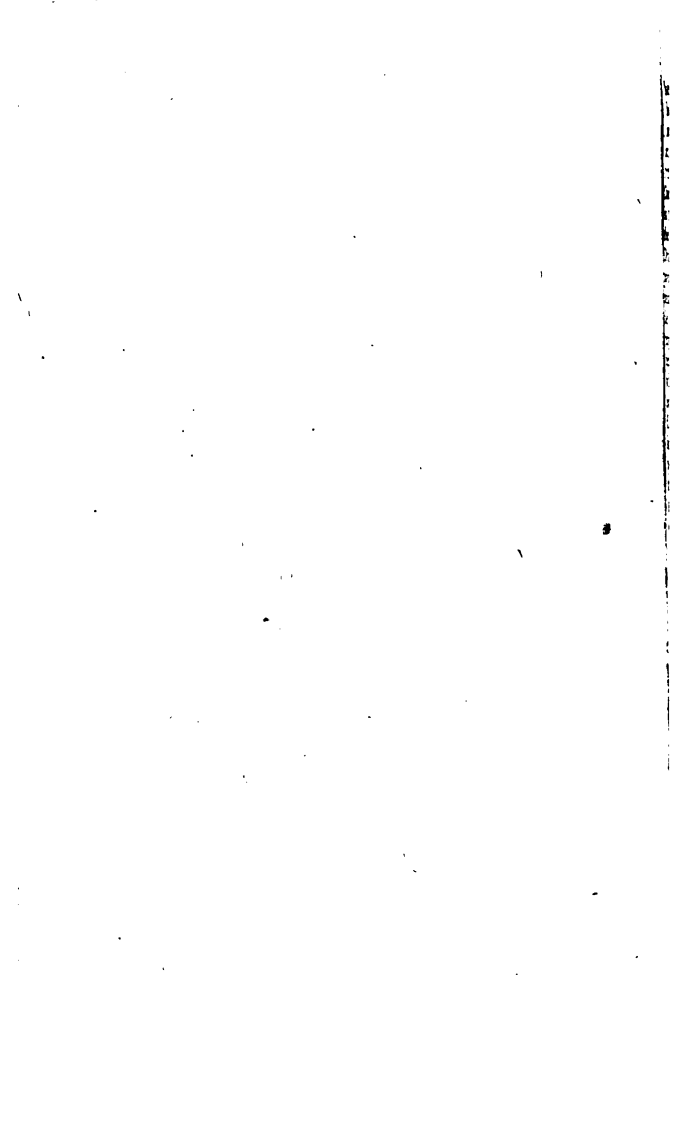
born in 1637. He
was a lawyer in Edin-
burgh, and it was intend-
ed for him to be an active
part in the management of
the affairs of the government. Mr. Drummond was
appointed general
of the militia. When the
Jacobites invaded the stand-
ards in 1715, Mr.
Drummond was the first who
came to that nobleman's
aid in Scotland, to the mini-
ster. Raising a company of
volunteers, Mr. Drummond
marched northward, to join the
forces of Argyll and the royal
army. He assisted at the battle
of Sheriffmuir; and dispatch-
ed to the magistrates of Edin-
burgh the earliest notice of Ar-
gyll's victory, in a letter which



*George Drummond Esq.^r
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.*



he dated from the year 1717, when he was promoted to the rank of Major, and was appointed to the command of the 17th Regiment of Foot. In 1725, after having served in the subordinate rank of Major, Drummond was appointed Provost of Edinburgh. His administration of this office was he filled with industry, activity and credit, as is recorded by the public accounts which he rendered. The institutions which he introduced all flourished, and in consequence of his exertions pervaded almost every corner of the metropolis. In January 1737 he was promoted to be one of the commissioners of the Excise, an office which he retained during the remainder of his life. In July 1740 he was appointed one of the commissioners and trustees for improving the roads and manufactures in Scotland, and as connected with the city of Edinburgh, he soon became the principal agent in the happy institution of a public library. By his exertions accordingly a charter was procured in August 1736; and the institution of the present building was not on the 2d of August 1741. From that period the building was gradually carried on, and in the course of a few years the edifice was completed. In 1745, upon the approach of the Jacobites, Drummond raised a company of



he dated from the field, on horseback. In 1715 Mr. Drummond was promoted to a seat at the board of Excise; and in 1717 was appointed one of the Commissioners of the customs. In 1725, after having served in the subordinate offices, Mr. Drummond was elected lord provost of Edinburgh. His administration of this office, which he filled with uniform popularity and credit six times, is best recorded by the public structures which he reared; the institutions which he founded, and the flourishing appearance, which, in consequence of his exertions, pervades almost every corner of the metropolis. In October 1737 he was promoted to be one of the commissioners of Excise, an office which he retained during the remainder of his life. In July 1727 he had been named one of the commissioners and trustees for improving fisheries and manufactures in Scotland; and as connected with the city of Edinburgh, he now became the principal agent in the patriotic institution of a public infirmary. By his exertions accordingly a charter was procured in August 1736; and the foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 2d of August 1738. From that period the building was gradually carried on, and in the course of a few years the edifice was completed. In 1745 upon the approach of the rebels Mr. Drummond raised a company of

volunteers, which were discharged, however, upon the retreat of the regular army, without having attempted any thing. He then joined the army, and was present at the battle of Preston. Mr. Drummond began his further improvements in the city, by laying the foundation stone of the Exchange, in 1753; and in October 1763, during his sixth provostship, he laid the first stone of the North Bridge, which connects the new town of Edinburgh with the old. Mr. Drummond died on the 4th of November 1766, in the 80th year of his age. The interests of learning Mr. Drummond cherished with peculiar attention; he had himself been a member of the literary society which contributed to form the historian of Charles V; and to him the university of Edinburgh is indebted for the disinterested promotion of Dr. Robertson to the rank of principal, and for the institution of five new professorships. The managers of the infirmary, a few years after his death, erected a bust of him in their public hall; and Dr. Robertson, at their request, wrote the following inscription, to be placed under the head of its benefactor; "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefit which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

DRY

DRYSDALE (Dr. JOHN), was born at Kirkaldy, April 29, 1718. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school, and removed to the university in 1732. After passing through the ordinary courses of languages and philosophy, he engaged in the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in the year 1740. In 1748 he was presented to the living of Kirkliston; and in 1763, was translated to that of Lady Yester's at Edinburgh. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the university of Aberdeen in 1765; and the following year he was translated to the collegiate charge of the Tron-church. He was now appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1773, he was raised to the dignity of moderator of the general assembly, the greatest mark of respect which an ecclesiastical commonwealth can bestow on any of its members: to this office he was again elected in 1784. His health now greatly on the decline. At the General Assembly in May 1788, he found himself unable to go through his duty as principal clerk; and he did not long survive the meeting of the assembly in that year. He died June 16, 1788. Since Dr. Drysdale's death two volumes of his sermons have been published.

DUFF, king of Scotland, succeeded Indulf in 961; but, after

DUN

a short reign of about four years, was slain or driven into exile.

DUN (DAVID, Lord), See Erskine.

DUNBAR (WILLIAM), a Scottish poet, of considerable merit, is supposed to have been born about the year 1465. He was educated for the church; and in his youth he appears to have been a travelling novice of the order of St. Francis. His sentiments with regard to this profession we are enabled to glean from a poem, describing "How Dunbar was desyred to be ane Frier." "Between Berwick and Calais," says he, addressing himself to St. Francis, "in every flourishing town of the English dominions, have I made good cheer in the habit of thy order. In friar's weed have I ascended the pulpit at Dernton and Canterbury: In it have I also crossed the sea at Dover, and instructed the inhabitants of Picardy. But this mode of life compelled me to have recourse to many a pious fraud, from whose guilt no holy water could cleanse me." The period of his return from the continent we have no means of ascertaining. He was most probably residing in Scotland in 1503. During that year were celebrated the nuptials of James IV. and Margaret Tudor; an event which he has commemorated in a beautiful poem, intituled "The Thistle and the Rose." Of the character of the times the

poetry of Dunbar exhibits frequent vestiges. Several of his compositions are tinctured with expressions, which to us must appear rather profane and indecent; although in the minds of his contemporaries they certainly were not calculated to excite such sensations. Some of his poems were printed by Chapman and Millar in 1508. The curious collection in the Advocate's Library includes his "Goldin Terge," his "Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo," his "Lament for the Deth of the Makkaris," his "Testament of Kennedy," and his ballad on D'Aubigny. About the age of Dunbar, it became a practice among the poets of Europe to attempt a motely species of composition, in which shreds of different languages are fantastically combined. In his "Testament of Kennedy," he interlaces Latin with Scottish verses in such a manner as to produce a very ludicrous effect. The concluding stanza we shall give as a specimen;

I will no priestis for me sing
Dies ille, dies ira,
 Nor yet na bellis for me ring,
Sicut semper solet fieri;
 But a bag-pyp to play a spring,
Et unam ale-wisp ante me;
 Insteid of torchis, for to bring
Quatuor lagenas cervisie,
 Within the graif to sett, sit thing!
In modum crucis iuncta me,

To fle the feyndis; than hardly
 sing

De terra plasmasti me.

Of the time and manner of the death of Dunbar nothing is with certainty known; but it is supposed to have been about the year 1530.

DUNBAR (Dr. JAMES), professor of philosophy in King's college, Aberdeen. He wrote "Essays on the History of Mankind in rude and uncultivated ages," 8vo. 1780, and died May 28, 1798.

DUNCAN I, king of Scotland, succeeded to his grandfather Malcolm II. in 1034; but he fell by the hand of domestic treachery in the seventh year of his reign, immediately after his return from an unfortunate expedition into the north of England.

DUNCAN II. usurped the throne from Donald Bane in 1094; but was assassinated by him after a very short reign.

DUNCAN (WILLIAM), an ingenious critic and translator, was born at Aberdeen in 1717. He wrote for Dodsley's "Preceptor," the article "Logic," which was so much approved, that it was printed separately in 1752, and has in some measure superseded that of Dr. Watts. His last production was an excellent translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," previous to the publication of which he was appointed professor of

philosophy in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. He died in 1760.

DUNCAN (ADAM, Admiral Lord Viscount), was born July 1, 1731. After receiving a liberal education, he entered, at an early age, into the naval service, and was present, as midshipman and as lieutenant, in several of the most gallant and successful actions in the war of 1756. Mr. Duncan was promoted, on the 25th of February 1761, to the rank of post-captain. In the war with America he served as captain on board the flag ship of Admiral Keppel, whose particular esteem he had obtained by his gallant conduct and amiable character. On the 24th of September 1787, Captain Duncan was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. He was made a vice-admiral in the year 1793. In 1795 he became, in the course of promotion, one of the admirals of the blue. He was then called to the command of the fleet acting off the Texel against the Dutch, and hoisted his flag on board the Venerable. He had the mortification to see the mutiny extend, in June 1797, to almost all the seamen of the ships under his command. But they still respected his person and his worth. At the most critical moment of the mutiny, he addressed them in a short speech, manly, plain, and pathetic, which had the effect of bringing them back to due obedience.

Soon after, on the 11th of October, the Dutch fleet ventured out of the Texel; admiral Duncan disposed his squadron so as to prevent their immediate retreat; they were brought to an engagement; the great action between Egmont and Camperdown was fought, and one of the most glorious victories in the annals of naval heroism was gained. His country then did justice to his merits. On the 21st of October 1797, admiral Duncan was raised to the dignity of the British peerage, with the title of lord viscount Duncan, baron of Lundie. He had before, on the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the family inheritance of Lundie. Parliament also, upon a proposition from his majesty, settled a pension of 2000*l.* a year on lord Duncan, to be continued to the two next heirs to his titles. His lordship after this spent some years in virtuous and happy retirement. In 1804 he went to London, at the persuasion of his relation lord Melville, with a view to return, in this important crisis, to some public command. But his health was sensibly impaired, having lately before sustained a sudden shock, very similar to a stroke of apoplexy. He hastened down to his family and friends in Scotland. On his journey, however, he was subjected to a second attack of the same affection, which in a few minutes put an

end to his life, in September 1804.

DUNDAS (ROBERT) of Arniston, late lord President of the court of session, was born July 18, 1713. He received the earlier part of his education under a domestic tutor, and afterwards pursued the usual course of academical studies in the university of Edinburgh. In the end of the year 1733 he went to Utrecht; and, having visited Paris, and several towns of France and the Low Countries, he returned to Scotland in 1737. He was called to the bar in the following year; and was appointed solicitor general for Scotland in 1742. In 1746 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates, and in 1754 was elected member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh. On the 14th of June 1760, Mr. Dundas was appointed president of the court of session. He had no sooner taken his seat, than he devoted himself to the duties of his office, with an ardour which that court, even under the ablest of his predecessors, had seen no example, and a perseverance of attention which suffered no remission to the latest hour of his life. He died of a short illness, on the 13th of December 1787, in the 75th year of his age. His eldest son, Robert Dundas of Arniston, is now lord Chief Baron of the court of Exchequer in Scotland.

DUNDEE (Viscount). See Graham.

DUNLOP (WILLIAM), a pious learned and eloquent divine, was born at Glasgow in 1692, and died at Edinburgh in 1720.

DUNS SCOTUS (JOHN), a Franciscan friar, commonly called *doctor subtilis*, was born in the year 1274; but whether in Scotland, England, or Ireland, has long been a matter of dispute among the learned of each nation. Dempster, Mackenzie, and other Scottish writers, assert positively that he was born in Dunse, a town in Scotland, about fifteen miles from Berwick; and to secure him more effectually, Mackenzie makes him descended from the Dunces in Merse. When a boy he became accidentally acquainted with two Franciscan friars; who, finding him to be a youth of very extraordinary capacity, took him to their convent at Newcastle, and afterwards persuaded him to become one of their fraternity. From thence he was sent to Oxford, where he was made fellow of Merton College, and professor of divinity; and Mackenzie says that not less than 30,000 students came to Oxford to hear his lectures. He went to Paris in the year 1304, where he was honoured, first with the degree of bachelor, then doctor in divinity, and in 1307 was appointed regent of the divinity schools.

DUN

During his residence here the famous controversy about the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary arose. Albertus Magnus maintained that she was born in original sin. Scotus advanced 200 arguments in support of the contrary opinion, and convinced the university of Paris that she was really conceived immaculate. Our author had not been above a year at Paris when he removed to Cologne, where he was received with great pomp by the magistrates and nobles of that city, and where he died of an apoplexy soon after his arrival, in the year 1308, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was the founder of a new sect of schoolmen, called Scotists, who opposed the opinions of the Thomists, so called from St.

DUR

Thomas Aquinas. Duns Scotus was a most voluminous writer; his works making 12 volumes folio, as published at Lyons by Luke Wadding, in 1639.

DURY (JOHN), in Latin Duræus, a Scottish divine, who travelled much, and laboured with great zeal to reunite the Lutherans with the Calvinists. The discouragements he met with in this scheme, unaccountably impelled him to another still more impracticable and aerial; and this was, to re-unite all Christians by means of a new explication of the Apocalypse, which he published at Frankfurt in 1674. The time of his death is unknown, but is supposed to have been about the year 1675.

E

EDG

ED, king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Constantine II; but before he could establish himself on the throne, he was slain by the faction of his relations, Eochoid and Gregory.

EDGAR ATHELING succeeded in the throne of Scotland to Donald Bane in 1098. After a reign of eight tranquil years he died in 1107.

ELL

ELLIOT (GEORGE AUGUSTUS), lord Heathfield, a distinguished and able general, to whose victorious exertions we owe the possession of that important fortress which commands the Mediterranean sea. He was born in 1718. He received his education under a private tutor; and at an early age was sent to the university of Leyden, where he made a

rapid progress in classical learning. Being designed for the army, he was sent from thence to the celebrated *Ecole Royal du genie militaire*, at La Fere in Picardy. Mr. Elliot returned to his native country in his seventeenth year; and in the same year, 1735, was entered a volunteer in the 23d foot. From this he went into the engineers corps at Woolwich, where he continued until his uncle, Colonel Elliot, brought him in as adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. With this troop he went upon service to Germany, and was with them in a variety of actions: at the battle of Dettingen he was wounded. In this regiment he first bought the rank of captain and major, and afterwards the lieutenant-colonelcy. In 1759 he quitted the second troop of horse grenadier guards, being selected to raise form and discipline the first regiment of light horse, called after him Elliot's. As soon as they were raised and formed, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry in the expedition to the coast of France, with the rank of brigadier-general; and after this he passed into Germany, where he was employed on the staff, and greatly distinguished himself in a variety of movements. From Germany he was recalled, for the purpose of being employed as second in the command of the memorable

expedition against the Havanah. In 1775 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. But he did not long continue in this station, not even long enough to unpack all his trunks; for, finding that interferences were made by petty authority, derogatory of his own, he resisted the practice with becoming spirit. Not choosing, however, to disturb the government of the sister kingdom on a personal affair, he solicited to be recalled. He was so; when he was appointed to the command of Gibraltar, in a fortunate hour for the safety of that fortress. He maintained his station for three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed. The eyes of all Europe were at this time on his garrison; and his conduct in his able defence of Gibraltar in 1782, has justly exalted him to a most elevated place in the military annals of the present day. On his return to England, the gratitude of the British Senate was as forward as the public voice in giving him that distinguishing mark his merit deserved; to which his majesty was pleased to add that of knight of the bath, and an elevation to the peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield baron of Heathfield, on June 14, 1787. He closed a life of military renown, at the most critical season for his memory. He had acquired the

brightest honours of a soldier, the love and reverence of his country; and he fell, in an exertion beyond his strength, from an anxiety to close his life on the rock where he had his fame. He died in the seventy-third year of his age, on the 6th of July 1790, at his chateau at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a stroke of the palsy, after having enjoyed for some weeks past a tolerably good share of health, and an unusual flow of spirits. Two days before his death, he dined with his friend Mr. Barclay, and was in a few days to have set out for Leghorn, on his way to Gibraltar. His remains were brought to Dover, from whence they were conveyed to Heathfield in Sussex, and then deposited in a marble vault built for that purpose, over which a handsome monument is erected.

ELPHINSTON (WILLIAM), a Scottish prelate and statesman, was born at Glasgow in 1431. He received his education in his native city; and his first acquisitions were in classical learning and theology. At the age of twenty-five he entered into the church, and became immediately minister of the parish of St. Michael in Glasgow. Mr. Elphinston had resided four years upon his cure at Glasgow, when he quitted it, in order to study civil and canon law in the university of Paris. Such was the proficiency he made there, that in the

space of three years he was advanced to the professorship of civil and canon law at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans. Having spent nine years in France, and six of them in a conspicuous and honourable situation, he was urged by his patron, the bishop of Glasgow, to return to his country and his friends. The post of official of Glasgow was conferred upon him soon after his arrival in Scotland; and by the patronage of James III. he was soon after promoted to be official of St. Andrews, and one of the lords of the privy council. A misunderstanding having arisen between the king of Scotland and Louis XI. of France, Mr. Elphinston was sent to Paris in a joint commission with the earl of Buchan and the bishop of Dunkeld, to answer the matter of complaint brought forward by the French monarch. After some discussion the difference was composed; and the success of this commission was so much attributed to the wisdom and eloquence of Elphinston, that immediately upon his return he was advanced to the bishopric of Ross, and in the same year translated to the see of Aberdeen. Bishop Elphinston was afterwards employed in a negociation with Richard III. of England, in consequence of which an alliance for three years was concluded in 1484. After the death of James III, a

parliament being summoned to meet at Edinburgh in 1488, the bishop was obliged to attend it, in order to assist at the coronation of the young prince. He was then sent to Germany as ambassador to the emperor Maximilian, on a proposition of marriage betwixt the young Scottish king and Margaret the emperor's daughter; which was however frustrated by the prior engagement of the lady to the prince of Spain. But, on his return through Holland, he had the good fortune to settle some differences which had subsisted between Scotland and the United Provinces, and in the name of his sovereign concluded a treaty. About the year 1494, he made application to the pope, Alexander VI, to obtain a bull for founding a university at Aberdeen, which being granted, he built the King's college, in the old town of that city, in the year 1500. It was so called, because James IV. took it under his particular patronage. The city of Aberdeen was indebted to the munificence of bishop Elphinston for another great public work, the bridge across the river Dee. The principal literary undertaking of bishop Elphinston was the History of Scotland, from its remotest antiquity to his own time. This is still to be found in the Bodleian library. On the death of James IV. at the battle of Flodden, the bishop quitted his re-

tirement, with the resolution of contributing his best efforts to restore the prosperity of his country. He fell sick, however, on his journey to Edinburgh, and expired a week after his arrival there, in the 83d year of his age, 1514.

ELPHINSTON (ARTHUR), lord Balmerino, was born in the year 1688. Preferring the military line, he had the command of a company of foot in lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned that commission, and joined the earl of Mar, under whom he served at the battle of Sheriff-muir. After that engagement, James's affairs being in a desperate situation, Elphinston found means to escape out of Scotland, and to enter into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander, in 1733. When this happened, his father, anxious to have him settled at home, made such strong application to government in his behalf, that he obtained a free pardon, of which he sent notice to his son, then residing at Berne in Switzerland. He thereupon returned home, after having been near twenty years an exile from his native country. When the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland, in 1744, Elphinston was one of the first that repaired to his standard, and was appointed

colonel and captain of the second troop of life guards attending his person. He was at Carlisle when it surrendered to the Highlanders, marched with them as far as Derby, from whence he accompanied them in their retreat to Scotland, and was present, but not personally engaged, being in a corps de reserve, at the battle of Falkirk. At the decisive battle of Cul-loden, lord Balmerino, (for he had succeeded to the title a few weeks preceding), had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the duke of Cumberland's army. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster Hall, 29th July 1746, along with the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. Lord Balmerino pleading not guilty, was remanded to the Tower, and brought back next day, when, after some debates about the wording of the indictment, betwixt his lordship (who did not employ any counsel) and the high steward and crown lawyers, witnesses were examined, who proved his being with the rebels at the several places above mentioned, and he was accordingly found guilty. On the 1st of August sentence of death was passed upon the two earls and his lordship; the earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered de-

capitation on Tower-hill, 18th August 1746.

ERIGENA or SCOTUS (JOHN), a learned scholastic divine, born about the beginning of the ninth century; but in what place is a matter of dispute among authors. The general opinion is, that he was born at Ayr in Scotland, which is inferred from his name Scotus, by which he is commonly distinguished among contemporary writers. Having travelled to Athens, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and oriental languages, he afterwards resided many years in the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, who, on account of his singular abilities, treated him as his intimate friend and companion. During his residence with Charles, he wrote several books of scholastic divinity; and he appears from his writings to have been a man of parts, and, in point of learning, superior to any of his contemporaries. Whether he returned to Scotland, or ended his days in France, is a matter of doubt; but he is supposed to have died about the year 874.

ERSKINE (DAVID), lord Dun, a celebrated Scottish judge, who published an excellent work in one volume 12mo, under the title of "Lord Dun's Advices." He was born at Dun, in Angus-shire, in 1670, and died there in 1755.

ERSKINE (JOHN), of Cardross, a celebrated lawyer, was professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh. His "Institutes of the Law of Scotland" were first published in 1773, some time after the author's death; and is still regarded as the general standard exposition of the law of Scotland.

ERSKINE (Dr. JOHN), son of the foregoing, was born on the 2d of June 1721. From his infancy Dr. Erskine was destined for the bar; and on this principle the early part of his education was conducted. But his inclination leading him to the study of theology, he was, in 1742, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dumblane. In May 1744, he was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, in the presbytery of Glasgow; in 1754 he was translated to the borough of Culross; in June 1758 to the New Grey-Friars church, Edinburgh; and in July 1759 he and Dr. Robertson were admitted collegiate ministers of the Old Grey-Friars church there. His "Theological Dissertations," which appeared in 1765, contain some masterly disquisitions on some highly interesting branches of divinity. His desire to obtain information of the state of religion, morality, and learning, through the world, made him extensively acquainted with foreigners; and at a very advanced period of his life,

he made himself, by his own private application, master of the Dutch and German languages. In 1790 he published the first volume of his "Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy, chiefly translated or abridged from modern Foreign Writers;" and a second volume appeared in 1797. His zeal to advance the interests of religious truth, led him to take a principal share in the business of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, of which, so long as his strength remained, he was an active and useful member. His feeble bodily constitution early felt the approaches of old age; and, for many years before his death, his appearance was that of a man whose strength was gone. For several winters he had been unable to preach regularly; and for the last thirteen months of his life, he preached none at all. Notwithstanding of this, his mental faculties remained unaffected by his bodily decay. Since 1801, he had published five numbers of a periodical pamphlet, intitled, "Religious Intelligence from abroad;" and on the week before his death, he sent his bookseller notice, that he had materials collected for another number. His great modesty and diffidence in his own talents, rendered him averse to the publishing much of his own, while he was ever ready to bring for-

ward the works of others. The public regretted that he spent his time in labours of this kind; and his friends remonstrated on the impropriety of his depriving the world of the benefit of his own productions. He felt the force of these remonstrances, and in 1798 published "Doctrinal and Occasional Sermons," in one volume 8vo. Since that time he was engaged, as his health permitted, in preparing for the press a volume of practical discourses, and a work of a similar nature with his Sketches of Church History. While thus actively and usefully employed, his life was fast hastening to a close. On Tuesday the 18th of January 1803, he was occupied till a late hour in his study. About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 19th he was taken ill. The alarm was given to his family; but, before they could be collected around him, he expired. His remains were interred in the new burying-ground of the Grey-Friars church-yard.

ERSKINE (RALPH) was descended from an ancient family; his father, the Rev. Mr. Henry Erskine, being one of the thirty-three children of Ralph Erskine of Shielfield in the Merse, originally descended from the noble house of Mar. Our author was born on the 15th of March 1685. Being designed for the ministry, he was sent to the university of

Edinburgh to pursue his studies, and there went through the ordinary course of education with much success. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunfermline in June 1709; and in 1711 was unanimously called to the pastoral charge of Dunfermline. In the year 1720, when the General Assembly passed an act, condemning a book intituled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," Mr. Erskine joined himself with those who in 1721 gave in a representation against this act, which had no other effect upon the Assembly, than to induce them to corroborate their act by another in 1722. About the year 1732, when the supposed errors of the church of Scotland gave birth to the Secession, though Mr. Erskine did not formally adhere to those ministers who were the instruments of it, yet he joined with those who favoured their testimony, and was one of the number who entered a protest against any sentence that was passed upon them. But, some years after, he formally joined himself to the four ministers, who had by this time formed themselves into a presbytery, under the name of 'The Associate Presbytery. In his younger years, at his leisure hours, he composed a piece, intituled "Gospel Sonnets," a work which has gone through many editions. About 1738 he published his poetical para-

ERS

phrase of "The Song of Solomon." In consequence of his publishing these pieces, and some smaller poems, Mr. Erskine had several recommendations from the synod to employ some of his vacant hours in turning all the Scripture songs into common metre. Having complied with this recommendation, he, in the year 1750, published a version of the book of "La-

ERS

mentations." "Job's Hymns" were prepared for the press by the author, but not published till after his decease. The greatest part of this author's works were at first printed in single sermons and small tracts; but were collected together and published in two volumes folio, in 1764. Mr. Erskine died of a nervous fever, November 6, 1752.

F

FAL

FALCONER (WILLIAM), an ingenious poet. There are not any authentic memorials of the family, place of nativity, or education of this author. All that can be ascertained is, that he was born in Scotland, bred to the sea, and passed the greatest part of his life as a mariner. But as true genius will surmount every obstacle, and rise superior to every impediment, our author displayed his powers at an early age, in a work published at Edinburgh in 1751, intituled, "A Poem Sacred to the Memory of Frederic Prince of Wales." In 1762 he published his next and best performance, intituled "The Shipwreck, a Poem, in three Cantos, by a Sailor." The main subject of

FAL

this admirable composition is the loss of the ship *Britannia*, a merchantman, bound from Alexandria to Venice, which touched at the island of Candia, whence, proceeding in her voyage, she met with a violent storm that drove her on the coast of Greece, where she suffered shipwreck, near Cape Colonne, three only of the crew being left alive. This poem he inscribed to Edward duke of York, next brother to his present majesty. It appears from some parts of the poem, that Falconer himself was a mariner on board the *Britannia*, and was exposed to all the horrors he so forcibly describes. The reputation he acquired by the publication of this poem, in-

roduced him to the patronage of the duke of York, to whom he addressed an "Ode on his second departure from England as Rear-Admiral." Mr. Falconer was soon after appointed purser to the Royal George, one of the finest ships in the British navy. His next poetical effort was a satirical piece, called "The Demagogue," in which, availing himself of the political squabbles of the day, as a convenient opportunity for ingratiating himself with the ministry, he censures with great acrimony the public character and conduct of Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, as well as those of his partizans and adherents, Wilkes, Churchill, and others. In 1764 he published a second edition of the Shipwreck, considerably enlarged, which protracted it to the length of one thousand lines more than the former. In 1769 he published his "Marine Dictionary," a work not only of great ingenuity, but of the greatest utility to such as wish to pursue nautical knowledge, or acquire a proficiency in naval architecture. Soon after he published a third edition of the Shipwreck, with considerable improvements. At the close of this year he embarked with several East India supercargoes, on board the Aurora frigate, in expectation of improving his fortune in those climes which had proved so fortunate to for-

mer adventurers; but as no tidings have been heard of the ship since she left the Cape of Good Hope in December 1769, it is generally supposed that she had taken fire at sea, and every person on board perished.

FERGUSON (JAMES), an extraordinary phenomenon of the self taught kind, particularly in the astronomical branches of science. He was born in Banffshire, in the year 1710. His parents being in low circumstances, he was, in his youth, employed in keeping sheep for several years. He first learned to read, by overhearing his father teach his elder brother; and he made this acquisition before any one suspected it. While a shepherd boy, he learned to mark the position of the stars with a thread and a bead. He soon discovered a peculiar taste for mechanics, which first arose on seeing his father use a lever. He pursued this study a considerable length, even while young; and made a watch in wood work, from having once seen one. One Alexander Cantley, butler to Thomas Grant, esq. taught him decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry. His ingenuity introduced him to sir James Dunbar, from whom he learnt to draw; and such was his proficiency, that he soon began to take portraits. By this employment he supported himself and family for several

years, both in Scotland and England, while he was privately pursuing more serious studies.

At thirty years of age he invented his Astronomical Rotula, a machine for shewing the new moons and eclipses. About the year 1744 he went to London, where he first published some curious astronomical tables and calculations; and afterwards gave public lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated in most of the principal towns in England, with the highest marks of general approbation. His delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion, procured him the honour of being gratuitously elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. His dissertations and inventions in mechanics and other branches of the mathematics, introduced him to the notice and favour of king George III, who conferred on him an annual pension of 50*l*. To how high a degree of consideration Mr. Ferguson attained by the strength of his natural genius, almost every one knows. He was universally considered as at the head of astronomers and mechanics, in this nation of philosophers. And he might justly be styled self-taught, or heaven-taught; for in his whole life he had not above half a year's instruction at school; so that almost every thing he learned had in his case all the merit of an original dis-

covery. He died November 16, 1776.

FERGUSON (ROBERT), a Scottish poet of considerable merit, was born at Edinburgh on the 5th of September 1750. He was originally intended for the church, and he pursued his studies for four years in the university of St. Andrews. His father having died in the meantime, he abandoned his intention of entering into the church, and obtained an inferior situation in the Commissary Clerks office at Edinburgh. This he soon relinquished, and was next received into the office of the sheriff-clerk, where he continued during the rest of his life. Before he had reached his twentieth year, many of his poems had made their appearance in a weekly miscellany, published at Edinburgh; the proprietor of which occasionally allowed him some pecuniary compensation; but he never wrote for any stipulated reward. The public immediately began to perceive the merit of his productions; and from the time of their first appearance in the "Weekly Magazine," he was regarded as a poet of no ordinary talents. As the charms of his social qualities were even superior to those of his poetry, it is not surprising that his company was eagerly sought after by people of different descriptions; but from these carresses of the moment he

derived no solid advantage. The latter years of his short life were wasted in perpetual dissipation; which at length brought him to a state the most deplorable in which human nature can be placed,—a state of insanity. Having experienced a temporary relief from his dreadful malady, he again began to visit his friends; but had one night the misfortune to fall from a staircase, and receive a violent contusion on the head. When carried home, he seemed completely insensible of the accident which had befallen him; and at length became so outrageous, that it was not without some difficulty that the u-

nited force of several men could restrain his violence. As his mother was not in a condition to command the proper attendance in her own house, she was under the necessity of removing him to the public asylum, where he died on the 16th of October 1774, in the 24th year of his age. He was buried in the Canongate church-yard; and his grave remained without "a stone to tell where he lay," till the congenial poetical spirit of the late Robert Burns, incited him to erect one at his own expense. Upon one side of the stone is engraven the following epitaph:

No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay!
No storied urn, nor animated bust!
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust.

The other side bears this inscription:

By special grant of the managers to Robert Burns, who erected this stone, this burial-place is to remain for ever sacred to the memory of Robert Ferguson.

The first edition of his poems was published in 1773, being a collection of such pieces as had appeared in the "Weekly Magazine," with the addition of a few others.

FLEMING (ROBERT), a Scottish dissenting minister and celebrated preacher, was born in 1630. His principal work, "The Fulfilling of the Scrip-

tures," is of considerable merit, and has of late years been republished and widely diffused. He died in 1694.

FLETCHER (ANDREW), of Saltoun, was born in the year 1653. When he had completed his elementary studies in Scotland, under the care of Dr. Burnet, he was sent to travel on the continent. He became

First known as a public speaker, and a man of political energy, being commissioner in the Scottish parliament for the shire of East-Lothian, when the duke of York was lord Commissioner. Connecting himself with the earl of Argyle in opposition to the duke of Lauderdale's administration, and the arbitrary designs of the court, he was obliged to retire, first into England, and afterwards into Holland. He was summoned before the lords of the council at Edinburgh; but, not appearing, he was outlawed, and his estate confiscated. In the year 1683, he, with Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, came to England, in order to concert measures with the friends of freedom in that country. Fletcher managed his part of the negotiation with so much address and prudence, that administration could not fix upon him any of the articles of impeachment for which Baillie of Jerviswood was condemned and suffered capital punishment. In the beginning of the year 1685, Fletcher went to the Hague, with a view to promote the cause of opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II. He landed in England with the duke of Monmouth. Here he killed the mayor of Lynn in a scuffle, in the sudden heat of passion, on account of contumelious language used to him by the mayor, on reclaiming a horse of his

that had been impressed by Fletcher's party. Finding himself no longer capable of being useful in this expedition, he embarked in a vessel for Spain. Soon after his landing he was committed to prison, on the application of the English minister at Madrid; but he soon made his escape. Some time after this, his active genius led him to serve as a volunteer in the Hungarian war, where he distinguished himself by his gallantry and military talents. He then went to Holland, and joined himself to the group of his countrymen who were attached to the prince of Orange. Fletcher made a manly appearance in that convention which met in Scotland, after the revolution, for the settlement of the new government. In the year 1703 we find him debating concerning the succession to the crown of Scotland in the event of queen Anne's dying without issue. Fletcher was steady in his principles, and was always at the head of every law which secured the rights and independence of Scotland.

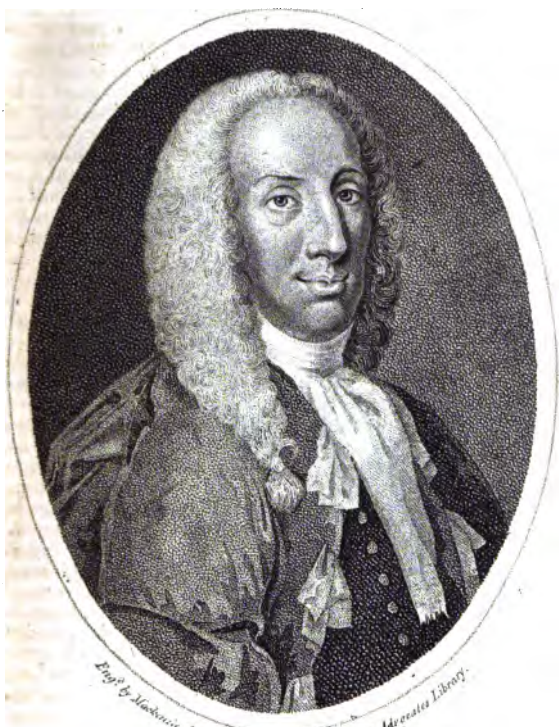
FORBES (PATRICK), bishop of Aberdeen, was born in 1564, when the affairs of the church of Scotland were in much confusion, to the settlement of which he greatly contributed. As chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, he improved that seat of learning, by repairing the fabric, augment-

ing the library, and reviving several professorships. He published a "Commentary on the Revelations," at London, in 1613, and died in 1635.

FORBES (JOHN), son of the foregoing, but of much more extensive learning, in which he was excelled by none of his age. He was bishop of Aberdeen; but was expelled by the covenanters, and forced to flee beyond sea. He continued in Holland two years; and upon his return lived in retirement on his estate at Corse, where he died in 1648. His "Historical and Theological Institutions" form, (according to bishop Burnet), so excellent a work, that, if he had lived to finish it by a second volume, it would, perhaps, have been the most valuable treatise of divinity that has yet appeared in the world.

FORBES (WILLIAM), a learned bishop of Edinburgh, born in 1585. His ill health, and the anti-episcopal disposition of the Scots, confined him chiefly to a retired life; but when Charles I, in 1633, founded an episcopal church and bishoprick at Edinburgh, he thought none more worthy to fill the see than Mr. Forbes; who however died three months after his consecration, in 1634. He wrote a treatise to pacify controversies, which was published at London twenty-four years after his death.

FORBES (DUNCAN) Esq. of Culloden, was born in the year 1685. His natural disposition inclined him to the army; but as he soon discovered a superior genius, by the advice of his friends he applied himself to letters. He directed his studies to the civil law, in which he made a rapid progress, and in 1709 was admitted an advocate. From 1722 to 1737, he represented in parliament the boroughs of Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn and Forres. In 1725 he was made king's advocate; and lord President of the Court of Session in 1737. In the troubles of 1715 and 1745, he espoused the royal cause; but with so much prudence and moderation did he conduct himself, at this delicate juncture, that not a whisper was at any time heard to his prejudice. The glory he acquired in advancing the prosperity of his country, and in contributing to establish peace and order, was the only reward of his services. He had impaired, and almost ruined, his private fortune in the cause of the public; but government did not make him the smallest recompence. He died in 1747, in the sixty-second year of his age; and his works have since been published in 2 vols. 8vo. A statue, executed by Roubilliac, has been erected to his memory in the parliament house of Edinburgh, at the expence of the faculty of Advocates.



DUNCAN FORBES.
of Culloden.

The Tr

FORDOUN (JOHN de), the father of Scottish history, flourished in the reign of Alexander III, towards the end of the thirteenth century. Of his life there is nothing with certainty known; though there was scarcely a monastery in the kingdom that possessed not a copy of his works. The first five books of the history which bears his name were written by him; the remainder were fabricated from materials which he left, and from new collections by different persons. A manuscript in vellum of this history is preserved in the library of the university of Edinburgh.

FORDYCE (DAVID), an elegant and learned writer, was professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. He was originally designed for the ministry; to prepare himself for which was the whole aim of his ambition, and for a course of years the whole purpose of his studies. How well he was qualified to appear in that character, appears from his "Theodorus, a dialogue concerning the art of preaching." He was likewise author of "Dialogues on Education," and a "Treatise of moral philosophy," published in Dodsley's "Preceptor." To obtain fresh stores of knowledge he went abroad; but after a successful tour through several parts of Europe, he was unfortunately cut away in a storm on the

coast of Holland, in September 1751.

FORDYCE (Dr. JAMES), was one of twenty children by one wife, of provost Fordyce of Aberdeen. He received his education at the Marischal college of that place, and early devoted himself to the ministry. His first preferment was to be minister of Brechin, where he officiated so early as 1752. He soon after became minister of Alloa, where he remained until about the year 1760. At that period he went to London, and became minister of a dissenting congregation in Monkwell street, and was honoured by the university of Glasgow with the degree of doctor of divinity. Here he continued for a considerable time, till his declining health forced him to retire from public labours. He went first to Hampshire, and then to Bath, for the recovery of his health, at the latter of which places he died in October 1796. His works, particularly his "Sermons to Young Women," have been much read and admired.

FRASER (SIMON), lord Lovat, was one of the busiest actors in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The succession to the estate and honours of Lovat being settled on a female branch of the family, young Fraser soon perceived, that he must raise himself by his own merit if he wished to make any figure in the world. He deter-

ained therefore on a military life, and obtained a commission in lord Tullibardine's regiment, where he served for some time. But he soon gave up his commission, and paid his addresses to the young lady who was heiress to the Lovat estate. Being unsuccessful in that affair, he next paid his addresses to the lady's mother; but she not consenting, he betook himself to compulsive measures, and married her by force. This action having made it unsafe for him to remain any longer in Scotland, he went to France, where king James then resided. Upon that prince's death, Fraser was appointed with a commission to raise the clans in the Highlands of Scotland for the pretender's cause. He was unsuccessful in this commission, and returned again to France, where his conduct in the Highlands did not please the friends of the pretender. He returned again to Scotland in 1715, went over to the royal party, and had

a principal share in the extinction of that rebellion. His majesty George I, on account of his services on this occasion, bestowed on him the honours and estates of Lovat. But lord Lovat's principles still inclined him to the Stewarts. In 1745 he sent his son with a body of men to join the forces of the rebels, with whom he was defeated at the memorable battle of Culloden. After the battle, the young pretender took refuge in lord Lovat's house. Lovat afterwards retired from the pursuit of the king's forces to the mountains; but finding himself not there safe, he escaped in a boat to one of the western isles. Thither he was pursued, taken prisoner, and carried to London. He was confined in the Tower; and afterwards tried for high treason. Being found guilty, sentence of death was passed against him; and he suffered decapitation on the 9th of April 1747, in the 80th year of his age.

G

G A L

G A L

GALL (RICHARD), a Scottish poet of considerable talents, was born at Linkhouse, near Dunbar, in Decem-

ber 1776. At an early age he was sent to the school at Haddington, where he acquired a proficiency in English grammar,

writing and arithmetic. When he had attained the age of eleven or twelve years, he was put under the care of a relation, to learn the trade of a house carpenter. This occupation not suiting the genius of young Gall, he soon left it, and went to a respectable builder and architect, to acquire the practical part of his profession. Here, however, he did not long continue. Disliking this as much as the former occupation, he resolved to leave it; and in consequence of this determination left Haddington, where he then was, and walked on foot to Edinburgh (a distance of sixteen miles), to which his father's family had some time before removed. In 1789 he was put apprentice to Mr. David Ramsay, a respectable printer in Edinburgh. This line of life being more congenial to the inclinations of Mr. Gall than any of the others he had formerly made trial of, he remained in that gentleman's service during the future period of his life. While in this situation, he made considerable progress in several branches of learning, under a private teacher, retained in his father's family, with whom he spent, in receiving instruction, those hours that were not necessarily employed in the duties of his avocation. For literary studies he early felt a propensity, which the occupation he had chosen could not

fail to encourage. Scottish poetry, in particular, attracted his distinguished notice; and the "Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay awakened the latent seeds of poetry in his own breast, and prompted him to sing his "wood notes wild" with emulating ardour. Of the poetry of Burns he was an ardent admirer; and during the latter part of the life of that unfortunate poet, Mr. Gall enjoyed his friendship and correspondence. With Mr. Hector Macneil, the ingenious author of "Will and Jean," and other pieces of high literary character, the merit of Mr. Gall soon led to a kindred friendship, and admiration of each others talents, which ended not but with the life of the latter. Of Mr. Gall's pieces a few detached songs only have been published; excepting an epistle to Mr. Hector Macneil, printed in the works of that author. These songs, however, bear evidence of his abilities as a poet; and at a time when those of Burns seemed to preclude any successful effort in this department of poetry, those published of Mr. Gall's have obtained a share of popularity, scarcely inferior to the best songs of that admirable writer. One of Mr. Gall's songs, in particular, the original manuscript of which I have by me, has acquired a high degree of praise, from its having been printed amongst the works of

Burns, and generally thought the production of that poet. The reverse, indeed, was only known to a few of Mr. Gall's friends, to whom he communicated the verses before they were published. The fame of Burns stands in no need of the aid of others to support it; and to render back the song in question to its true author, is but an act of distributive justice, due alike to both these departed poets, whose ears are now equally insensible to the incense of flattery, or the slanders of malevolence. At the time when the "Scots Poetical Museum" was published at Edinburgh by Mr. Johnston, se-

veral of Burns's songs made their appearance in that publication. Mr. Gall wrote the following song, intituled a "Fareweel to Ayrshire;" prefixed Burns's name to it, and sent it anonymously to the publisher of that work. From thence it has been copied into the later editions of the works of Burns. In publishing the song in this manner, Mr. Gall probably thought, that it might, under the sanction of a name known to the world, acquire that notice, which, in other circumstances, might have made its fate to be "to waste its sweetness in the desert air."

FAREWHEEL TO AYRSHIRE.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure;
Scenes that former thoughts renew;
Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
Now a sad and last adieu.

Bonny Doun, sae sweet at gloaming,
Fare thee weel before I gang;
Bonny Doun, whar early roaming,
First I weav'd the rustic sang.

Bowers adieu! where love decoying,
First enthrall'd this heart o' mine;
There the softest sweets enjoying,
Sweets that mem'ry neer shall find.

Friends so near my bosom ever,
Ye hae render'd moments dear;
But alas! when forc'd to sever,
Then the stroke, O how severe!

Friends, that parting tear reserve it,
 Though 'tis doubly dear to me;
 Could I think I did deserve it,
 How much happier would I be.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure;
 Scenes that former thoughts renew;
 Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
 Now a sad and last adieu!

Another song of Mr. Gall's, "My only jo and deary O," has also attained a considerable degree of celebrity. During the late war, when the circumstances of the country rendered a general armament necessary, Mr. Gall joined himself to the Highland regiment of volunteers, and stimulated the ardour of their patriotism by many elegant productions. One of these was printed at the public expence, and copies distributed to every individual in the regiment. But while thus emerging into that notice which his merit entitled him to, and which his friends fondly looked upon as the prognostication of future eminence, his life was fast hastening to a close. His poetical powers were just beginning to expand themselves, and he had formed the plan of, and partly executed, several larger poems, when all his youthful hopes were blasted, and the hopes of his country in him ruined for ever. About the beginning of the year 1801, an abscess broke out in his breast, which, in the

space of a few months, notwithstanding all that the most skillful in medicine could devise, brought him to his grave. During his illness, his favourite pursuit still occupied his mind. "He felt his ruling passion strong in death;" and when unable from weakness to use a pen, committed his thoughts to writing with a black-lead pencil. Several of his pieces thus written are still preserved. Mr. Gall died on the 10th of May 1801, in the 25th year of his age. His companions in arms, anxious to pay the last testimony of respect to his memory, followed him to the grave; and his remains were interred in the Calton burying-ground with military honours. Of all the writings of Mr. Gall the tendency is uniformly virtuous. But this is not their only merit. A rich vein of poetry pervades them; the sentiments are striking; and the language simple and unaffected. I have read his unpublished poems with a high degree of pleasure; and it is to be hoped the friends of

the author will soon see the propriety of giving them to the public.

GARDEN (FRANCIS), lord Gardenstone, was born at Edinburgh, June 24, 1621. After passing through the usual course of liberal education at the school and the university, he betook himself to the study of the law. In the year 1744 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and called to the Scottish bar. In his practice as an advocate he soon began to be distinguished; and he was appointed his majesty's solicitor in 1764. At length the worth of his character, and his abilities as a lawyer, recommended him to the office of a judge in the courts of session and justiciary; the supreme judicatures, civil and criminal, for Scotland. His place in the court of session he continued to occupy till his death; but had, some years before, resigned the office of a commissioner of the justiciary, and in recompence got a pension of 200*l. per annum*. In the year 1762, he purchased the estate of Johnston, in the county of Kincairdine; and within a few years after attempted a plan of the most liberal improvement of the value of this estate, by the extension of the village of Laurencekirk, which in 1779 he procured to be erected into a burgh of barony. In the year 1785, upon the death of his elder brother, he succeeded

ed to the family estates, which were very considerable; and in 1786 he set out on a tour to the continent for the recovery of his health. After an absence of about three years, he returned to his native country. The last years of his life were spent in the discharge of his duties as a judge; in social intercourse with his friends; and in lending his aid to every rational attempt at the improvement of public economy, public health, and public virtue. St. Bernard's well, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, had been long distinguished for the medicinal virtues of its waters, which are of the sulphureous kind. The qualities of this mineral spring falling under the notice of lord Gardenstone, he purchased the property of the well, and erected a beautiful and commodious edifice over it, in the form of a Temple of Health, with a statue of Hygeia in the centre. As an amusement for the last two or three years of his life, when his increasing infirmities precluded him from more active exercise, he bethought himself of revising some of the *jeux d'esprit*, and light fugitive pieces in which he had indulged the gaiety of his fancy in his earlier days, and a small volume of poems was published, in which the best pieces are, upon good authority, ascribed to lord Gardenstone. He revised also the Memorandums which he had

made upon his travels, and permitted them to be sent to press. The two former volumes were published, one after another, while his lordship was alive, and the third was printed from his manuscripts after his decease. His lordship died on the 22d of July 1793.

GARDINER (Colonel JAMES), was born in Linlithgowshire, June 10, 1688, and received his education at the grammar school of Linlithgow. He served as a cadet very early, and at fourteen years of age he bore an ensign's commission in a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service, in which he continued till 1702, when he received an ensign's commission from queen Anne, which he bore in the battle of Ramillies, in his nineteenth year. At this battle he was severely wounded, and taken prisoner by the French. He was carried to a convent, where he resided till his wound was cured; and soon after regained his liberty by an exchange of prisoners. In 1706 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and after several intermediate promotions, appointed major of a regiment commanded by the earl of Stair; and he resided in that nobleman's family for several years. In January 1730, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment; and here continued till April 1743, when he received a colonel's commission over

a regiment of dragoons. In that unfortunate rebellion which agitated the country in the year 1745, his regiment being in Scotland, and the army of the rebels advancing to Edinburgh, he was ordered to march as fast as possible to Dunbar, which he did, and that hasty retreat, in concurrence with the news which they soon afterwards received of the surrender of Edinburgh to the rebels, struck a visible panic into the forces he commanded. This affected the colonel so much, that, on the Thursday before the action at Prestonpans, he intimated to an officer of considerable rank, that he expected the event would be as in fact it proved: and to a person who visited him he said, "I cannot influence the conduct of others as I could wish; but I have one life to sacrifice to my country's safety, and I shall not spare it." On Friday September 20th, the day before the battle, when the whole army was drawn up about noon, the colonel rode through the ranks of his regiment, and addressed them in an animated manner, to exert themselves with courage in the defence of their country. They seemed much affected with the address, and expressed a very ardent desire of attacking the enemy immediately, a desire in which he, and another gallant officer of distinguished character, would gladly have gratified them, if it

had been in the power of either. Their ardour, however, was over-ruled; and he spent the remainder of the day in making as good a disposition as the circumstances would allow. He continued all night under arms, wrapped up in his cloak, and sheltered under a rick of barley which happened to be in the field. The army was alarmed by break of day by the noise of the rebels approach; and the attack was made before sunrise. As soon as the enemy came within gunshot they commenced a furious fire; and the dragoons which constituted the left wing immediately fled. The colonel, at the beginning of the attack, which lasted but a few minutes, received a ball in his left breast, which made him give a sudden spring in his saddle; upon which his servant, who had led the horse, would have persuaded him to retreat; but he said it was only a wound in the flesh, and fought on, though he presently after received a shot in his right thigh. The colonel was, for a few moments, supported by his men, and particularly by about fifteen dragoons, who stood by him to the last. But, after a faint fire, the regiment in general was seized with a panic; and though their colonel and some gallant officers did what they could to rally them, they at last took to a precipitate flight. Just in the moment when colonel Gardiner

seemed to be making a pause, to deliberate what duty required him to do in such a circumstance, he saw a party of the foot fighting bravely near him, without an officer to lead them, upon which he rode up to them immediately, and cried out aloud, "Fire on, my lads, and fear nothing." Just as he uttered these words, a Highlander advanced towards him with a scythe, fastened to a long pole, with which he gave him such a deep wound in his right arm, that his sword dropped from his hand; and several others coming about him at the same time, while he was thus dreadfully entangled with that cruel weapon, he was dragged from his horse. The moment he fell, another Highlander gave him a stroke, either with a broad sword or lochaber axe on the hinder part of the head, which was the mortal blow. All that his faithful servant saw farther at this time was, that, as his hat was falling off, he took it in his left hand, waved it as a signal for him to retreat, and added, which were the last words he ever heard him speak, "Take care of yourself." The servant immediately fled to a mill, about two miles distant, where he changed his dress, and, disguised like a miller's servant, returned with a cart about two hours after the engagement. The hurry of the action being then pretty well over, he found

This esteemed master not only plundered of his watch and other things of value, but also stripped of his upper garments and boots, yet still breathing. Though he was incapable of speech, yet, on taking him up, he opened his eyes. In this condition he conveyed him to the church of Tranent, whence he was immediately taken to the minister's house, and laid in a bed, where he continued breathing till about eleven in the forenoon, when he took his final leave of all sublunary objects. Colonel Gardiner was an officer in whom sincere piety laid the foundation for the truest courage. His life by Dr. Doddridge is a publication well known, and which still continues to be read with interest.

GED (WILLIAM), an ingenious, though unsuccessful artist, was a goldsmith in Edinburgh. He made an attempt to introduce an improvement in the art of printing called Stereotype. From impressions taken in plaster of Paris from pages set up in common moveable types, he formed a solid plate for every page of a book. The advantages of this plan are abundantly evident. If a page be once made immaculate, no error can afterwards creep into it; which is far from being the case with moveable types: and a larger or smaller edition of a stereotyped work can be occasionally printed, according to

the demand in the market. In July 1729, William Ged entered into partnership with William Fenner, a London stationer, who was to have half the profits, in consideration of his advancing the money requisite to set the scheme a-going. To supply this, also, Mr. John James, then an architect at Greenwich, was taken into the scheme, and afterwards his brother, Mr. Thomas James, a letter-founder, and James Ged, the inventor's son. In 1730, these partners applied to the university of Cambridge, proposing to print bibles and common-prayer books by blocks instead of single types, and in consequence a lease or patent was granted them in April 1731. In their attempt they sunk a large sum of money, and yet finished only two prayer books; so that the scheme was necessarily abandoned. Ged imputed this disappointment to the jealousy of the workmen, who dreaded a diminution in the demand for their labour. Mr. Ged returned to Scotland in 1733. He there had friends who were anxious to see a specimen of his performance, which he gave them in 1734, by a very neat and correct edition of Sallust. William Ged died, in very indifferent circumstances, October 19, 1749.

GEDDES (JAMES), was born of a respectable family in Scotland in 1710. He was edu-

anted for and practised at the bar for several years; but died of a consumption before he arrived at the age of forty. He published "An Essay on the composition and manner of writing of the ancients, particularly Plato;" which has considerable merit.

GEDDES (Dr. ALEXANDER), was born in the county of Banff in 1737. He was taught to read by a village schoolmistress; and from this went under the tuition of Mr. Shearer, a student of Aberdeen, whom the laird of Arradowl had engaged as the domestic tutor of his two sons. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Geddes, was admitted into the academy of Scalan, a Catholic seminary in the Highlands, intended for the reception of such young men as are to be qualified for holy orders in some foreign university. In the year 1758, when he had reached the age of twenty one, he was removed to the university of Paris, and admitted into the Scottish college in that city. Having continued six years at the university, he returned to Scotland in 1764. Soon after his arrival in Edinburgh, he was ordered to fix his residence at Dundee, in the capacity of an officiating priest. Here, however, he did not long remain; for in May 1765 he became the domestic chaplain of the earl of Traquair. Having remained in this hospitable man-

sion for upwards of twelve months, the pleasing tranquility which he had hitherto enjoyed began to be interrupted by an occurrence of a somewhat remarkable nature. A female relation of the noble earl was at this time an inmate in the house, and constituted a part of the family. The merit of Mr. Geddes was prominent; her own charms, and the regard she openly professed for him were not less so: too soon he felt himself the prey of an impression which he well knew it was not possible for him to indulge; and Buxtorff was in danger of being supplanted by Ovid. In this conjuncture, and to efface these impressions, he abruptly broke away from the delightful shades of Tweeddale, in less than two years after his arrival there; leaving behind him a beautiful little poem intituled "The Confessional," addressed to the fair yet innocent cause of his misfortunes. Leaving his native country, therefore, he tried to forget himself amidst the greater varieties and volatilities of Paris. After an absence of eight or nine months he returned to Scotland in 1769, and was entrusted with the charge of a congregation in the county of Banff. Here he continued for some time, until the liberality of his sentiments, and his friendships with those of the protestant faith, exposed him to the angry expostulations of bishop

Hay; and in the end he was suspended from the exercise of his clerical functions within the limits of that bishop's diocese. He immediately proceeded to London, where, under the patronage of lord Petre, he proceeded in his long projected version of the Bible for the use of the English Catholics. Three volumes of this work only were published. But besides this great work, Dr. Geddes was the author of a great many pieces, both in prose and verse, which it would exceed our bounds to enumerate. He died at London on the 26th of February 1802, and his remains were interred in Paddington church-yard.

GERARD (Dr. **ALEXANDER**), late professor of divinity in the university of Aberdeen. He wrote "An Essay on Taste," and several other works. He died February 22, 1795.

GIB (**ADAM**), a man of great talents and zeal, one of the founders of the Secession church in Scotland, and the leader of that division of the seceders called Antiburghers, was born near Muckart in Perthshire, in the year 1713. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the country, he entered to the university of Edinburgh in 1730. Soon after this period, violent disputes happened to occur in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland about the law of patronage, or presentation to va-

cant cures; one party being willing to yield that privilege to the heritors or landholders; the other insisting that the election of their pastor was an unalienable right of every congregation. The issue of these disputes was the dismissal, in 1733, from their pastoral charges, of four of the keenest opposers of patronage. These happened to be among the most popular preachers of the church: their congregations therefore adhered to them, and multitudes espoused their cause. Next year the General Assembly, of their own accord, offered to restore these offending brethren to their livings; but, either buoyed up by their new popularity, or compelled by a sense of duty, this boon they now disdainfully spurned. Mr. Gib joined himself to this infant secession church in 1735, and was by them licensed to preach in 1740. He quickly gained fame as a pulpit luminary. A year had scarce elapsed till he was ordained minister of the seceding church at Edinburgh, (April 2, 1741.) This congregation soon greatly increased in numbers; and it long continued a most numerous assembly. For, to popular talents as a preacher, Mr. Gib added an inflexible severity of religious strictness, which was well suited to the times, and admirably calculated to bind his adherents to him by the closest ties. In 1746, the

Secession church itself having fallen into a controversy respecting the swearing of burghess oaths, split into two parties, which have universally received the names of Burghers and Antiburghers. To the latter, which have generally been accounted the most strict, Mr. Gib adhered. In 1774, he published "A Display of the Secession Testimony," in two volumes 8vo. In 1786, in the 73d year of his age, he gave to the world his "Sacred Contemplations," in one volume 8vo, a work of considerable merit, entirely unconnected with his peculiar tenets as a seceder, and forming a compendious body of Calvinistic divinity, written in a plain and perspicuous style. Even in this publication, however, Mr. Gib shewed his polemical disposition, by appending to it an Essay on Liberty and Necessity, in answer to lord Kames's Essay on that subject; from which it would appear, that the reverend author, (not deficient in acuteness, but probably warped by prejudice), in a great measure mistook both the meaning and tendency of that eminent judge's moral writings. Mr. Gib died at Edinburgh on the 18th of June 1788. An elegant monument has been erected to his memory in the Greyfriars church-yard, at the expence of his congregation, among whom he had unwearied-

ly laboured for the long period of forty-seven years.

GIBBS (JAMES) was the son of Peter Gibbs of Footdeemire, merchant in Aberdeen, and was born about the year 1674. He received his education at the grammar-school and the Marischal college of Aberdeen. An incident happened to Mr. Peter Gibbs, the father, about this time, which deserves to be recorded, as it shows the spirit of the times. At the Revolution in 1688, party spirit running high between whig and tory, old Mr. Gibbs, who was a Roman catholic, named two puppies Whig and Tory, in derision of both the parties. For this the magistrates of Aberdeen summoned him to appear before them, and the two dogs were ordered to be hanged at the cross, which sentence was accordingly executed. Mr. James Gibbs having no stock, and but few friends, resolved to seek his fortune abroad; and about the year 1694 left Aberdeen, to which he never again returned. As he had always discovered a strong inclination to the mathematics, he spent some years in the service of an architect and master builder in Holland. The earl of Mar happening to be in that country about the year 1700, Mr. Gibbs was introduced to him. Finding him a man of genius, this nobleman furnished him with recommendatory letters and

money, in order by travelling to complete himself as an architect. Thus furnished, Mr. Gibbs went from Holland to Italy, and there applied himself assiduously to the study of ancient architecture, under the best masters. About the year 1710 he came to England; and an act of parliament having been passed about that time for building fifty new churches, Mr. Gibbs was employed by the trustees named in the act, and gave a specimen of his abilities, in planning and executing St. Martin's Church in the Fields, St. Mary's in the Strand, and several others. Being now entered on business, he soon became distinguished in his profession. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, and the King's College, Royal Library, and Senate House, at Cambridge, are lasting evidences of his superior abilities. Some years before his death, he went to the magistrates of Aberdeen, as a testimony of his regard for the place of his nativity, a part of St. Nicholas Church, lately rebuilt, which was probably among the last of his performances. He died August 5, 1754.

GILCHRIST (Dr. EBENEZER), a Scottish physician of eminence, was born at Dumfries in 1707. He began the study of medicine at Edinburgh, which he afterwards prosecuted at London and Paris. He obtained the degree of doctor of

medicine from the university of Rheims; and in the year 1732 he returned to the place of his nativity, where he afterwards constantly resided, and continued the practise of medicine till his death. In different medical collections are to be found several of his performances. But those writings which do him the most honour, are two dissertations on "Nervous Fevers," in the "Medical Essays and Observations," published by a society in Edinburgh; and a treatise on the use of sea voyages in medicine, which first made its appearance in the year 1757, and was afterwards reprinted in 1774. Dr. Gilchrist died in 1774.

GLASS (JOHN), a Scots divine, who, in 1727, published a treatise to prove that the Lord's Supper is a sacrament, was a contemporary with Curwen. For this he was accused, and became the subject of a severe attack by a learned divine, who published a treatise on the subject in 1728. Dr. Glass died in 1754.

GLASS (JOHN), a Scots divine, who, in 1727, published a treatise to prove that the Lord's Supper is a sacrament, was a contemporary with Curwen. For this he was accused, and became the subject of a severe attack by a learned divine, who published a treatise on the subject in 1728. Dr. Glass died in 1754.

himself in the defence of Dr. Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy; which recommended him to Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with whom he wrote the well known "Cato's Letters." These were followed by another periodical paper, under the title of "The Independent Whig," which was continued some years, after Mr. Trenchard's death, by Gordon alone. At length sir Robert Walpole retained him to defend administration, to which end he wrote several pamphlets. He was afterwards made first commissioner of the wine licences; but died in 1750. In his translations of Sallust and other works, he places the verbs at the ends of the sentences, according to the Latin idiom, in a very stiff and affected manner.

GORDON (ROBERT), of Stralagh, author of "Theatrum Scotiae," an excellent work, containing a description of the whole country of Scotland, with maps of every county. He died about the middle of the 17th century.

GORDON (Dr. JAMES), a native of Scotland, and successively principal of the Jesuit colleges at Thoulouse and Bourdeaux. He was appointed confessor to Lewis XIII. His works, of which the chief is "Opus Chronologicum," were received with approbation among his contemporaries.

GORDON (PATRICK), a

Scottish poet, who published "The famous History of the Valiant Bruce, in heroic verse, by Patrick Gordon, gentleman." Dort, 1615.

GORDON (ALEXANDER), a learned author, an excellent draughtsman, and good Grecian. He resided many years in Italy, visited most parts of that country, and also travelled to France, Germany, &c. He succeeded Dr. Stukely as secretary to the Antiquarian Society, which office he resigned in 1741. Mr. Gordon went to Carolina with governor Glen, where, besides a grant of land, he had several offices, such as Register of the province, &c. He died there, a justice of the peace, leaving a handsome estate to his family. In 1726 he published "Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most parts of the Counties of Scotland, in two parts, with sixty-six copperplates;" afterwards "The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia;" "A complete History of the Ancient Amphitheatres;" and "Twenty-five plates of all the Egyptian Mummies, and other Egyptian Antiquities in England."

GORDON (Honourable GEORGE), commonly called lord George Gordon, a man whose restless spirit has furnished too many materials for future history, to pass unmentioned in this collection. He was

son of Cosmo-George, duke of Gordon, and was born in 1750. At an early period of life he entered into the royal navy, which he quitted during the American war, in consequence of an altercation with the earl of Sandwich relative to promotion. He afterwards represented the borough of Ludgershall in parliament during several sessions; and, as he animadverted with great freedom, and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both sides of the house, it was usual at that period to say, "that there were three parties in parliament, the ministry, the opposition, and lord George Gordon." At length, however, taking a very violent part in the House against a "Bill for the Relief of Papists from certain penalties and disabilities," he headed a popular association to oppose the measure, which transaction gave rise to, though it certainly did not authorise, the dreadful riots by which the kingdom, and particularly the metropolis, was for some days devastated in 1780. For this, lord George was tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted, on the ground that his intention in assembling the people was not traitorous. In May 1786, he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury, for contempt, in not appearing in court as witness in a cause. In January 1788, having received sentence on two

convictions, for libelling the French ambassador and queen, and the criminal justice of his country, he retired to Holland; but was sent back under a guard, and committed to Newgate. In July 1789, he presented a petition to the national assembly of France, for its interference in his behalf; but lord Grenville informed the French ambassador, that the application in his behalf could not be admitted, and the ambassador acquainted him with it. From this time the dreary hours of his confinement were devoted to reading, and the study of ancient and modern History. Several of his publications upon miscellaneous subjects are characterised by sound arguments, and illumined by flashes of genuine humour; his language was animated, and his diction correct and classical. His conduct to his fellow prisoners was beneficent, and his heart alive to the impressions of sensibility. Those, however, in whose memory the riots of 1780 are yet fresh, when they consider the present state of political speculation, and weigh the character, genius and talents of lord George, must in candour admit, that such a person could not well be at large, without some degree of hazard to the good order of society. He died November 1, 1793, and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could

not be buried amongst the Jews, whose religion he had some time before embraced, and to which he was warmly attached. He had been confined two years for the libel on the moral and political conduct of the late queen of France; three more for one on the empress of Russia; and ten months longer for want of being able to obtain the necessary security for his enlargement.

GRAEME (JOHN), was born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, in 1748. Being destined for the church, he was first placed under the care of Mr. Robert Thomson at the school of Lanark, and in 1766 was removed to the university of Edinburgh. His turn for elegant composition first appeared in the solution of a philosophic question, proposed as a college exercise, which he chose to exemplify in the form of a tale, conceived and executed with all the fire and invention of eastern imagination. About this time he was presented to an exhibition (or bursary) in the university of St. Andrews, which he accepted, but soon found reason to decline, upon discovering that it subjected him to repeat a course of languages and philosophy. In 1770 he returned to Edinburgh, and was admitted into the theological class; but the state of his health, which soon after began to decline, did not allow him to deliver any of

the exercises usually prescribed to students in that society. In autumn 1771, his ill health, that had been increasing almost unperceived, terminated in a deep consumption; the complicated distresses of which, aggravated by the indigence of his situation, he bore with the most heroic composure and magnanimity. He continued at intervals to compose verses, and to correspond with his friends; and, after a tedious struggle of ten months, expired, July 26, 1772, in the 24th year of his age. His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were printed at Edinburgh in 1773.

GRAHAM (Sir JOHN), the faithful companion of the celebrated patriot sir William Wallace. He was slain at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. A stone in the church-yard of Falkirk, which has been twice renewed, marks the place where his remains are deposited.

GRAHAM (JAMES) marquis of Montrose, was, as a military character, comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. At first he engaged eagerly and deeply upon the side of the covenanters. He had been active in pressing the town of Aberdeen to take the covenant; and his success against the Gordons at the bridge of Dee, left that royal burgh no other means of safety from pillage. As the head of his own battalion he waded through the Tweed in

1640, and totally routed the vanguard of the king's cavalry. But in 1643, moved with resentment against the covenanters, who preferred to his prompt and ardent character the caution of the wily and politic earl of Argyle, or seeing, perhaps, that the final views of that party were inconsistent with the interests of monarchy and of the constitution, Montrose espoused the falling cause of loyalty, and raised the Highland clans, whom he united to a small body of Irish, commanded by Alexander Macdonald. With these tumultuary and uncertain forces, he rushed forth, like a torrent from the mountains, and commenced a rapid and brilliant career of victory. At Tippermoor, where he first met the covenanters, their defeat was so effectual, as to appal the presbyterian courage, even after the lapse of eighty years. A second army was defeated under the walls of Aberdeen; and the pillage of that ill-fated town was doomed to expiate the principles which Montrose himself had formerly imposed upon them. Argyleshire next experienced his arms; the domains of his rival were treated with more than military severity; and Argyle himself advancing to Inverlochy for the defence of his country, was totally and disgracefully routed by Montrose. Pressed betwixt two armies, well appointed, and

commanded by the most experienced generals of the covenant, Montrose displayed more military skill in the astonishingly rapid marches, by which he avoided fighting to disadvantage, than even in the field of victory. By one of these hurried marches, from the banks of Loch Catrine to the heart of Inverness-shire, he was enabled to attack and totally defeat the covenanters at Aulderne, though he brought into the field hardly one half of their forces. Baillic, a veteran officer, was next routed by him at the village of Alford in Strathbogie. Encouraged by these repeated and splendid successes, Montrose now descended into the heart of Scotland, and fought a bloody and decisive battle near Kilsyth, where 4000 covenanters fell under the Highland claymore. This victory opened the whole of Scotland to Montrose. He occupied the capital, and marched forward to the borders; not merely to complete the subjection of the southern provinces, but with the flattering hope of pouring his victorious army into England, and bringing to the support of Charles the sword of his paternal tribes. The once formidable name of Douglas still sufficed to raise some bands, by whom Montrose was joined in his march down the Gala. With these reinforcements, and with the remnant of his Highlanders, Montrose, after travers-

ing the border, finally encamped upon the field of Philiphaugh. Recalled by the danger of the cause of the covenant, general David Lesly came from England, at the head of those iron squadrons, whose force had been proved in the fatal battle of Long Marston Moor. His army consisted of from five to six thousand men, chiefly cavalry. Lesly's first plan seems to have been to occupy the midland counties, so as to intercept the return of Montrose's Highlanders, and to force him to an unequal combat. Accordingly he marched along the eastern coast from Berwick to Tranent; but he there suddenly altered his direction, and, crossing through Mid-Lothian, turned again to the southward, and, following the course of the Gala water, arrived at Melrose the evening before the engagement. The first intimation that Montrose received of the march of Lesly, was the noise of the conflict, or rather, that which attended the unresisted slaughter of his infantry, who never formed a line of battle; the right wing alone, supported by the thickets of Harchead wood, and by the intrenchments which are there still visible, stood firm for some time. But Lesly had detached two thousand men, who, crossing the Etterick still higher up than his main body, assaulted the rear of Montrose's right wing. At this moment

the marquis himself arrived, and beheld his army dispersed, for the first time, in irretrievable rout. He had thrown himself upon a horse the instant he heard the firing, and, followed by such of his disordered cavalry as had gathered upon the alarm, he galloped from Selkirk across the Etterick, and made a bold and desperate attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day. But all was in vain; and after cutting his way, almost singly, through a body of Lesly's troopers, the gallant Montrose graced by his example the retreat of the fugitives. That retreat he continued up Yarrow, and over Minchmoor; nor did he stop till he arrived at Traquair, sixteen miles from the field of battle. Upon Philiphaugh he lost, in one defeat, the fruit of six splendid victories: nor was he again able to make head in Scotland against the covenanted cause. At the court of the exiled monarch Charles II, Montrose offered to his acceptance a splendid plan of victory and conquest; pressed for his permission to enter Scotland; and there, collecting the remains of the royalists, to claim the crown for his master with the sword in his hand. Montrose arrived in the Orkneys with six hundred Germans, was furnished with some recruits from those islands, and was joined by several royalists as he traversed the wilds of Caithness and Suther-

land. But, advancing into Ross-shire, he was surprised, and totally defeated by colonel Strachan, an officer of the Scottish parliament, who had distinguished himself in the civil wars, and afterwards became a decided Cromwellian. Montrose, after a fruitless resistance, at length fled from the field of defeat, and concealed himself in the grounds of Macleod of Assint, to whose fidelity he entrusted his life, and by whom he was delivered up to Lesly, his most bitter enemy. He was tried for what was termed treason against the estates of the kingdom; and in despite of the commission of Charles for his proceedings, he was condemned to die by a parliament, who acknowledged Charles to be their king, and whom, on that account only, Montrose acknowledged to be a parliament. He was carried to execution with every circumstance of indignity that revenge for his apostacy could invent; and hanged upon a gibbet 30 feet high, with the book of his exploits appended to his neck. He bore this reverse of fortune with laudable greatness of mind, expressing only a just scorn at the wanton cruelty and insults of his enemies. In excuse for the conduct of the Scots on this occasion, it must be remembered that the bloody battle of Kilsyth was still fresh in their minds,—where 6000 brave but unpractised soldiers, while fight-

ing (as they conceived) for the religion and liberties of their country, fell before the disciplined troops of Montrose. The execution took place at Edinburgh, May 21, 1650.

GRAHAM (JOHN) of Claverhouse, lord viscount Dundee, was descended from an ancient family. Having received a liberal education, he entered into the profession of arms, with an opinion that he ought to know the services of different nations, and the duties of different ranks. With this view he went into several foreign services; and when he could not obtain a command, served as a volunteer. At the battle of Seneffe he saved the prince of Orange's life. Soon after he asked one of the Scottish regiments in the Dutch service. The prince being pre-engaged, refused his request. Upon this he quitted the Dutch service, saying, "The soldier who has not gratitude cannot be brave." He returned to Scotland, at the time when the militia and standing army had become unequal to the task of enforcing conformity and suppressing conventicles. In their aid, and to force compliance with a test proposed by government, the Highland clans were raised, and poured down into Ayrshire. Additional levies of horse were also raised, under the name of Independent troops, and great part of them placed under the command of Graham.

of Claverhouse. A party of the non-conformists took the field upon the 29th of May 1679, and fixed their camp upon Loudoun hill. Claverhouse, who was in garrison at Glasgow, instantly marched against the insurgents at the head of his own troop of cavalry and others, amounting to about 150 men. He arrived at Hamilton on the 1st of June, so unexpectedly, as to make prisoner John King, a famous preacher among the wanderers, and rapidly continued his march, carrying his captive along with him, till he came to the village of Drumclog, about a mile east of Loudoun hill, and twelve miles south west of Hamilton. At some distance from this place, the insurgents were skilfully posted in a boggy strait, almost inaccessible to cavalry, having a broad ditch in their front. Claverhouse's dragoons discharged their carabines, and made an attempt to charge; but the nature of the ground threw them into total disorder. Burly, who commanded the handful of horse belonging to the whigs, instantly led them down on the disordered squadrons of Claverhouse, who were at the same time vigorously assaulted by the foot. Claverhouse himself was forced to fly, and was in the utmost danger of being taken; his horse's belly being cut open by the stroke of a scythe, so that the poor animal trailed his

bowels for more than a mile. In his flight he passed King, the minister lately his prisoner, but now deserted by his guard in the general confusion. The preacher hollowed out to the flying commander to "halt and take his prisoner with him;" or, as others say, "to stay and take the afternoon's preaching." Claverhouse, at length remounted, continued his retreat to Glasgow. When the success at Loudoun hill was spread abroad, a number of preachers, gentlemen, and common people, who had embraced the more moderate doctrine, joined the army of Hamilton, thinking that their difference of opinion ought not to prevent their acting in the common cause. The insurgents were repulsed in an attack upon the town of Glasgow, which, however, Claverhouse shortly afterwards thought it necessary to evacuate. They were now nearly in full possession of the west of Scotland, and pitched their camp at Hamilton. Meanwhile their numbers and zeal were magnified at Edinburgh, and great alarm excited lest they should march eastward. Not only was the foot militia instantly called out, but proclamations were issued, directing all the heritors in the eastern, southern, and northern shires, to repair to the king's host, with all their best horses, arms, and retainers. A respectable force was soon assembled; and

James, duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, was sent down by Charles to take the command. The royal army now moved slowly forwards towards Hamilton, and reached Bothwell moor on the 22d of June 1679. The insurgents were encamped chiefly in the duke of Hamilton's park along the Clyde, which separated the two armies. Bothwell bridge, which is long and narrow, had then a portal in the middle, with gates, which the covenanters shut, and barricadoed with stoues and timber. This important post was defended by 300 of their best men. While the dispositions made by the duke of Monmouth announced his purpose of assailing the pass, the more moderate of the insurgents resolved to offer terms. The duke heard their demands, and assured them, he would interpose with his majesty in their behalf, on condition of their immediately dispersing themselves, and yielding up their arms. But while their motely and mis-assorted officers were deliberating upon the duke's proposal, his field pieces were already planted on the eastern side of the river, to cover the attack of the foot guards, who were led on by lord Livingston to force the bridge. Here Hackston, who was entrusted with this post, defended it with zeal and courage; nor was it until all his ammunition was expended, and

every support denied him by the general, that he reluctantly abandoned this important pass. When his party were drawn back, the duke's army slowly, and with their cannon in front, defiled along the bridge, and formed in line of battle as they came over the river: the duke commanded the foot, and Claverhouse the cavalry. It would seem that these movements could not have been performed without at least some loss, had the enemy been serious in opposing them. But the insurgents were otherwise employed. With the strangest delusion that ever fell upon devoted beings, they chose those precious moments to cashier their officers, and elect others in their room. In this important operation they were at length disturbed by the duke's cannon; at the very first discharge of which the horse of the covenanters wheeled, and rode off, breaking and trampling down the ranks of their infantry in their flight. The generous Monmouth was anxious to spare the blood of his infatuated countrymen; but notwithstanding this the cavalry made great slaughter among the fugitives, of whom four hundred were slain. Claverhouse was after this sent to Galloway, with a party of horse, to suppress some rebellious assemblies, which he did with much credit. In these exploits his behaviour had been sullied

by the imputation of cruelty : he excused himself by saying, " That if terror ended or prevented war, it was true mercy." For these services, Claverhouse was by Charles II. created a privy counsellor ; and upon that prince's death was advanced by his successor to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount Dundee. Upon the dissolution of James's army on Salisbury plain, Dundee returned to Scotland, where the revolutionary convention of estates sat at Edinburgh. Finding himself not safe here, he left the convention, and hastened to the north, with the resolution to assemble an army, at the head of which he might yet assert the rights of the abdicated prince. While the parliament and the ministers were employed in settling the new government, Dundee had already mustered a force consisting of several thousand men, among whom were not a few officers of rank. General Mackay was sent, at the head of a considerable body of forces to oppose him. Dundee had orders from his master not to fight Mackay, until a large force which was promised from Ireland should join him : hence he was kept, during two months, cooped up in the mountains, furious from restraint. He was obliged continually to shift his quarters by prodigious marches, in order to avoid or harass his enemy's army, to ob-

tain provisions, and sometimes to take advantages. The first messenger of his approach was generally his own army in sight ; the first intelligence of his retreat brought accounts that he was already out of his enemy's reach. In some of those marches his men wanted bread, salt, and all liquors, except water, during several weeks ; yet were, ashamed to complain, when they observed that their commander lived not more delicately than themselves. If any thing good was brought him to eat, he sent it to a faint or sick soldier : if a soldier was weary, he offered to carry his arms. He kept those who were with him from sinking under their fatigues, not so much by exhortation, as by preventing them from attending to their sufferings. For this reason he walked on foot with the men ; now by the side of one clan, and anon by the side of another : he amused them with jokes ; he flattered them with his knowledge of their genealogies ; he animated them by a recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general should fight with an irregular army, unless he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, the severity of his discipline was dreadful ; the only punishment he inflicted was death. " All other

punishments," he said, " disgraced a gentleman, and all who were with him were of that rank; but that death was a relief from the consciousness of crime." It is reported of him, that, having seen a youth fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message; the youth fled a second time; he brought him to the front of the army, and saying, " That a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a common executioner," shot him with his own pistol. The army of Dundee was mostly composed of Highlanders, from the interior parts of the Highlands: a people untouched by the Roman or Saxon invasions on the south, and by those of the Danes on the east and west skirts of their country: the unmixed remains of that Celtic empire, which once stretched from the pillars of Hercules to Archangel. On hearing that Mackay with his army, consisting of nine regiments of foot and two troops of horse, were marching through the pass of Killicrankie, Dundee immediately marched up his small army, consisting 1800 foot, and 45 horse. They rushed from the hills on the enemy while entangled in this narrow strait, pierced their line, and soon entirely routed them. A random shot mortally wounded the gallant Dundee; and he fell in the moment of victory. With him

fell the cause of king James in Scotland. The remains of Dundee were interred in the church of Blair in Athol. This battle took place on the 13th of June 1689.

GRAINGER (Dr. JAMES), a physician and poet, was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, about the year 1723. He was author of several medical tracts, wrote an excellent poem on the " Sugar Cane," another on " Solitude," and published a good translation of Tibullus. He died at St. Christophers in the West Indies, in 1767.

GRANT (Sir FRANCIS), lord Cullen, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born about 1660, and received the first part of his education at Aberdeen; but, being intended for the profession of the law, was sent to finish his studies at Leyden, under the celebrated Voet. He then returned to Scotland, and was entered at the bar. Being thus qualified for practice, he soon got into full employment, by the distinguishing figure which he made at the revolution in 1688. He was then only twenty-eight years of age; and when the estates met to debate the important question of the abdication of the throne by king James, Mr. Grant undertook, by the principles of law, to prove, that a king might forfeit his crown for himself and his descendants. He was created a baronet by queen Anne,

In 1705, and about a year afterwards one of the senators of the college of justice. In this situation he continued for twenty years, with the highest reputation, when a period was put to his life, by an illness which lasted but three days. He died March 16, 1726.

GREGORY, king of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to Ed, in 883. He delivered his country from the Danes; acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland; and built the city of Aberdeen. Gregory died in 894.

GREGORY (JAMES), an eminent mathematical genius, was born at Aberdeen in 1639, and educated at that university. He made a good progress in classical learning; but being more delighted with philosophical researches, the works of Des Cartes and Kepler were his principal study; and he began early to make improvements on their discoveries in optics. The first of these improvements was the invention of the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name; and which was so happy a thought, that it has given occasion to the most considerable improvements in optics. He published the construction of this instrument in 1663, at the age of twenty-four; and soon after went to London. Italy being at this time the

great theatre of mathematical learning, he set out on a tour to that country, with the view of prosecuting his favourite study. He had not been long abroad, when the same inventive genius which had before shewed itself in practical mathematics, carried him to some new improvements in the speculative part. The sublime geometry on the doctrine of the curves was then hardly past its infant state; and the famed problem of squaring the circle still continued a reproach to it, when our author discovered a new analytical method of summing up an infinite converging series, whereby the area of the hyperbola, as well as of the circle, may be computed to any degree of exactness. It was printed at Venice, and published in the year 1668, together with another piece, wherein he first of any one entertained the public with an account of the transformation of curves. In 1672, sir Isaac Newton, in his wonderful discoveries on the nature of light, having invented a new reflecting telescope, made several objections to Mr. Gregory's. This gave occasion to a controversy between these two philosophers, which was carried on this and the following year in the most amicable manner; and in the course of this dispute our author described a burning concave mirror, which was approved by sir Isaac, and it is still in good

them. All this while he closely attended to the proper business of his professorship of mathematics at Aberdeen which took up a great part of his time, particularly in the winter season. After many other discoveries in mathematics, our author's life was cut short by a fever, in December 1675, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

GREGORY (DAVID), nephew to the foregoing, was born at Aberdeen on the 24th of June 1661. He received the first rudiments of his learning at this place; but afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and took the degree of master of arts in that university. The great advantage of his uncle's papers induced his friends to recommend to him the study of the mathematics. In these studies he succeeded so well, that he was advanced to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, at the age of twenty-five; and the same year he published a treatise intituled "Exercitatio geometrica de dimensione figurarum," Edinburgh, 1684, 4to. No sooner was the "Principia" of sir Isaac Newton published, in 1687, than Mr. Gregory read professional lectures upon the philosophy contained in it; and, causing his scholars to perform exercises for their degrees upon several branches of it, became its first introducer into the Scottish school. He continued at Edinburgh till the year 1691; when,

hearing of Dr. Bernard's intention to resign the Savilian professorship at Oxford, he left Scotland, and going to London, was admitted a member of the Royal Society. Proceeding to Oxford, he was elected astronomical professor there, having been first admitted of Baliol college, incorporated master of arts, and created doctor of physic. In 1702, he published his "Elements of Optics," and of "Physical and Geometrical Astronomy." He then engaged in carrying on that noble design of his predecessor, Dr. Bernard, to print all the works of the ancient mathematicians; the first fruits of which appeared in an edition of Euclid's works in Greek and Latin, in folio, the following year. In the same design, he afterwards joined with his colleague Dr. Halley, in preparing an edition of "Appollonius's Conics." Dr. Bernard had collected the materials for the first four books, which our author undertook to complete; but was unfortunately prevented by disease, which terminated in his death, in October 16, 1710.

GREGORY (Dr. JOHN), professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, was born in May 1725. His father was professor of medicine in the King's college, Aberdeen, and his grandfather was professor of mathematics, first at St Andrews, and afterwards at Edin-

Burgh. But it deserves to be remarked, that from his great-grandfather, David Gregory, esq. of Kinairdy, in Aberdeenshire, he was the 15th descendant who had held a professorship in a British university. Dr. Gregory began the study of medicine at Aberdeen, which he afterwards prosecuted, at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris. In the twentieth year of his age he was elected professor of philosophy in King's college Aberdeen; and had at the same time the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him. In the year 1756, upon the death of his brother, Dr. James Gregory, who had succeeded his father as professor of medicine, he was elected to that chair. About the beginning of the year 1765 he left Aberdeen, and came to Edinburgh; and soon after was appointed professor of the practice of medicine in the university there, in the room of Dr. Rutherford, who resigned in his favour. The year following, upon the death of Dr. White, he was nominated first physician to his majesty for Scotland. His first publication, intituled "A comparative view of the Faculties of Man with those of the animal world," made its appearance in 1765. In the year 1770, a second work of Dr. Gregory's made its appearance; but without his consent, and even contrary to his inclination. His preliminary

lectures on the practice of physic were heard by his pupils with universal satisfaction. From a copy of these lectures, taken down in short-hand, a book was published, intituled "Observations on the duties and office of a physician, and on the method of prosecuting inquiries in philosophy." Dr. Gregory was dissatisfied with the dress in which this work made its appearance. Soon after, therefore, he published an edition of it himself, in which his sentiments are set off with all the advantages which can be derived from a correct and elegant style. His last publication, "Elements of the Practice of Physic," was intended as a syllabus to his lectures; but, not having leisure to finish the whole, he was obliged to stop at those diseases which are usually reckoned febrile. The world was deprived of this eminent man in February 1774. He left behind him a small, but inestimable production, under the title of "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," designed for the private instructions of his own family; but rendered a common bequest by the philanthropy of his eldest son, present professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, who gave it to the public after the death of his father. The maxims and advices contained in this little book, are as just as they are important; and appear to be the

GR F

G U T

dictates of a mind, which had long been inviolably attached to the interests of virtue.

GRIME, king of Scotland, succeeded to the throne on the death of Constantine IV. in 993; but was defeated and slain by his successor, Malcolm II, after a reign of eight years.

GUTHRIE (WILLIAM), a very laborious and voluminous writer, on history, politics, and other subjects, died in 1770. His principal works are, "His-

stories of the World," of "England," and of "Scotland." He was an author by profession, and is said to have lent his name to booksellers for publications in which he had no concern. Such is asserted to have been the case with respect to the "Geographical Grammar" called Guthrie's, which, however, is a work that, for its general utility, and comparative excellence, confers honour on the unknown compiler.

H

H A I

H A M

H A I L E S (Lord). See Dalrymple (Sir David.)

HAMILTON (Count ANTHONY), an elegant writer, was born in Ireland of a Scottish family. His most celebrated work was "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont;" but he wrote besides some poems and Fairy Tales, which are excellent in their kind. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1720.

HAMILTON (GEORGE), earl of Orkney, was the fifth son of William earl of Selkirk. He early betook himself to the profession of arms. Being made a colonel in 1689-90, he distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne; and soon after

at those of Aghrim, Steinkirk, and Landen, and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur. His eminent services in Ireland and Flanders through the whole course of that war, recommended him so highly to king William III, that, in 1696, he advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Scotland, by the title of earl of Orkney; and his lady, the sister of Edward viscount Villiers, afterwards earl of Jersey, had a grant made to her, under the great seal of Ireland, of almost all the private estates of the late king James, of very considerable value. Upon the accession of queen Anne, he was, in 1702,

promoted to the rank of major-general, and the next year to that of lieutenant-general, and was likewise made a knight of the thistle. His lordship afterwards served under the great duke of Marlborough; and contributed by his bravery and good conduct to the glorious victories of Blenheim and Malplaquet, and to the taking of several towns in Flanders. In the beginning of 1710, his lordship, as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, voted for the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverel; and the same year was sworn of the privy council, and made general of the foot in Flanders. In 1712 he was made colonel of the royal regiment of fusileers, and served in Flanders under the duke of Ormond. In 1714 he was appointed gentleman extraordinary of the bed-chamber to king George I. and afterwards governor of Virginia. At length he was appointed constable, governor, and captain of Edinburgh castle, lord lieutenant of Clydesdale, and field-marshal. He died at his house in Albemarle street, in 1737.

HAMILTON (JAMES), earl of Arran, was appointed regent of Scotland on the death of James V. He had scarce taken possession of this dignity, when a negotiation was opened with England, which gave birth to events of the most fatal consequence to himself and to the

kingdom. After the death of James, Henry VIII. was no longer afraid of any interruption from Scotland to his designs against France; and immediately conceived hopes of rendering this security perpetual, by the marriage of Edward his only son with the young queen of Scots. A treaty was accordingly concluded for this purpose, by consenting to which Arran lost much of the public confidence. Argyle, Hughtly, Bothwell, and other powerful barons, openly declared against the alliance with England. By their assistance Cardinal Beaton seized on the persons of the young queen and her mother, and added to his party the splendour and authority of the royal name. Meanwhile, the day appointed for the ratification of the treaty with England, and the delivery of the hostages approached, and the regent was still undetermined in his own mind. He acted to the last with that irresolution and inconsistency, which is peculiar to weak men, when they are so unfortunate as to have the chief part in the conduct of difficult affairs. On the 25th of August 1543, he ratified the treaty with Henry, and proclaimed the cardinal, who still continued to oppose it, an enemy to his country. On the 3d of September, he secretly withdrew from Edinburgh, met with the Cardinal at Caie

lender, renounced the friendship of England, and declared for the interests of France. Soon after this surprising revolution in his political principles, Arran changed his sentiments concerning religion. The spirit of controversy was then new and warm; books of that kind were eagerly read by men of every rank; the love of novelty, or the conviction of truth, had led the regent to express great esteem for the writings of the reformers; and having been powerfully supported by those who had embraced their opinions, he, in order to gratify them, entertained, in his own family, two of the most noted preachers of the protestant doctrine, and, in his first parliament, consented to an act, by which the laity were permitted to read the scriptures in a language which they understood. Truth needed only a fair hearing to be an over-match for error. Absurdities, which had long imposed on the ignorance and credulity of mankind, were detected and exposed to public ridicule; and under the countenance of Arran the reformation made great advances. Beaton observed its progress with concern, and was at the utmost pains to obstruct it. He represented to Arran his great imprudence in giving encouragement to opinions so favourable to the pretensions of Lennox; that his own legitimacy

N

depended upon the validity of a sentence of divorce founded on the Pope's authority; and that, by suffering it to be called in question, he weakened his own title to the succession, and furnished his rival with the only argument by which it could be rendered doubtful. These insinuations made a deep impression on Arran's timorous spirit, who, at the prospect of such imaginary dangers, was as much startled as the cardinal could have wished; and his zeal for the protestant religion was not long proof against his fear. He publicly abjured the doctrine of the reformers in the Franciscan church at Stirling, and declared not only for the political but the religious opinions of his new confidants. The protestant doctrine did not suffer much by his apostacy. It had already taken so deep root in the kingdom, that no discouragement or severity could extirpate it. Arran, indeed, consented to every thing that the zeal of Beaton thought necessary for the preservation of the established religion; and the reformers were persecuted with all the cruelty which superstition inspires into a barbarous people. Henry VIII. was not of a temper to bear tamely the indignity with which he had been treated, both by the regent and parliament of Scotland, who, at the time when they renounced their alliance

With him, had entered into a new and stricter confederacy with France. The rigour of the season retarded for some time the execution of his vengeance. But in the spring a considerable body of infantry, which was destined for France, received orders to sail for Scotland, and a proper number of cavalry was appointed to join it by land. The regent and cardinal little expected such a visit. They had trusted that the French war would find employment for all Henry's forces; and, from an unaccountable security, were wholly unprovided for the defence of the kingdom. The earl of Hartford, a name fatal to the Scots in that age, commanded this army, and landed it, without opposition, a few miles above Leith. He was quickly master of that place; and, marching directly to Edinburgh, entered it with the same ease. After plundering the adjacent country, the richest and most open in Scotland, he set on fire both these towns; and, upon the approach of some troops gathered together by Arran, put his booty on board the fleet, and with his land forces retired safely to the English borders. Not long after this a peace was concluded, in which England, France, and Scotland, were comprehended. Some short time before the conclusion of this peace, an event happened, which was fatal to the ca-

tholic religion, and to the French interest in Scotland. This was the murder of cardinal Beaton, who was assassinated in the castle of St. Andrews, by Norman Lesly, the eldest son of the earl of Rothes, and other conspirators. The death of Henry VIII, which happened in January 1547, altered the face of affairs. In the beginning of September, the earl of Hartford, now duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, entered Scotland at the head of eighteen thousand men; and, at the same time, a fleet of sixty ships appeared on the coast, to second his forces by land. The Scots had for some time observed this storm gathering, and were prepared for it. Their army was almost double to that of the enemy, and posted to the greatest advantage on a rising ground above Musselburgh, not far from the banks of the Esk. Both these circumstances alarmed the duke of Somerset, who saw his danger, and would willingly have extricated himself out of it by a new overture of peace, on conditions extremely reasonable. But this moderation was imputed to fear; and his proposals rejected with that scorn which the confidence of success inspires: and had the conduct of Arran, who commanded the Scots army, been in any degree equal to his confidence, the destruction of the English must have been inevi-

table. The Scots had chosen their ground so well, that it was impossible to force them to give battle; a few days had exhausted the forage and provision of a narrow country; the fleet could only furnish a scanty and precarious subsistence; a retreat was therefore necessary; but disgrace, and perhaps ruin, were the consequences of retreating. On this occasion, the national heat and impetuosity of the Scots saved the English. The undisciplined courage of the private men became impatient at the sight of an enemy. The general was afraid of nothing, but that the English would escape from him by flight; and, leaving his advantageous situation, he attacked the duke of Somerset near Pinky, with no better success than his rashness deserved. Above ten thousand Scots fell on this day, and several persons of distinction were taken prisoners. Meanwhile the French gained more by the defeat of their allies, than the English did by their victory. After the death of cardinal Beaton, Mary of Guise, the queen dowager, took a considerable share in the direction of affairs. The spirit and strength of the Scots were broken at Pinky; and in an assembly of nobles which met at Stirling, to consult upon the situation of the kingdom, all eyes were turned towards France, and no prospect of safety ap-

peared but in assistance from thence. In the violence of resentment, they forgot that zeal for the independence of Scotland, which had prompted them to reject the propositions of Henry VIII, and, by offering voluntarily their young queen in marriage to the Dauphin, eldest son of Henry II. of France, they granted, out of a thirst of vengeance, what formerly they would not yield upon any consideration of their own safety. But the intrigues of the queen dowager, the zeal of the clergy, and resentment against England, had prepared a great party in the nation for such a step; and the French ambassador, by his liberality and promises, gained over many more. Arran himself was weak enough to stoop to the offer of a pension from France, together with the title of duke of Chatelherault in that kingdom. The inconstancy and irresolution of Arran, together with the calamities which had befallen the kingdom under his administration, raised the prejudices both of the nobles and of the people against him to a great height; and the queen secretly fomented these with much industry. A proposal was made to him in the name of the French king to resign the regency, enforced by proper threatenings in order to work upon his natural timidity, and sweetened by every promise that could reconcile him to an

overture so disagreeable. On the one hand, the confirmation of his French title, together with a considerable pension, the parliamentary acknowledgment of his right of succession to the crown, and a public ratification of his conduct during his regency, were offered him. On the other hand, the displeasure of the French king, the power and popularity of the queen dowager, the dissaffection of the nobles, with the danger of an after reckoning, were represented in the strongest terms. Arran could not possibly agree to a proposal so extraordinary and unexpected without some previous struggle. He, however, after many delays, resigned this high office, in a parliament which met on the 10th of April 1554; and at the same time Mary of Guise was raised to that dignity which had been so long the object of her wishes. The duke of Chatelherault, whose fate it was to be governed in every instance by those about him, afterwards suffered himself to be drawn from the party of the queen regent, and joined himself to the lords of the Congregation. But, the duke, who was more fitted for the humbler duties of private life than those of a public station, was soon eclipsed, as leader of that party, by the superior genius of James Stewart, prior of St. Andrews: And, though he afterwards lived a consider-

able time, he had little share in the transactions of that period, but, at a distance from the court, passed the remainder of his days in a virtuous retirement.

HAMILTON (JAMES), marquis and duke of Hamilton, was born on the 10th of June 1606. Having received the first part of his education in Scotland, he was afterwards sent to Oxford to finish his studies. He succeeded to the titles of the family on the death of his father in 1625. At the coronation of Charles I, he carried the sword of state before the king; and was soon after made master of the horse, gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and a privy counsellor in both kingdoms. The affairs of Germany at this time engrossed the attention of the court, and the recovery of the Palatinate was the object of their deliberations. The king of Sweden, led on by the aspirations of a great and generous mind, resolved to adventure on that which had been fatal to all who had hitherto attempted it, and to oppose the emperor's designs on the liberties of Germany. To co-operate in his designs, the marquis was sent to the continent, in 1631, with an army of 6000 men. Having staid some considerable time in Germany, and been engaged in several actions, in which, with the plague and famine his army was reduced to two regiments, the marquis returned to Eng-

land in 1632. The following year he attended the king to Scotland, to receive the crown of his ancient and native kingdom. Charles, being anxious to establish episcopacy in Scotland, a new liturgy was drawn up, and ordered to be read in the church service. This order occasioned several commotions throughout the kingdom; deputies from the different shires and boroughs collected themselves to oppose it; and these were soon joined by a great many noblemen and ministers. To resist these innovations, they formed themselves into a body; renewed the covenant made in king James's time against popery; and entered into a bond of defence for adhering to one another in pursuing the ends of the covenant. The king, alarmed, sent the marquis of Hamilton to Scotland, in 1638, as his high commissioner, to endeavour to establish the peace of the country. After many fruitless negotiations with the covenanters, whose numbers daily increased, the king resolved to force compliance, and both parties prepared for war. General Leslie, who had acquired much fame in the wars of Germany, was, by the covenanters, appointed their general. The king raised an army, and advanced at its head to Scotland, while Hamilton was sent with a fleet to co-operate by sea. Both parties fearing to hazard a bat-

tle, the covenanters, while the king with his army lay at Berwick, sent commissioners to treat for peace. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 18th of June 1639, in which it was agreed that the covenanters should disband their forces, and deliver up to the king all the fortifications in their possession. The two armies were soon mutually disbanded; but Charles quickly found, that he had exhausted all his means for crushing or overawing rebellion, without gaining aught save a nominal submission. In an assembly which met in August 1739, the earl of Traquair was appointed high commissioner, as being less obnoxious to the hatred of the covenanters than the marquis of Hamilton. Soon after a parliament assembled; but the success with which the royal authority in ecclesiastical matters had been trampled in the dust, now encouraged the parliamentary estates to set it equally at nought in all civil affairs. War was again the inevitable consequence. The covenanters, now masters of Scotland, carried their victorious arms into England, defeated an army which was sent to oppose them, and fixed their quarters at Durham. The king, deserted by his English nobles, entered into a treaty with the rebels, at Rippon in Yorkshire, which treaty was afterwards ratified at Westminster. A plot having

been reported to be formed against Hamilton and Argyle, these two noblemen retired for a while to the house of Kinneil; but no certain discovery could be made concerning it. In 1643, as a reward for his services, the marquis was by Charles raised to the dignity of duke of Hamilton. About the end of the same year, Hamilton and his brother were, on account of some misrepresentations of their conduct, cast into confinement. The earl of Lanark, the younger of the two brothers, made his escape soon after, and openly joined the covenanters. The king, in the mean time, had fled from his rebellious subjects in England, and thrown himself on the generosity of the Scots. That generosity, however, was at this time wanting; and the Scots perfidiously sold the person of their monarch to the English parliament. Amidst these last transactions, the duke of Hamilton gave an unavailing, and to himself a fatal, proof of his loyalty. Released by the capture of the castle in which he had been confined, the duke had again offered his services to the king at Newcastle; and his brother, the earl of Lanark, also returned to his duty. Cajoling the chiefs of the covenanters, therefore, concealing his correspondence with the royalists in England, bestowing bribes, and pretending a passionate zeal for the covenant

which he did not feel, Hamilton won Lauderdale, Lowdon, and some other eminent covenanters, to espouse the monarch's cause. The parliament decreed the immediate levy of a great army to march into England; and new hopes for the safety of the king began to be entertained. But the more violent of the covenanters would neither engage themselves with Hamilton, nor suffer him to join interests with the royalists who were among them. The commission of the General Assembly interposed to interrupt the new levies; the dread of their execrations obliged Lowdon and others, who had at first espoused the duke's project, to fall away from him. The contest rose to the utmost height; and the disloyal covenanters, with Argyle and the Leslys at their head, were almost ready to stop the levies and the march of the loyalists by force of arms. At last, however, a respectable force was mustered. Monro came, with a considerable reinforcement of Scottish troops from Ireland. The duke of Hamilton assumed the chief command; and the earl of Candler, an officer of high experience and reputation, but not hearty in the undertaking, was his lieutenant-general. The English loyalists rose, in various parts, once more in arms, in the expectation of being supported by the approach of the

Scots. Hamilton led his troops into Cumberland; was joined by sir Marmaduke Langdale with a body of English forces; compelled Lambert the parliamentary general, who lay there for the defence of the borders, to retire with precipitation; after some delay at Carlisle, marched onwards to Kendal in Westmoreland, and thence to Preston in Lancashire. But he was, in the mean time, ill served by Monro and the earl of Callander; his troops were undisciplined, and but imperfectly armed; and he himself was deficient equally in energy of character and military skill. Oliver Cromwell, with a body of troops, advanced in rapid haste through Yorkshire, received the retreating force of Lambert, and, with both divisions united, pressed onwards to intercept the march of the Scots. Near Preston, the vanguard of the royalists, led by Langdale, was encountered by the army of Cromwell. Langdale made a gallant resistance; and had he been properly supported by the main body of the army, the fate of the day might have been doubtful. But the irresolution of the duke, and the captious conduct of the earl of Callander, prevented the succours which Langdale ought to have received. He retreated in disorder to the main body of the army; and a bridge which divided the hostile armies was gained by Cromwell. A re-

treat was then resolved on by the principal leaders of the royalists, which ended in their total defeat. The infantry under Baillie surrendered to Cromwell at Warrington-bridge; the earl of Callander retired first to London, and afterwards to Holland; and Hamilton, with the remains of the cavalry, was taken prisoner at Utoxater. The duke was carried to Derby, and afterwards confined in Windsor castle. Here he was kept under a strict guard; yet, on the 21st of December 1649, as the king was carried through Windsor, he prevailed so far with his keepers as to permit him to see his majesty. As Charles passed, the duke kneeled down, and with a transport of humble sorrow kissed his hand, and had only time to say, "My dear master;"—the king kindly embraced him, and said, "I have been so indeed to you:" but they were parted, and suffered to have no discourse. After some fruitless attempts to draw discoveries from the duke, the parliament of England imposed a fine upon him which it was not in his power to discharge, and thus condemned him to perpetual imprisonment. The news of the king's murder, some time after, gave the duke little hopes that he would be more favourably treated. Having gained his keeper, he made his escape from Windsor; but had hardly reached London when

he was again taken prisoner by the guards who patrolled the city. He was then committed to prison in St. James's; and confined in the same room with the earl of Norwich, lord Capel, and sir John Owen. On the 6th of February 1649 he was brought to trial, and accused of having "traiterously invaded this nation in a hostile manner, and levied war to assist the king against the kingdom and people of England," &c. It was to no purpose that the duke produced his commission and orders from the parliament and committee of estates in Scotland for what he had done. His ruin was determined upon; and after several adjournments, the court at last found him guilty. Sentence of death was passed upon him on the 6th of March, and on the 9th of the same month he suffered decapitation, with the same heroic magnanimity which had marked the fall of his unfortunate master. His remains were, according to his desire, conveyed to Scotland, and deposited in the burial-place of the family at Hamilton.

HAMILTON (WILLIAM), brother of the foregoing, was born at Hamilton, December 14, 1616. He received his education at the university of Glasgow, and afterwards travelled to France. On the death of the earl of Stirling, in 1640, he was appointed se-

cretary of state for Scotland, and created earl of Lanark. When the parliamentary forces had triumphed over the royalists, and the cause of Charles I. became desperate, Lanark retired to Holland, to avoid the fate which hung over his brother. He had scarcely landed there, when he heard the sad story of the end of his royal master; and soon after of the murder of his brother, whom he succeeded in his titles and estates. He remained in the Netherlands till Charles II. came to Scotland. On his arrival there with that prince, he was by the parliament excluded from the king's councils. In consequence of this he retired to the isle of Arran, where he was forced to stay till the best part of Scotland was lost to the king. The duke was afterwards permitted to join his majesty, and when the march into England was determined upon, he with his followers joined the royal standard. The royal army decamped from the Torwood, and entered England by the western marches. At Warrington-bridge they defeated Lambert, who had been sent to interrupt their progress; but few of the English rose to join their enterprize, or to aid them with the supplies they wanted. When they reached Worcester, they were without necessaries, diminishing in their numbers, hopeless of success, and surrounded with cir-

circumstances of want and despair, which left them no hope but in the desperate chance of a battle. Cromwell had followed hard after them, and came up with the royal forces at Worcester. A battle ensued, in which the royalists were defeated, and the duke of Hamilton mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. Of this wound he died soon after, on the 12th of September 1652, and his remains were interred in the cathedral church of Worcester.

HAMILTON (WILLIAM) of Bangour, a pleasing and amiable writer, was born in 1704. An elegant edition of his poems, with his head by Strange, was published at Edinburgh in 1760. These poems are chiefly English, but some are Scottish. He died March 25, 1754.

HAY (the founder of the family of Kinnoul), a country man in the reign of Kenneth III, by whose exertions the Danes were defeated. These invaders, having landed at Montrose committed many ravages in the neighbouring country. Kenneth advanced to meet them with all the troops he could muster. The armies met at Loncarty; and the Scots would have been defeated, had it not been for the bravery of Hay and his two sons, who were at work in a field not far from the scene of battle. These brave men rallied the flying Scots;

the battle was renewed, and the Danes completely defeated.

HENRY (the Minstrel). Of the personal history of Henry the Minstrel few memorials have been preserved. Dempster has asserted that Henry, whose surname cannot now be discovered, was living in the year 1361. Mair, whom Crawford supposes to have been born about 1446, informs us, that, during his infancy, the poet composed his life of Wallace. Mair has further remarked, that Henry was blind from his birth, and that he earned his subsistence by following the occupation of a minstrel. With regard to Henry's musical qualities the historian is silent; but we may suppose that he either chaunted his rhymes to the harp, or at least accompanied his recitations with a musical cadence. His heroic poem, intituled "Ye Actis and Deidis of ye Illuster and Vailzeand Campioun, Shyr Wilham Wallace," if we consider it as the production of a man blind from his birth, cannot fail to rank him high amongst the remarkable geniuses commemorated in the annals of literature.

HENRY (DAVID), for more than half a century an active manager of the Gentleman's Magazine, published at London, was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, December 26, 1710, and bred a printer. A concurrence of circumstances

placing him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave of St. John's Gate, Mr. Henry became at length related to his patron by marrying his sister, in 1736. Those useful and popular publications which describe the curiosities in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Church, the Tower of London, &c. printed for E. Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard, were originally compiled by Mr. Henry, and have been improved by him through many successive impressions. He published in 1772, "The Complete English Farmer; or a Practical System of Husbandry; in which is comprised a general view of the whole Art of Husbandry." From this he withheld his name; as he did also from "An Historical Account of all the voyages round the world, performed by English Navigators," in 4 vols, 8vo. 1774; to which, in 1775, Mr. Henry added a fifth, containing Captain Cook's voyage in the Resolution; and in 1786, a sixth, containing the last voyage of Captain Cook; introduced by an admirable summary of all the voyages undertaken for discovery only, in both the Southern and Northern Hemispheres, and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He died 5th June 1792.

HENRY (Dr. ROBERT), was born in the parish of St. Ninian's Stirlingshire, February

18, 1718. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of St. Ninian's, and the grammar school of Stirling. He completed his education at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards became master of the grammar school of Annan. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Annan in March 1746; and was afterwards ordained pastor of a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Carlisle, where he remained twelve years. From Carlisle he removed to a dissenting congregation in Berwick upon Tweed. He was appointed minister of the New Grey Friars Church of Edinburgh in 1768, from whence in 1776 he was removed to the collegiate charge of the Old Church. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh in 1770. Not having been able to transact with the booksellers to his satisfaction, the first volumes of Dr. Henry's "History of Great Britain on a new plan," were originally published at the risk of the author. When the first volume appeared it was censured with an unexampled acrimony. But the progress of the work introduced him to the patronage of the late earl of Mansfield, who applied for and procured to him from his majesty an annual pension of 100*l*. The property of the work had hitherto remained

with himself; but in April 1786, when an octavo edition was intended, he conveyed the property to Messrs Cadell and Serahan for the sum of 1000*l*. A few days before his death he executed a deed, which he dictated himself, by which he disposed his collection of books to the magistrates, town-council, and presbytery of Linlithgow, as the foundation of a public library. Dr. Henry died on the 24th day of November 1790, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was interred in the church-yard of Polmont, where a monument is erected to his memory.

HENRYSON (EDWARD), a celebrated civilian and humanist in the 16th century. He was professor of law in the university of Bourges.

HENRYSON (ROBERT), a Scottish poet who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. The time and place of his birth are alike unknown. Mr. Ury styles him chief schoolmaster of Dunfermline; and lord Hailes conjectures that he officiated as preceptor in that convent. His tale intituled "Orpheus kyng, and how he yeid to hewyn and to hel to seik his quene," was printed in 1508; and his "Testament of Faire Creseide," in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, many of which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, Ramsay, and

Sibbald. The period of his death is unknown.

HEPBURN (JAMES), earl of Bothwell, one of the principal actors in the transactions which happened during the reign of Mary, queen of Scots, was descended from an ancient family. Even in that turbulent age, when so many vast projects were laid open to an aspiring mind, and invited it to action, no man's ambition was more daring than Bothwell's, or had recourse to bolder or more singular expedients for obtaining power. When almost every person of distinction in the kingdom, whether Papist or Protestant, had joined the congregation in opposing the dangerous encroachments of the French upon the liberties of the nation, he, though an avowed protestant, adhered to the queen regent, and acted with vigour on her side. The success which attended the arms of the Congregation having obliged him to retire into France, he was taken into the queen's service, and continued with her till the time of her return into Scotland. From that period, every step of his conduct towards Mary was remarkably dutiful; and, amidst all the shiftings of faction, we scarcely ever find him holding any course which could be offensive to her. When Murray's proceedings with regard to her marriage gave umbrage to the queen, she recalled

Bothwell from that banishment into which she had with reluctance driven him, and considered his zeal and abilities as the most powerful supports of her authority. When the conspirators against Rizio seized her person, he became the chief instrument of recovering her liberty, and served her, on that occasion, with so much fidelity and success, as made the deepest impression on her mind, and greatly increased the confidence which she had hitherto placed in him. Her gratitude loaded him with marks of her bounty; she raised him to offices of profit and of trust, and transacted no matter of importance without his advice. By complaisance and assiduity, he confirmed and fortified these dispositions of the queen in his favour, and insensibly paved the way towards that vast project, which his immoderate ambition had perhaps already conceived, and which, in spite of many difficulties, and at the expence of many crimes, he at last accomplished. Meantime the queen was delivered of a son; but this circumstance did not much soften her aversion to Darnley. Bothwell, all the while, was the queen's prime confident. Without his participation no business was concluded, and no favour bestowed. Together with this ascendant over her councils, Bothwell, if we may believe the contemporary historians,

acquired no less sway over her heart. Adventurous as his project to gain the queen may appear, it was formed and carried on under very favourable circumstances. Mary was young, gay, and affable. She possessed great sensibility of temper, and was capable of the utmost tenderness of affection. She had placed her love on a very unworthy object, who requited it with ingratitude, and treated her with neglect, with insolence, and with brutality. In this situation, the attention and complaisance of a man, who had vindicated her authority and protected her person; who entered into all her views, who soothed all her passions, who watched and improved every opportunity of insinuating his design, and recommending his passion, could scarce fail of making an impression on a heart of such a frame as Mary's. About this time, the licence of the borderers called for redress; and Mary, resolving to hold a court of justice at Jedburgh, the inhabitants of several adjacent counties were summoned to attend their sovereign in arms, according to custom. Bothwell was, at that time, lieutenant or warden of all the marches, an office among the most important in the kingdom; and, though usually divided into three distinct governments, bestowed by the queen's favour upon him alone. In order to

display his own valour and activity in the discharge of this trust, he attempted to seize a gang of banditti, who, lurking among the marshes of Liddisdale, infested the rest of the country. But while he was laying hold of one of these desperadoes, he was wounded by him in several places, so that his followers were obliged to carry him to Hermitage castle. Mary instantly flew thither, with an impatience which strongly marks the anxiety of a lover, but little suited the dignity of a queen. Finding that Bothwell was threatened with no dangerous symptoms, she returned that same day to Jedburgh. The fatigue of such a journey, added to the anguish of mind she suffered on Bothwell's account, threw her next morning into a violent fever. Her life was despaired of; but her youth, and the vigour of her constitution, resisted the malignity of her disease. Some time after this, Darnley was murdered. The suspicion fell, with almost a general consent, on Bothwell; and some reflections were thrown out, as if the queen herself was no stranger to the crime. Of Bothwell's guilt there remains the fullest evidence that the nature of the action will admit; and the queen's known sentiments with regard to her husband, gave a great appearance of probability to the imputation with which

she was loaded. The clamours of the people, and the remonstrances of the earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, made it necessary for the queen to bring Bothwell to a public trial. But, instead of confining him to any prison, Mary admitted him into all her councils, and allowed a person, universally reputed the murderer of her husband, to enjoy all the security, the dignity, and the power of a favourite. The offices which Bothwell already possessed gave him the command of all the south of Scotland. The castle of Edinburgh, however, was a place of too much consequence not to wish it in his own power. The queen, in order to prevail on the earl of Mar to surrender it, consented to put the person of the young prince in his hands, and immediately bestowed the government of that important fortress upon Bothwell. So many steps in her conduct, inconsistent with all the rules of prudence and of decency, must be imputed to an excess either of folly or of love. Mary's known character fully vindicates her from the former; of the latter, many and striking proofs soon appeared. A meeting of the privy council, held on the 28th of March 1566, and in which Bothwell himself sat as a member, appointed the 12th of April following for the day of trial. On the day appointed, Bothwell appeared, but with

such a formidable retinue, that it would have been dangerous to condemn, and impossible to punish him. Besides a numerous body of his friends and vassals, assembled, according to custom, from different parts of the kingdom, he was attended by a band of hired soldiers, who marched with flying colours along the streets of Edinburgh. A court of justice was held, with the accustomed formalities. An indictment was presented against Bothwell, and Lennox was called upon to make good his accusation. In his name appeared Robert Cunningham, one of his dependents. He excused his master's absence on account of the shortness of the time, which prevented his assembling his friends and vassals, without whose assistance he could not, with safety, venture to set himself in opposition to such a powerful antagonist. For this reason, he desired the court to stop proceeding, and protested, that any sentence which should be passed at that time, ought to be deemed illegal and void. Bothwell, on the other hand, insisted, that the court should instantly proceed to trial. One of Lennox's own letters, in which he craved of the queen to prosecute the murderers without delay, was produced; Cunningham's objections were over-ruled; and the jury, consisting of peers and barons of the first rank, found

Bothwell not guilty of the crime. No person appeared as an accuser, not a single witness was examined, nor any evidence produced against him. The jury, in these circumstances, could do nothing else but acquit him. Their verdict, however, was far from gratifying the wishes, or silencing the murmurs of the people. Every circumstance in the trial gave grounds for suspicion, and excited indignation; and the judgment pronounced, instead of being a proof of Bothwell's innocence, was esteemed an argument of his guilt. Pasquinades and libels were affixed to different places, expressing the sentiments of the public, with the utmost virulence of language. The jury themselves seem to have been aware of the censure to which their proceedings would be exposed; and, at the same time that they returned their verdict acquitting Bothwell, the earl of Caithness protested, in their name, that no crime should be imputed to them on that account, because no accuser had appeared, and no proof was brought of the indictment. Even Bothwell himself did not rely on the judgment which he had obtained in his favour, as a full vindication of his innocence. Immediately after his acquittal, he, in compliance with a custom which was not then obsolete, published a writing, in which he of-

ferred to fight, in single combat, any gentleman of good fame, who should presume to accuse him of being accessory to the murder of the king. Mary, however, continued to treat him as if he had been cleared by the most unexceptionable and satisfactory evidence; and, at a parliament held two days after the trial, Bothwell obtained the ratification of all the possessions and honours which the partiality of the queen had conferred upon him. But the absolute dominion which Bothwell had acquired over Mary's mind, appeared in the clearest manner, by an act in favour of the Protestant religion, to which, at this time, she gave her assent. Mary's attachment to the Romish faith was uniform and superstitious; she had never laid aside the design, nor lost the hopes of restoring it. To pass such an act, therefore, was utterly inconsistent with all the maxims which she followed in every other period of her life; but what could never be extorted from her by the solicitations of the assemblies of the church, or by the intreaties of her people, the more powerful influence of Bothwell now obtained. Every step taken by Bothwell had hitherto been attended with all the success which his most sanguine wishes could expect. He had entirely gained the queen's heart; the murder of the king had excited no public

commotion; he had been acquitted by his peers of any share in that crime; and their decision had been, in some sort, ratified in parliament. But, in a kingdom where the regal authority was so extremely limited, and the power of the nobles so formidable, he durst not venture on the last action, towards which all his ambitious projects tended, without their approbation. In order to secure this, he, immediately after the dissolution of Parliament, invited all the nobles who were present to an entertainment. Having filled the house with his friends and dependents, and surrounded it with armed men, he opened to the company his intention of marrying the queen, whose consent, he told them, he had already obtained; and demanded their approbation of this match, which he said was no less acceptable to their sovereign than honourable to himself. Huntly and Seaton, who were privy to all Bothwell's schemes, and promoted them with the utmost zeal; the popish ecclesiastics, who were absolutely devoted to the queen, and ready to sooth all her passions, instantly declared their satisfaction with what he had proposed. The rest, who dreaded the exorbitant power which Bothwell had acquired, and observed the queen's growing affection towards him in all her actions, were willing to make a merit

of yielding to a measure which they could neither oppose nor defeat. Some few were confounded and enraged. But in the end Bothwell, partly by promises and flattery, partly by terror and force, prevailed on all who were present to subscribe a paper, which leaves a deeper stain than any occurrence in that age, on the honour and character of the nation. Three days after the rising of parliament, Mary went from Edinburgh to Stirling, in order to visit the prince her son. Bothwell had now brought his schemes to full maturity, and every precaution being taken which could render it safe to venture on the last and decisive step, the natural impetuosity of his spirit did not suffer him to deliberate any longer. On the 24th of April 1566, under pretence of an expedition against the freebooters on the borders, he assembled his followers; and, marching out of Edinburgh with a thousand horse, turned suddenly towards Linlithgow, met the queen on her return near that place, dispersed her slender train without resistance, seized on her person, and conducted her, together with a few of her courtiers, as a prisoner to his castle of Dunbar. She expressed neither surprise, nor terror, nor indignation, at such an outrage committed on her person, and such an insult offered to her authority, but seemed

to yield without struggle or regret. Bothwell having now got the queen's person into his hands, it would have been unbecoming, either as a politician or a man of gallantry, to have delayed consummating his schemes. For this purpose, he instantly commenced a suit, in order to obtain sentence of divorce from his wife, lady Jean Gordon, the earl of Huntly's sister. This process was carried on, at the same time, both before Protestant and Popish judges; before the former, in the court of commissaries; and before the latter, in the spiritual court of the archbishop of St. Andrews, whose jurisdiction the queen had lately restored. The pretexts which he pleaded were trivial or scandalous. But his authority had greater weight than the justice of his cause; and in both courts sentence of divorce was pronounced, with the same indecent and suspicious precipitancy. While this infamous transaction was carrying on, the queen resided at Dunbar, detained as a prisoner, but treated with the utmost respect. Soon after Bothwell, with a numerous train of his dependents, conducted her to Edinburgh; but, instead of lodging her in the palace of Holyroodhouse, he conveyed her to the castle, of which he was governor. The discontent of the nation rendered this precaution necessary. In an house unfor-

tified, and of easy access, the queen might have been rescued without difficulty out of his hands. In a place of strength, she was secured from all attempts of his enemies. One small difficulty still remained to be surmounted. As the queen was kept in a sort of captivity by Bothwell, a marriage concluded in that condition might be imputed to force, and be held invalid. In order to obviate this, Mary appeared in the court of session, and in presence of the chancellor, the other judges, and several of the nobility, declared, that she was now at full liberty; and though Bothwell's violence in seizing her person, had at first excited her indignation, yet his respectful behaviour since that time had not only appeased her resentment, but determined her to raise him to higher honours. What these were soon became public. The title of duke of Orkney was conferred upon Bothwell; and, on the 15th of May, his marriage with the queen, which had been so long the object of his wishes, and the motive of his crimes, was solemnized. The ceremony was performed in public, according to the rites of the Protestant church, by Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, one of the few prelates who had embraced the reformation, and on the same day was celebrated in private, according to the forms prescrib-

ed by the Popish religion. The title of king was now the only thing which was not bestowed upon Bothwell. Notwithstanding her attachment to him, Mary remembered the inconveniences which had arisen from the rash advancement of her former husband to that honour. She agreed, however, that he should sign, in token of consent, all the public writs issued in her name. This was nothing more than mere form; but, together with it, he possessed all the reality of power. The queen's person was in his hands; she was surrounded more closely than ever by his creatures; none of her subjects could obtain audience without his permission; and, unless in his own presence, none but his confidants were permitted to converse with her. The Scottish monarchs were accustomed to live among their subjects as fathers, or as equals, without distrust, and with little state; armed guards standing at the doors of the royal apartment, difficulty of access, distance, and retirement, were things unknown and unpopular. These precautions were necessary for securing to Bothwell the power which he had acquired. But, without being master of the person of the young prince, he esteemed all that he had gained to be precarious and uncertain. The queen had committed her son to the care of the earl of Mar.

The fidelity and loyalty of that nobleman were too well known to expect that he would be willing to put the prince into the hands of the man who was so violently suspected of having murdered his father. Bothwell, however, laboured to get the prince into his power, with an anxiety which gave rise to the blackest suspicions. The nobles were at last roused by the danger to which their young prince was exposed. A considerable body of them assembled at Stirling, and entered into an association for the defence of the prince's person. The first accounts of this league filled the queen and Bothwell with great consternation; and, in order to prepare for the storm, Mary issued a proclamation, requiring her subjects to take arms, and to attend her husband by a day appointed. Meantime the confederate lords levied an army, and advanced against the queen. On the 15th of June 1566, the two armies met, on the same ground which the English had possessed at the battle of Pinkie. The confederates advanced to the attack resolutely, but slowly. The queen's troops were alarmed at their approach, and discovered no inclination to fight. A few of Bothwell's immediate attendants only seemed eager for the encounter; the rest stood wavering and irresolute, and some began to steal out of the field. Bothwell at-

tempted to inspire them, by offering to decide the quarrel, and to vindicate his own innocence, in single combat with any of his adversaries. Kirkaldy of Grange, Murray of Tullibardin, and lord Lindsay, contended for the honour of entering the lists against him. But this challenge proved to be a mere bravado. Either the consciousness of guilt deprived Bothwell of his wonted courage, or the queen, by her authority, forbade the combat. A conference with the leaders of the confederates was now demanded by Mary, during which Bothwell took his last farewell of the queen, and rode off the field with a few followers. This dismal reverse happened exactly one month after that marriage, which had cost him so many crimes to accomplish, and which leaves so foul a stain on Mary's memory. Bothwell, after this flight, lurked for some time among his vassals in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. But, finding it impossible for him to make head, in that country, against his enemies, or even to secure himself from their pursuit, he fled for shelter to his kinsman the bishop of Murray; and when he, overawed by the confederates, was obliged to abandon him, he retired to the Orkney isles. Hunted from place to place, deserted by his friends, and accompanied by a few retainers as desperate as himself, he suf-

ferred at once the miseries of infamy and of want. His indigence forced him upon a course which added to his infamy. He armed a few small ships which had accompanied him from Dunbar, and, attacking every vessel which fell in his way, endeavoured to procure subsistence for himself and followers by piracy. Kirkaldy and Murray of Tullibardin were sent out against him by the confederates; and, surprising him while he rode at anchor, scattered his small fleet, took a part of it, and obliged him to fly with a single ship towards Norway. On that coast he fell in with a vessel richly laden, and immediately attacked it; the Norwegians sailed with armed boats to its assistance, and after a desperate fight Bothwell and all his crew were taken prisoners. His name and quality were both unknown, and he was treated at first with all the indignity and rigour which the odious crime of piracy merited. His real character was soon discovered; and though it saved him from the infamous death to which his associates were condemned, it could neither procure him liberty, nor mitigate the hardships of his imprisonment. He languished ten years in this unhappy condition; melancholy and despair deprived him of reason; and at last he ended his days, unpitied by

his countrymen, and unassisted by strangers.

HEPBURN (JAMES BO-NAVENTURA), one of the greatest adepts in philological literature, was born at Hamstocks in Haddingtonshire, July 14, 1573. Thomas Hepburn, his father, a convert to John Knox, was rector of that place. His son James was brought up in the principles of the protestants, and placed at St. Andrews for his academical education. He turned however to the catholic communion; and soon after passed over into France, and from thence into Italy. How long he continued in either of those countries is not said; but he quitted the latter on the scheme of an extensive peregrination through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the east. In this excursion he probably dedicated his whole time to the acquisition of languages. It is asserted, that he became master of so many, that there was scarcely a region of the globe, with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. Although probability demands some abatements in this representation, there is reason to question, whether any other person did ever possess more different languages. Upon his return from his eastern travels, he embraced the monastic life, and entered into a convent of

Minims in the neighbourhood of Avignon; and after some continuance there he removed to Rome, and retired into the monastery of the Holy Trinity. The fame of our linguist's acquisitions soon reached the ears of Paul V, then in the papal chair. The pope invited him to quit his retirement, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican Library. In this situation he remained for three years. A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, forming one vol. 4to. appeared at Rome in 1591. Besides these works, he published translations of a number of other books, which it is needless to enumerate. Mr. Hepburn was at Venice in the year 1620, whither he had gone with an intention of translating some Hebrew, Syriac and Chaldaic writings. Here he died in that or the following year. His portrait, it is said, is still shewn in the Vatican.

HERIOT (GEORGE), was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh. The period of his birth is not with certainty known. Being bred to his father's business, he was appointed in 1597 goldsmith to the queen of James VI. Soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Soon after the

accession of king James to the English throne, Heriot followed the court of London. By assiduous application to business he was now become eminent and rich. George Heriot died at London in 1624. His immense fortune he disposed of by a will made in 1623, in which he remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants, both in Scotland and England, and left the remainder to found and endow an hospital. The magnificent Gothic fabric of Heriot's hospital, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, began to be built in 1628, according to a design, as is reported, of Inigo Jones. It was interrupted by the civil wars in 1639; the work was however renewed in 1642, and finished in 1650. Thirty boys were first admitted, 30th April 1659. The number now received is

Owing to the uncommonly great rise in the value of land in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where most of the mortgaged lands lie, the revenues of the Hospital are gradually increasing, and will probably soon enable the Managers to extend the benefits of the Institution.

HOLYBUSH (JOHN), a philosopher and mathematician, who flourished about the year 1230. He is the author of various works, which formerly procured him an uncommon reputation in the schools.



GEORGE HERIOT.

ST. PETER'S

H O M E (HENRY), lord Kaimes, was born in the year 1696. He was instructed in the ancient and modern languages by a private tutor; and afterwards studied the civil and Scots law in the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Home's success at the bar was not great, till his abilities were known by the publication of his "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1716 to 1718," which happened in 1728. From that period he practised, with much respectability and success, till the year 1752, when he was called to the bench. Eleven years afterwards he was appointed one of the lords of justice. In 1732 appeared "Essays upon several subjects in Law," in one volume octavo; and in the year 1741 "Decisions of the Court of Session, from its first institution to the year 1740, abridged and digested under proper heads, in the form of a Dictionary." In 1747 was published "Essays concerning British Antiquities;" and in 1751 "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, in two parts." In 1757 Lord Kaimes published "The Statute Law of Scotland Abridged, with Historical Notes;" and in 1759 gave to the public his "Historical Law Tracts." In 1760 he published, in one volume folio, "The Principles of Equity;" in 1761, "An Introduction to the Art

of Thinking;" and, in 1762, his "Elements of Criticism." Nothing farther came from his pen till 1772, when "The Gentleman Farmer" made its appearance; and the following year "Sketches of the History of Man," in two volumes 4to. The last work he published was "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart." It was published in the year 1781, when the venerable author was in the 85th year of his age. Lord Kaimes was remarkable for public spirit, to which he conjoined activity and great exertion. He had for a long time the principal management of all the Societies and Boards for promoting the trade, fisheries, and manufactures of Scotland. Two days before his death, lord Kaimes, who had uniformly retained the firmest belief in the future existence of human souls, told the late celebrated Dr. Cullen, that he earnestly wished to be away, because he was exceedingly anxious to learn the nature and manners of another world. He died December 27, 1782. As he had no marked disease, but the debility necessarily resulting from extreme old age, a few days before his death he went to the court of session, addressed all the judges separately, in the robing room, told them he was speedily to depart, and took a solemn and an affectionate farewell.

HUME (DAVID) was born at Edinburgh on the 26th of April 1711, old style. His father's family was a branch of the earl of Home's, and his mother was a daughter of sir David Falconer, president of the College of Justice. His father died when Mr. Hume was an infant; and he, along with a sister and an elder brother, were left to the care of their mother, who devoted her whole attention to the rearing and educating of her children. Mr. Hume passed through the ordinary courses of education with great success, and very early discovered an uncommon passion for literature. This last circumstance suggested to his friends the idea that the profession of the law would be a proper employment for him; but young Hume had an insuperable aversion to every thing but the pursuits of philosophy and general learning; and he himself tells us, that when he was supposed to be studying Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors which he was secretly devouring. This plan, however, his narrow fortune was unable to support. He therefore made an attempt to enter upon a more active scene of life; and with this view, in the year 1734, he went to Bristol, with recommendations to some of the most eminent merchants in that city. In a few months he discovered that this

species of business was irksome and disagreeable to him. In order to prosecute his studies with the greater success, as well as to enable him to live upon his small fortune, he went to a country retreat. His chief residence was at La Fleche, in Anjou, where he composed his "Treatise of Human Nature," which, after returning to London, he published in the year 1738. "Never literary attempt," Mr. Hume remarks, "was more unfortunate than my Treatise of Human Nature. It fell dead born from the press, without reaching such distinction as even to excite a murmur among the zealots." In the year 1742, he published at Edinburgh the first part of his "Essays." This work met with a more favourable reception from the public, and gave him some consolation for his former disappointment. In 1745, he was invited by the marquis of Anandale, who was then indisposed both in mind and in body, to come and live with him in England, where Mr. Hume continued during twelve months; and by his appointments in that station, was enabled to make a considerable addition to his small fortune. He then received an invitation from general St. Clair to attend him as secretary to an expedition against Canada, but which ended in an incursion on the coast of France. In 1747, Mr. Hume

was again invited by general St. Clair to attend him in the same station in his embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. He then wore the uniform of an officer; and in the character of aid-de-camp to the general, was introduced into these courts. These two years, he tells us, were almost the only interruptions he met with to his studies during the course of his life. But he passed them agreeably; and his appointments, joined to his own frugality, soon enabled him to amass near a thousand pounds. Mr. Hume imagined that his "Treatise of Human Nature" had failed of success more from the manner of writing than from the matter. He therefore, to use his own expression, cast the first part anew in his "Inquiry concerning Human Understanding," which was published while he was at Turin. But, at first, this piece was not much more successful than the former. On his return from Italy, he had the mortification to find all England in a ferment, on account of Dr. Middleton's Free inquiry, while his performance was entirely overlooked and neglected. Mr. Hume, however, though he must have felt these disappointments, was not altogether discouraged. In 1749 he came down from London to Scotland, and lived at his brother's country house, where he composed the second part of his

Essay, which he called "Political Discourses," and likewise his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," which, he tells us, is another part of his Treatise, that he cast anew. Soon afterwards he was informed by Mr. A. Millar, his London bookseller, that his former publications, except his unfortunate Treatise, were beginning to be the subject of conversation; that the sale of them was gradually increasing; and that new editions were become necessary to answer the demands of the public. "Answers," he remarks, "by Reverends and Right Reverends, came out two and three in a year; and I found, by Dr. Warburton's railing, that the books were beginning to be esteemed in good company." Mr. Hume, in the year 1751, removed from the country, and came to Edinburgh, which he emphatically terms the true scene for a man of letters. In 1752 he published his "Political Discourses," the first work of his which was successful at the outset. In the same year appeared his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," "which is," says he, "of all my writings, historical, philosophical, or literary, incomparably the best." But the public were of a contrary opinion; for the book was either totally neglected, or treated with contempt. In the same year he was appointed by the faculty of

Advocates their librarian, from which office he received only a trifling emolument; but it gave him the command of a great collection of books and manuscripts. In this most favourable situation, where he had an opportunity of consulting almost every authentic resource, Mr. Hume formed the plan of writing the "History of England." He commenced with the accession of the house of Stuart, and afterwards observed a retrograde motion. Of the success of this work, he acknowledges his expectations were sanguine. "But" says he, "miserable was my disappointment: I was assailed by one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation; English, Scotch, and Irish, Whig and Tory, churchman and sectary, freethinker and religionist, patriot and courtier, united in their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the earl of Strafford; and, after the ebullitions of their fury were over, what was still more mortifying, the book seemed to sink into oblivion. Some time afterwards, he published at London his "Natural History of Religion." "Its public entry," he remarks, "was rather obscure, except only that Dr. Hurd wrote a pamphlet against it, with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility, which distinguish the Warburtonian

school. This pamphlet gave me some consolation for the otherwise indifferent reception of my performance." Two years after the miscarriage of the first volume, he published the second volume of his History of England, which included the period from the death of Charles I. to the revolution. This performance gave less umbrage to the whigs, and was more favourably received by the public. It not only rose itself, but helped to buoy up its unfortunate brother. In the year 1759, Mr. Hume published his "History of the House of Tudor." The clamour excited by this work was nearly equal to that against the history of the two Stuarts. The reign of Elizabeth was particularly offensive. "But" he tells us, "I was now callous against the impressions of public folly, and continued very peaceably and contentedly in my retreat at Edinburgh, to finish, in two volumes, the more early period of the English history, which I gave to the public in 1761, with tolerable, and but tolerable success." Notwithstanding, however, a very general clamour and many rude attacks, Mr. Hume's writings gradually acquired more and more reputation; and he received from the booksellers higher copy-money than had been given to any other author in Britain before that period. He now found

himself not only independent, but opulent; and, therefore, he retired to his native country of Scotland, with a design never to leave it again. At that time he was turned of fifty years, when, in the year 1763, he received an invitation from the earl of Hertford to attend him on his embassy to Paris, with a near prospect of being his secretary. This offer, however, Mr. Hume at first declined, on account of his age, and the reluctance he felt against mingling again with the gay company of the French metropolis. But, upon his lordship's repeating the invitation, Mr. Hume at last consented. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the embassy. In summer 1765 lord Hertford was called home to be lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Hume was left *charge d'affaires* till the arrival of the duke of Richmond, about the end of the same year. In the beginning of the year 1766, Mr. Hume left Paris, and next summer went to Edinburgh, with the view of enjoying an agreeable retreat among philosophical friends, with which that city peculiarly abounds. In the year 1767, he was invited by Mr. Conway to be under secretary, which both the character of the person, and his connections with lord Hertford prevented him from declining. He returned to Edinburgh in 1769 very opulent; for he then pos-

sessed a revenue of 1000l. a year; and, though pretty far advanced in life, he was in good health, and had the prospect of long enjoying ease, and seeing the increase of his reputation. In spring 1775, he began to be afflicted with a disorder in his bowels, which at first did not alarm him: but he soon afterwards apprehended, that a mortification, and, of course, a speedy dissolution were to ensue. Still, however, his cheerfulness and usual alacrity, notwithstanding the great decline of his body did not desert him. He considered, that a man of sixty-five, by dying, cuts off only a few years of infirmities, and perhaps of peevishness and anxiety. Mr. Hume concludes his life with a short sketch of what he comprehended to be his own character and dispositions: "I am, or rather was," says he, "a man of mild disposition, of command of temper, of an open, social, and cheerful humour, capable of attachment, but little susceptible of enmity, and of great moderation in all my passions. Even my love of literary fame, my ruling passion, never soured my temper, notwithstanding my frequent disappointments. My company was not unacceptable to the young and careless, as well as to the studious and literary; and, as I took a particular pleasure in the company of modest women, I had no reason to be displeased

with the reception I met with from them." Though Mr. Hume believed the disease which afflicted him was to carry him off the stage of life, yet he was prevailed upon, by the intreaties of his friends, to try what might be the effects of a journey. He accordingly, about the end of April 1776, set out for London; and when he came the length of Morpeth, he met with Dr. Adam Smith, and Mr. John Home, the celebrated author of the tragedy of "Douglas." These two gentlemen were on their road from London, expecting to find Mr. Hume at Edinburgh. Mr. Home returned with him, and attended him during the whole of his stay in England, with that care and attention which might be expected from a temper so friendly and affectionate. Mr. Hume's disease seemed to yield a little to exercise and a change of air; for, when he arrived in London, he was apparently in much better health than when he left Edinburgh. He was advised to go to Bath and drink the waters, which for some time had so good an effect upon him, that he began to have some hopes of recovering his health. His former symptoms, however, returned with their usual violence. From that moment he relinquished all hopes of the continuance of life and of ease. But he submitted to his fate with the utmost cheerfulness

and complacency. When he returned to Edinburgh, though he found himself much weaker, his spirits never failed him. His cheerfulness was so great, and his conversation and amusements continued so much in their accustomed strain, that, notwithstanding many bad symptoms, few of his friends could believe his dissolution to be so fast approaching. Dr. Dundas, when taking leave of Mr. Hume one day, said to him, "I shall tell your friend colonel Edmonstone that I left you much better, and in a fair way of recovery."—"Doctor," Mr. Hume replied, "as I believe you would not choose to tell any thing but the truth, you had better tell him, that I am dying as fast as my enemies, if I have any, could wish, and as easily and cheerfully as my best friends could desire." Soon afterwards colonel Edmonstone went to see Mr. Hume, and to take a last farewell of him. But, on his way home, he could not refrain from writing a letter, bidding him once more an eternal adieu. Such was Mr. Hume's magnanimity and fortitude of mind, that his most intimate and affectionate friends knew they hazarded no offence in talking or writing to him as a dying man. Mr. Adam Smith happened to call upon Mr. Hume when he was reading colonel Edmonstone's letter, which he immediately showed

to Mr. Smith. After perusing this letter, Mr. Smith remarked, that appearances were against Mr. Hume; still, however, he said, your cheerfulness is so great, and your spirit of life so strong, that I must entertain some faint hopes of your recovery. Mr. Hume answered, "Your hopes are groundless. An habitual diarrhœa, of more than a year's standing, would be a very bad disease at any age. At my age it is a mortal one. When I lie down in the evening, I feel myself weaker than when I rose in the morning; and when I rise in the morning, weaker than when I lay down in the evening. I am sensible, besides, that some of my vital parts are affected, so that I must soon die." Mr. Smith replied, "If it must be so, you have at least the satisfaction of leaving all your friends, your brother's family in particular, in great prosperity." Mr. Hume said, he felt that satisfaction so sensibly, that, a few days before, when reading Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, among all the excuses which are usually made to Charon by souls who are backward to be ferried in his boat over the river Styx, he could not find one that suited him. He had no house to furnish, no children to provide for, nor any enemies upon whom he wished to be revenged. "I could not well imagine," said he, "what

excuse I could make to Charon, in order to obtain a little delay. I have done every thing of consequence which I ever meant to do, and I could at no time expect to leave my relations and friends in a better situation than that in which I am now likely to leave them: I therefore have all reason to die contented." He then diverted himself with inventing several jocular excuses, which he supposed he might make to Charon, and with imagining the very surly answers which it might suit the character of Charon to return to them. "Upon further consideration," said he, "I thought I might say to him, 'Good Charon, I have been correcting my works for a new edition: allow me a little time, that I may see how the public receives the alterations.' But Charon would answer, 'When you have seen the effect of these, you will be for making other alterations. There will be no end of such excuses; so, honest friend, please to step into the boat.' But I might still urge, 'Have a little patience, good Charon; I have been endeavouring to open the eyes of the public. If I live a few years longer, I may have the satisfaction of seeing the downfall of some of the prevailing systems of superstition.' But Charon would then lose all temper and decency. 'You loitering rogue, that will not

happen these many hundred years. Do you imagine I will grant you a lease for so long a term? Get into the boat this instant, you lazy loitering rogue." Though Mr. Hume frequently talked of his approaching dissolution with great ease, he never affected to make a parade of his magnanimity. He never mentioned the subject but when the conversation naturally suggested it. Mr. Hume had now become so weak, that the company of his most intimate companions fatigued him; for his cheerfulness was still so great, his complaisance and social disposition were still so entire, that, when any friend was with him, he could not refrain from talking more, and with greater exertion, than the weakness of his body could easily sustain. Mr. Smith, therefore, agreed, at Mr. Hume's desire, to leave Edinburgh, and go to live in Kirkcaldy with his mother, who then resided in that town. Dr. Black, the late celebrated professor of chemistry in the university of Edinburgh, undertook occasionally to write Mr. Smith an account of the state of his friend's health. Accordingly, on the 22d of August, Dr. Black wrote Mr. Smith the following letter: "Since my last, Mr. Hume has passed his time pretty easily, but is much weaker. He sits up, goes down stairs once a-day, and amuses himself with reading, but seldom sees

any body. He finds, that even the conversation of his most intimate friends fatigues and oppresses him; and it is happy that he does not need it, for he is quite free from anxiety, impatience, or low spirits, and passes his time very well with the assistance of amusing books." Three days after Mr. Smith received the following letter from Dr. Black. "*Edin. Aug. 26, 1776.* Dear Sir, Yesterday about four o'clock afternoon, Mr. Hume expired. The near approach of his death became evident in the night between Thursday and Friday, when his disease became excessive, and soon weakened him so much, that he could no longer rise out of his bed. He continued to the last perfectly sensible, and free from much pain or feelings of distress. He never dropped the smallest expression of impatience; but, when he had occasion to speak to the people about him, always did it with affection and tenderness. I thought it improper to write to bring you over, especially as I heard that he had dictated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.—When he became very weak, it cost him an effort to speak, and he died in such a happy composure of mind, that nothing could exceed it." Mr. Hume, like perhaps every man of genius, had a keenness of temper, which he happily balanced by a strong and decisive mode

of reasoning. His works met with so many, and often so rude attacks from a variety of authors, that, though he did not deign to answer them in writing; yet, in conversation, he frequently discovered the resentments which he felt from the indelicate and often ignorant insults of inferior scholars. In all cases of this kind, his forcible mode of expression, the brilliant quick movements of his eyes, and the gestures of his body, discovering the acuteness of his feelings, and the highest mark of contempt as well as of aversion. In the year 1762, Mr. Hume wrote the following letter to Dr. Campbell, which does much honour to the writer. "Dear Sir, It has so seldom happened that controversies in philosophy, much more in theology, have been carried on without producing a personal quarrel between the parties, that I must regard my present situation as somewhat extraordinary, who have reason to give you thanks for the civil and obliging manner in which you have conducted the dispute against me, on so interesting a subject as that of miracles. Any little symptoms of vehemence, of which I formerly used the freedom to complain, when you favoured me with a sight of the manuscript, are either removed or explained away, or atoned for by civilities, which are far beyond what I have a title to

pretend to. It will be natural for you to imagine, that I will fall upon some shift to evade the force of your arguments, and to retain my former opinion in the point controverted between us; but it is impossible for me not to see the ingenuity of your performance, and the great learning which you have displayed against me. I consider myself as very much honoured in being thought worthy of an answer by a person of so much merit; and, as I think that the public does you justice, with regard to the ingenuity and good composition of your piece, I hope you will have no reason to repent engaging with an antagonist, who perhaps, in strictness, you might have ventured to neglect. I own to you, that I never felt so violent an inclination to defend myself as at present, when I am thus fairly challenged by you, and I think I could find something specious at least to urge in my defence; but, as I had fixed a resolution, in the beginning of my life, always to leave the public to judge between my adversaries and me, without making any reply, I must adhere inviolably to this resolution, otherwise my silence on any future occasion would be construed to be an inability to answer, and would be matter of triumph against me. It may perhaps amuse you to learn the first hint which suggested to me

that argument which you have so strenuously attacked. I was walking in the cloisters of the Jesuits college of La Fleche, a town in which I passed two years of my youth, and was engaged in a conversation with a Jesuit of some parts and learning, who was relating to me, and urging some nonsensical miracle, performed lately in their convent, when I was tempted to speak against him; and, as my head was full of the topics of my Treatise of Human Nature, which I was at that time composing, this argument immediately occurred to me, and I thought it very much gravelled my companion; but at last he observed to me, that it was impossible for that argument to have any solidity, because it operated equally against the Gospel as the Catholic miracles; which observation I thought proper to admit as a sufficient answer. I believe you will allow that the freedom at least of this reasoning makes it somewhat extraordinary to have been the produce of a convent of Jesuits, though perhaps you may think that the sophistry of it savours plainly of the place of its birth." Another circumstance in the life of Mr. Hume must not be omitted. When a young man, he applied for the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. The Scottish clergy took the alarm. They repre-

sented that Mr. Hume, in his principles, was an Atheist, or at least a Deist; and, consequently, that he was very ill qualified to teach morals to youth in a Christian country. Their remonstrances were effectual; and Mr. Hume's application was rejected. From that moment, as was natural, he conceived a rooted antipathy to the generality of Scottish clergymen. This antipathy was not, however, indiscriminate; for he was in intimate habits of friendship and sociality with several ministers of the church of Scotland. These gentlemen, however much they differed from Mr. Hume in religious or philosophical opinions, were fully sensible of his genius as an author, and of his worth as a man. After a very tedious illness, Mr. Hume expired at Edinburgh, on the 15th day of August, 1776, in the 65th year of his age. Soon after Mr. Hume's death, two essays, ascribed to him, were published at London; the one on Suicide, and the other on the Immortality of the Soul. Mr. Hume was one of those extraordinary characters, which sometimes, but rarely, appear, like luminous meteors, in almost every civilized country in Europe. For elegance of composition, for dexterous and forcible reasoning, for good humour and pleasantries in conversation, and for uniformity of temper and con-

HUN

duct, he was not to be excelled. Before his death, Mr. Hume had written his last will, in which, beside other appointments, he allotted a certain sum for building his tomb; which was afterwards erected in the Calton burying-ground, situated on a pretty high hill almost within the city of Edinburgh.

HUNTER (Dr. WILLIAM) was born on the 23d of May 1718, at Kilbride, in the county of Lanark. At the age of fourteen his father sent him to the college of Glasgow. In this seminary he passed five years. His father had designed him for the Scottish church; but the idea of subscribing to that church's articles of faith was so repugnant to the liberal mode of thinking he had already adopted, and he despised so heartily any appearance of duplicity, that he began to feel an insuperable aversion to theological pursuits. In this state of mind he became acquainted with Dr. Cullen, who was then just established in practice at Hamilton, under the patronage of the duke of Hamilton. Dr. Cullen's conversation soon determined him to lay aside all thoughts of the church, and to devote himself to the profession of physic. His father's consent being previously obtained, Mr. Hunter went to reside with Dr. Cullen. In the family of this excellent preceptor he passed nearly three years. It was then

HUN

agreed, that he should prosecute his medical studies at Edinburgh and London, and afterwards return to settle at Hamilton in partnership with Dr. Cullen. He set out for Edinburgh in November 1740, and continued there till the following spring, when he went to London. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Mr. Foulis, printer in Glasgow, to his countryman Dr. Douglas, who was then intent on a great anatomical work on the bones, which he did not live to complete, and was looking out for a young man of abilities and industry whom he might employ as a dissector. Mr. Hunter was immediately engaged to assist in his dissections, and to superintend the education of his son. The death of Dr. Douglas, which happened a few months after, made no change in his situation in that family; but in the winter of 1746, he began to give lectures on surgery and anatomy. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in the spring of the following year, he set out in company with his pupil Mr. James Douglas, on a tour through Holland to Paris. In 1750, he seems to have entirely relinquished his views in Surgery, as in that year he obtained the degree of doctor of physic from the university of Glasgow, and began to practise as a

physician. In the summer of 1751 he revisited his native country. His mother was still living on the small estate of Long Calderwood, which was now become his property by the death of his brother James; and Dr. Cullen, for whom he always entertained a sincere regard, was then established at Glasgow, and had acquired considerable reputation as a practitioner and teacher of physic. In 1755, on the resignation of Dr. Laidlaw, one of the physicians of the British Lying-in Hospital, we find the governors of that institution voting their thanks to Dr. Hunter for the services he had done in the Hospital, and for his continuing in it as one of the physicians; and the year following he was admitted a licentiate of the royal college of physicians, and was soon afterwards elected a member of the medical society. In 1767, Dr. Hunter was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following communicated to that body observations on the large bones, commonly supposed to be the bones of an extinct animal called the mammoth, which have been found near the river Ohio in America. In 1768 he became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and the same year, at the institution of a royal Academy of Arts, he was appointed by his majesty to the office of professor of anatomy. The most splendid

of Dr. Hunter's medical publications was the anatomy of the "Human Gravid Uterus," illustrated by very fine plates. When he began to practise midwifery, he was desirous of acquiring a fortune sufficient to place him in easy and independent circumstances. Before many years had elapsed, he found himself in possession of a sum adequate to his wishes in this respect; and this he set apart as a resource of which he might avail himself, when age or infirmity should oblige him to retire from business. After he had obtained this competency, as his wealth continued to accumulate, he formed a laudable design of engaging in some scheme of public utility. At his own expence he purchased a piece of ground in Great Windmill Street, where he erected a spacious amphitheatre, and other convenient apartments for his lectures and dissections, and fitted up a magnificent room with great elegance as a museum. Of the magnitude and value of his anatomical collection, some idea may be formed, when we consider the great length of years he employed in the making of anatomical preparations, and in the dissection of morbid bodies, added to the eagerness with which he procured additions from the collections of Sandys, Mewson, Falconer, Blackhall, and others, that were at different times offered

for sale in the metropolis. His specimens of rare diseased parts were likewise frequently increased by presents from his medical friends and pupils. Speaking of an acquisition in this way, in one of his publications, he says, "I look upon every thing of this kind which is given to me, as a present to the public; and consider myself as thereby called upon to serve the public with more diligence." Before his removal to Windmill Street, he had confined his collection chiefly to specimens of human and comparative anatomy, and of morbid parts; but he now extended his views to fossils, and soon became possessed of the most magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books that has been accumulated by any person now living, since the days of Dr. Mead. A cabinet of ancient medals contributed likewise much to the richness of the museum; and, in 1781, it received a valuable addition of shells, corals, and other curious subjects of natural history, which had been collected by the late Dr. Fothergill. The fame of this museum soon spread throughout all Europe; and few foreigners, distinguished for their rank or their learning, visited the metropolis without requesting to see it. Considered in a collective point of view it is perhaps without a rival. On Saturday the 15th March 1783, after having for

several days experienced a return of a wandering gout, Dr. Hunter complained of great headach and nausea. In this state he went to bed, and for several days felt more than usual pain in his stomach and limbs. On the Thursday following, he felt himself so much recovered that he determined to give the introductory lecture on the operations of surgery. He accordingly delivered the lecture; but towards the conclusion his strength was so exhausted that he fainted away, and was obliged to be carried to bed by his servants. He died on Sunday the 30th of March. The latter moments of his life exhibited an instance of philosophical calmness and fortitude, that well deserves to be recorded. Turning to his friend Mr. Combe, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said he, "I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." By his will the use of his museum, under the direction of trustees, devolves to his nephew Matthew Ballie, B. A. and in case of his death to Mr. Cruickshank, for the space of thirty years, at the end of which period the whole collection is bequeathed to the university of Glasgow. In this city elegant apartments are now erecting for the reception of this invaluable collection. The sum of 8000l. sterling is left as a fund for the support and augmentation of the museum. Dr. Hun-

ber's remains were interred in the rector's vault of St. James's Church Westminster.

HUNTER (JOHN), brother of the foregoing, was born in the county of Lanark about the year 1728. He was destined by his parents to drudge in the humble profession of a wheelwright or a carpenter, or as some say, a shipwright or boat-builder. But at this kind of employment he soon felt a disgust; and, finally abandoning it, he set out for London. About the year 1746, when his brother William became a public lecturer on anatomy, John was introduced into his dissecting room. He cultivated the practical part of anatomy with such diligence, that, in the year 1757, his brother ascribed to him a considerable share in the merit of a discovery, which was at that time the subject of a dispute between Dr. Hunter and professor Monro. In consequence of ill health Mr. Hunter retired from his brother's dissecting room; and in May 1756 became the house surgeon to St. George's Hospital. He soon after obtained an appointment, as surgeon, in the army, and in 1761 was at the siege of Belleisle. In the subsequent year he accompanied the army to Portugal. After his return in February 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in December 1768 he was chosen surgeon to St. George's hos-

pital; and in 1770 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. In the autumn of 1773 he advertised a course of lectures, surgical, physiological, and anatomical, which he continued for some years with unequal success. In 1783 he took a house in Leicestersquare, and there fitted up spacious apartments for his museum, lecture-room, &c. He now became one of the first surgeons in London, and acquired an extensive practice. In 1789 he succeeded Mr. Adair in the office of surgeon-general, and inspector of the army. But he did not long enjoy the honours he had attained. On Wednesday, October 16, 1793, he died suddenly in the board-room of St. George's hospital, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hunter published at different times the following works: "The Natural History of the Human Teeth; A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth; A Treatise on the Venereal Disease; Observations on certain parts of the Animal Economy;" besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, from the year 1772 to 1792.

HUNTER-BLAIR (Sir JAMES), was born at Ayr in 1741. In the year 1756, he was placed in a banking-house in Edinburgh, and afterwards rose, with sir William Forbes, to the head of the copartnery,

HUN

In 1781, he was called to represent the city of Edinburgh in Parliament; to which office he was again called at the general election in 1784. At Michaelmas 1784, he was elected lord Provost of Edinburgh; and in this situation he exerted, in a conspicuous manner, the indefatigable activity of his public spirit. He set on foot several great operations for the improvement of the city; and projected that important one, the rebuilding of the college. The first step of Mr. Hunter's operations was a work of great utility and magnificence; a communication between the High Street and the southern parts of the city, by means of a bridge. An act of parliament was obtained for carrying it into execution; and on the last day of August 1785 the work was begun. In 1786 Mr. Hunter was created a Baronet of great Britain. He only lived to see the commencement of the great works he had projected. In spring 1787, he went to Harrowgate for the recovery of his health; but the waters had not the success which was expected. In the month of June his indisposition was much increased, and it terminated in a fever which proved fatal. He died July 1, 1787, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

HUNTER (THOMAS), a citizen of Edinburgh. He possessed an extraordinary genius in

HUT

cutting vellum with scissars; which he could execute equal to the finest lace, at the same time, forming his figures with all the nicety of an accomplished painter. He was also an uncommon pedestrian. He died March 4, 1794.

HUTTON (Dr. JAMES), was the son of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, who died while he was very young. The care of his education then devolved on his mother, who, resolving to give her son a liberal education, sent him, first to the High School, and then to the university of Edinburgh. He was then entered as apprentice to a writer to the signet; but his inclinations leading him to the study of chemistry, he was often found amusing himself and his fellow apprentices with chemical experiments, when he should have been copying papers, or studying the forms of legal proceedings. His master, therefore, with much good sense and kindness, advised him to think of some employment better suited to his turn of mind. Being then to choose another profession, he fixed upon that of medicine, as the most nearly allied to chemistry; and after studying three years at Edinburgh, he repaired to Paris, where he spent two years, and on his return home took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden, in September 1749. On his return to London he be-

same, through a common taste for chemistry, intimately acquainted with Mr. James Davie, and along with him formed the design of establishing a manufacture of sal ammoniac from coal soot. At the same time finding, as he thought, little prospect of success in the practice of medicine, he resolved to abandon it, and to betake himself to agriculture. As the most effectual mode of making himself master of his profession, he took up his residence for some time at the house of a farmer in Norfolk. While residing here he made several journeys on foot into different parts of England; and afterwards, with the same view of improving himself in agriculture set out on a tour through the Low Countries. In performing these journeys he amused himself on the road with the studies of geology and mineralogy. Having thus acquired the requisite knowledge, he began seriously to apply himself to the practice of agriculture, and, with this view, fixed himself upon a small property which he possessed in Berwickshire. Having brought a plough and ploughman from Norfolk, he introduced the modes of husbandry practised in that country. Here he continued till the year 1786, during which time no incident occurred, except an excursion into the Highlands with sir George Clerk, where he seems to have been

particularly intent upon geological inquiries. About 1768, finding his farm brought into good order, and no longer taking the same interest in its management, he removed to Edinburgh, and from that time gave his whole attention to scientific pursuits. His chief object seems now to have been the completion of his "Theory of the Earth." With this view he performed a variety of chemical experiments; and in 1774 made an excursion into part of England and Wales, in order to examine a particular species of gravel, which is found there in great abundance. His first publication was a small pamphlet on the distinction between Coal and Culm, a question which was then agitated before the Board of Customs, and latterly before the privy council, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of duty which ought to be levied on each. The institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh had the good effect of calling forth from Dr. Hutton the first sketch of a theory of the earth, the formation of which had been the great object of his life; and in the same volume of the Transactions of that Society appeared also "a Theory of Rain." He now resolved to undertake journeys into different parts of Scotland, to ascertain whether that conjunction of granite and schistus which his theory sup-

posed actually took place. His views were first turned towards the Grampians, which the Duke of Athol learning, invited him to accompany him during the shooting season into Glen-tilt, a tract of country situated in the heart of those mountains. On arriving thither, accordingly, he discovered, in the bed of the river Tilt, which runs through the glen, "many veins of red granite traversing the black micaceous schistus, and producing, by the contrast of colour, an effect that might be striking even to an unskilful observer." In the next two years he made excursions into Galloway, to the island of Arran, and to the neighbourhood of Jedburgh. In all these places he discovered the same conjunction, though not in so complete a manner as among the Grampians. In 1788 he made some other observations of the same kind. But notwithstanding this assiduous attention to geological subjects, he found leisure to speculate on others of a different nature. He had formed a general system both of physics and metaphysics, on the former of which subjects his opinions were very singular. Soon after, a

more voluminous work made its appearance, intituled "An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy," in three volumes 4to. From this it appears, that his speculations on mind were equally eccentric with those on matter. While engaged in the publication of this work, Dr. Hutton was subjected to a painful and dangerous illness. From this, however, he fortunately recovered; and on his "Theory of the Earth" meeting with a violent and masterly attack from Mr. Kirwan, he was induced to publish an enlarged and improved edition of it in two volumes 8vo. He then began to prepare for the press a work intituled "Elements of Agriculture." But scarce had he begun to this new task, when he was seized with another attack of his former illness. Though saved from immediate danger, he never recovered his former strength; and, after lingering for a few months, expired on the 26th of March 1797. He retained his faculties to the last, and wrote a good deal on the very day he died.

I

JAMES I. king of Scotland, second son of King Robert II. was born in the year 1391. The character of Robert was rather that of a good man than a great monarch. He died at the age of 50, and was succeeded by his son, King Robert III. James I. was born in the year 1391, and was the second son of King Robert II. He was educated in the University of Paris, and was a great scholar. He was also a great warrior, and was known for his bravery. He was married to Margaret, daughter of King Henry V. of France. He died in the year 1437, and was succeeded by his son, King James II.

committed to sir John Pelham, and the prince was instructed in every branch of knowledge which that age afforded, in a view far superior to what his own country could have given him. In the year 1412, however, he is said to have been secretly married to Henry V., who had succeeded his father in France, and James to attend him during the campaign of 1415, at the time of detaching him to storm many the auxiliaries of their allies. He distinguished himself by his valor and activity; and, being the commander of that division of the English army which laid siege to Orlans, he was taken prisoner in the second week of the siege, and remained in captivity for six weeks. He was then conveyed to Scotland, and was kept in prison for some time. He was then released, and was allowed to return to France. He was then married to Margaret, daughter of King Henry V. of France. He died in the year 1437, and was succeeded by his son, King James II.

Departure from England, he espoused the lady Jane Seymour. He entered his own territories in April 1424, and was shortly after crowned at Scone. The royal authority, which had never been great, he now found was contemptible, by being so long delegated to regents; and the ancient patrimony and revenues of the crown were almost totally alienated. The licence of many years had rendered the nobles independent; and universal anarchy prevailed. James was too wise a prince to employ open force to correct such inveterate evils. Neither the men nor the times would have borne it. He applied the gentler and less offensive remedy of laws and statutes. In a parliament held immediately after his return, he gained the confidence of his people by many wise laws, tending visibly to re-establish order, tranquillity, and justice, in the kingdom. But at the same time that he endeavoured to secure these blessings to his subjects, he discovered his intention to recover those possessions, of which the crown had been unjustly bereaved; and for that purpose obtained an act, by which he was empowered to summon those who had obtained crown lands during the three last reigns, to produce the rights by which they held them. As this statute threatened the property of the nobles, another

Q2

which passed in a subsequent parliament aimed a dreadful blow at their power. By it, the leagues and combinations, which rendered the nobles so formidable to the crown, were declared unlawful. Encouraged by this success in the beginning of his enterprize, James's next step was still bolder and more decisive. During the sitting of parliament, he seized at once his cousin, Murdoch duke of Albany, and his sons; the earls of Douglas, Lennox, Angus, March, and above twenty other peers and barons of prime rank. To all of them, however, he was immediately reconciled, except to Albany, and his sons, and Lennox. These were tried by their peers, and condemned; for what crime is now unknown. Their execution struck the nobles with terror, and their forfeiture added vast possessions to the crown. He seized, likewise, the earldoms of Buchan and Strathern, upon different pretexts; and that of Mar fell to him by inheritance. The patience and inactivity of the nobles, while the king was proceeding so rapidly towards aggrandizing the crown, are amazing. The only obstruction he met with was from a slight insurrection, headed by the duke of Albany's youngest son, and that was easily suppressed. The splendour and presence of a king, to which the nobles had

been long unaccustomed, inspired reverence : James was a prince of great abilities, and conducted his operations with much prudence. All his acquisitions, however fatal to the body of the nobles, had been gained by attacks upon individuals; were obtained by decisions of law ; and being founded on circumstances peculiar to the persons who suffered, might excite murmurs and apprehensions, but afforded no colourable pretext for a general rebellion. It was not so with the next attempt which the king made. Encouraged by the facility with which he had hitherto advanced, he ventured upon a measure which irritated the whole nobles, and which the event shows either to have been entered into with too much precipitancy, or to have been carried on with too much violence. The father of George Dunbar earl of March had taken arms against Robert III. the king's father; but that crime had been pardoned, and his lands restored, by Robert duke of Albany. James, on pretext that the regent had exceeded his power, and that it was not competent to any but the king himself to pardon treason, or to alienate lands annexed to the crown, obtained a sentence, declaring the pardon to be void, and depriving Dunbar of the earldom. Many of the nobles held lands by no

other right than what they derived from grants of the two dukes of Albany. Such a decision, though they had reason to expect it in consequence of the statute which the king had obtained, occasioned a general alarm. Though Dunbar was at present the only sufferer, the precedent might be extended, and their titles to possessions, which they considered as the rewards of their valour, might be subjected to the review of courts of law, whose forms of proceeding and jurisdiction, were in a martial age little known and extremely odious. Terror and discontent spread fast upon this discovery of the king's intentions; the common danger called on the whole order to unite, and to make one bold stand, before they were stripped piece-meal, and reduced to a state of poverty and insignificance. The prevalence of these sentiments among the nobles, encouraged a few desperate men, the friends or followers of those who had been the chief sufferers under the king's administration, to form a conspiracy against his life. The first uncertain intelligence of this was brought him while he lay in his camp before Roxburgh castle. He durst not confide in nobles to whom he had given so many causes of disgust, but instantly dismissed them and their vassals, and, retreating to a monastery near

Perth, was soon after murdered there, on the 20th of February 1437, in the 44th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. With respect to the accomplishments of this prince, historians are lavish in their praises. "He was weil learnt to fecht with the sword, to just, to tourney, to warsell, to sing and dance; he was an expert medeciner, richt crafty in playing baith of lute and harp, and sindry uther instruments of musik; he was expert in gramar, oratory, and poetry, and maid so flowand and sententious verses, appeared weel he was ane naturall and borne poete." The poem intituled "The King's Quair" was wrote in his confinement. The subject is the praise of the lady Jane Seymour; and few allegorical poems can be perused with a superior degree of interest. "Christis Kirk of the Grene," and "Peblis to the Play," are humorous poems, characteristic of the manners of the times, and superior to any written in the same age. These poems are printed in several modern collections, and their merits have been particularly appreciated by different editors.

JAMES II. succeeded to the throne of Scotland on the murder of his father, in 1437. Being a minor, the public affairs were chiefly directed during his minority by chancellor Crichton. He had been the minister of James I, and was well acquaint-

ed with his resolution of humbling the nobles. He did not relinquish the design, and he endeavoured to inspire his pupil with the same sentiments. But what James had attempted to effect slowly, and by legal means, his son and Crichton pursued, with the impetuosity natural to Scotsmen, and with the fierceness peculiar to that age. William the sixth earl of Douglas was the first victim to their barbarous policy. That young nobleman, contemning the authority of an infant prince, almost openly renounced his allegiance, and aspired to independency. Crichton, too high-spirited to bear such an insult, but too weak to curb or to bring to justice so powerful an offender, decoyed him by many promises to an interview in the castle of Edinburgh, and, notwithstanding these, murdered both him and his brother. Crichton, however, gained little by this act of treachery, which rendered him universally odious. William the eighth earl of Douglas was no less powerful and formidable to the crown. By forming a league with the earl of Crawford and other barons, he had united against his sovereign almost one half of the kingdom. But his credulity led him into the same snare which had been fatal to the former earl. Relying on the king's promises, who had now attained to the years of

manhood, and having obtained a safe conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in Stirling castle. James urged him to abandon that dangerous confederacy into which he had entered; the earl obstinately refused; "If you will not, (said the enraged monarch drawing his dagger) this shall;" and stabbed him to the heart. An action so unworthy of a king, filled the nation with astonishment and with horror. The earl's vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury, and, dragging the safe conduct which the king had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched towards Stirling, burnt the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation ensued, on what terms is not known. But the king's jealousy, and the earl's power and resentment, prevented it from being of long continuance. Both took the field at the head of their armies, and met near Abercorn. That of the earl, composed chiefly of borderers, was far superior to the king's, both in number and in valour. and a single battle must, in all probability, have decided whether the house of Stewart or of Douglas was henceforth to possess the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the earl ordered them to retire to their camp, and sir James Hamilton of Cadyow, the per-

son in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his want of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many, and the earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend for his subsistence on the friendship of the king of England. The ruin of this great family, which had so long rivalled and overawed the crown, and the terror with which such an example of unsuccessful ambition filled the nobles, secured the king, for some time, from opposition; and the royal authority remained uncontrouled and almost absolute. James did not suffer this favourable interval to pass unimproved; he procured the consent of parliament to laws more advantageous to the prerogative, and more subversive of the privileges of the aristocracy, than were ever obtained by any former or subsequent monarch of Scotland. By one of these, not only all the vast possessions of the earl of Douglas were annexed to the crown, but all prior and future alienations of crown lands were declared to be void, and the king was empowered to seize them at pleasure, without any process or form of law, and oblige the possessors to refund whatever they had received from them.

This and similar statutes undermined some of the great pillars on which the power of the aristocracy rested. During the remainder of his reign, this prince pursued the plan which he had begun, with the utmost vigour; and had not a sudden death prevented his progress, he wanted neither genius nor courage to perfect it. He was killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle, by the splinter of a cannon which burst near him, in the month of August 1460, in the 30th year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign.

JAMES III. succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, in 1460. He discovered no less eagerness than his father or grandfather to humble the nobles; but, far inferior to them in abilities and address, he adopted a plan extremely impolitic, and his reign was disastrous, as well as his end tragical. Under the feudal governments, the nobles were not only the king's ministers, and possessed of all the great offices of power or of trust; they were likewise his companions and favourites, and scarce any but them approached his person, or were entitled to his regard. But James, who both feared and hated his nobles, kept them at an unusual distance, and bestowed every mark of confidence and affection upon a few mean persons, of professions so dishonourable, as ought to have

rendered them unworthy of his presence. Shut up with these in his castle of Stirling, he seldom appeared in public, and amused himself with architecture, music, and other arts, which were then little esteemed. The nobles beheld the power and favour of these minions with indignation. Even the sanguinary measures of his father provoked them less than his neglect. Individuals alone suffered by the former; by the latter every man thought himself injured, because all were contemned. Their discontent was much heightened by the king's recalling all rights of crown lands, hereditary offices, regalities, and every other concession which was detrimental to his prerogative, and which had been extorted during his minority. Combinations among themselves, secret intrigues with England, and all the usual preparatives for civil war, were the effects of their resentment. Alexander duke of Albany, and John earl of Mar, the king's brothers, two young men of turbulent and ambitious spirits, and incensed against James, who treated them with the same coldness as he did the other nobles, entered deeply into all their cabals. The king detected their designs before they were ripe for execution, and, seizing his two brothers, committed the duke of Albany to Edinburgh castle. The earl

of Mar, having remonstrated with too much boldness against the king's conduct, was murdered, if we may believe our historians, by his command. Albany, apprehensive of the same fate, made his escape out of the castle, and fled into France. Concern for the king's honour, or indignation at his measures, were perhaps the motives which first induced him to join the malcontents. But James's attachment to favourites rendering him every day more odious to the nobles, the prospect of the advantages to be derived from their general disaffection, added to the resentment which he felt on account of his brother's death, and his own injuries, soon inspired Albany with more ambitious and criminal thoughts. He concluded a treaty with Edward IV. of England, in which he assumed the name of Alexander king of Scots, and in return for the assistance which was promised him towards dethroning his brother, he bound himself, so soon as he was put in possession of the kingdom, to swear fealty and to do homage to the English monarch, to renounce the ancient alliance with France, to contract a new one with England, and to surrender some of the strongest castles, and most valuable counties in Scotland. That aid which the duke so basely purchased at the price of his own

honour, and the independency of his country, was punctually granted him, and the duke of Gloucester with a powerful army conducted him towards Scotland. The danger of a foreign invasion obliged James to implore the assistance of those nobles whom he had so long treated with contempt. Some of them were in close confederacy with the duke of Albany, and approved of all his pretensions. Others were impatient of any event which would restore their order to its ancient pre-eminence. They took the field, however, at the head of a powerful army of their followers; but with a stronger disposition to redress their own grievances than to annoy the enemy, and with a fixed resolution of punishing those minions, whose insolence they could no longer tolerate. This resolution they executed in the camp near Lauder, with a military dispatch and rigour. Having previously concerted their plan, the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Lennox, followed by almost the whole barons of chief note in the army, forcibly entered the apartment of their sovereign, seized all his favourites except one Ramsay, whom they could not tear from the king, in whose arms he took shelter, and without any form of trial hanged them instantly over a bridge. Among the most remarkable of those who had engrossed the

king's affection, were Cochran a mason, Hommil a tailor, Leonard a smith, Rogers a musician, and Torfisan a fencing-master. So despicable a retinue discovers the capriciousness of James's character, and accounts for the indignation of the nobles, when they beheld the favour due to them bestowed on such unworthy objects. James had no reason to confide in an army so little under his command, and dismissing it, shut himself up in the castle of Edinburgh. After various intrigues, Albany's lands and honours were at length restored to him, and he seemed even to have regained his brother's favour by some important services. But their friendship was not of long duration. Albany, on pretext that an attempt had been made to take away his life by poison, fled from court, and, retiring to his castle of Dunbar, drew thither a greater multitude of nobles than attended on the king himself. At the same time he renewed his former confederacy with Edward; the earl of Angus openly negotiated that infamous treaty; other barons were ready to concur with it; and if the sudden death of Edward had not prevented Albany's receiving any aid from England, the crown of Scotland would probably have been the reward of this unworthy combination with the enemies of his country. But, instead of

any hopes of reigning in Scotland, he found, upon the death of Edward, that he could not reside there in safety; and, flying first to England, and then to France, he seems from that time to have taken no part in the affairs of his native country. Emboldened by his retreat, the king and his ministers multiplied the insults which they offered to the nobles. A standing guard, a thing unknown under the feudal governments, and inconsistent with the familiarity and confidence with which monarchs then lived amidst their nobles, was raised for the king's defence, and the command of it given to Ramsay, lately created earl of Bothwell, the same person who so narrowly escaped when his companions were put to death at Lauder. And, as if this precaution had not been sufficient, a proclamation was issued, forbidding any person to appear in arms within the precincts of the court; which, at the time when no man of rank left his own house without a numerous retinue of armed followers, was, in effect, debarring the nobles from all access to the king. James, at the same time, became sonder of retirement than ever, and, sunk in indolence or superstition, or only attentive to amusements, devolved his whole authority upon his favourites. So many injuries provoked the most considerable nobles to take

arms; and, having persuaded or obliged the duke of Rothsay, the king's eldest son, a youth of fifteen, to set himself at their head, they openly declared their intention of depriving James of a crown, of which he had discovered himself to be so unworthy. Roused by this danger, the king quitted his retirement, took the field, and encountered them near Bannockburn; but the valour of the borderers, of whom the army of the malcontents was chiefly composed, soon put his troops to flight, and he himself was slain in the pursuit. This battle was fought on the 11th day of June 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded to the throne of Scotland on the death of his father, in 1488. He was naturally generous and brave; he felt, in a high degree, all the passions which animate a young and noble mind. He loved magnificence, he delighted in war, and was eager to obtain fame. During his reign, the ancient and hereditary enmity between the king and nobles seems almost entirely to have ceased. He envied not their splendour, because it contributed to the ornament of his court; nor did he dread their power, which he considered as the security of his kingdom, not as an object of terror to himself. This confidence on his part met with the proper return of duty and affection on theirs; and, in his war with England, he experi-

enced how much a king beloved by his nobles is able to perform. Though the ardour of his courage, and the spirit of chivalry, rather than the prospect of any national advantage, were the motives of that expedition, such was the zeal of his subjects for the king's glory, that he was followed by as gallant an army as ever any of his ancestors had led upon English ground. But though James himself formed no scheme dangerous or detrimental to the nobles, his reign was distinguished by an event extremely fatal to them; and one accidental blow humbled them more than all the premeditated attacks of preceding kings. In the rash and unfortunate battle of Flowden, a brave nobility chose rather to die than to desert their sovereign. Twelve earls, thirteen lords, five eldest sons of noblemen, and an incredible number of barons, fell with the king in that engagement. This event happened on the 9th day of September 1513. James thus perished in the 39th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign. The whole body of the nobles long and sensibly felt this disaster; and if a prince of full age had then ascended the throne, their consternation and feebleness would have afforded him advantages, which no former monarch ever possessed.

JAMES V, an infant of an yearold, succeeded to the throne

of Scotland on the death of his father, in 1513. Though the office of regent was conferred on the duke of Albany, a man of genius and enterprize, a native of France, and accustomed to a government where the power of the king was already great; though he made many bold attempts to extend the royal authority; though he put to death lord Home, and banished the earl of Angus, the two noblemen of greatest influence in the kingdom, the aristocracy lost no ground under his administration. A stranger to the manners, the laws, and the language of the people whom he was called to rule, he acted, on some occasions, rather like a viceroy of the French king than the governor of Scotland; but the nobles asserted their own privileges, and contended for the interest of their country with a boldness, which convinced him of their independency, and of the impotence of his own authority. After several unsuccessful struggles, he voluntarily retired to France, and the king being then in his thirteenth year, the nobles agreed that he should assume the government, and that eight persons should be appointed to attend him by turns, and to advise and assist him in the administration of public affairs. The earl of Angus, who was one of that number, did not long remain satisfied with such divided power.

He gained some of his colleagues, removed others, and intimidated the rest. When the term of his attendance expired, he still retained authority, to which all were obliged to submit, because none of them was in a condition to dispute it. The affection of the young king was the only thing wanting to fix and perpetuate his power. But an active and high-spirited prince submitted to the restraint in which he was kept with great impatience. It ill suited his years or disposition to be confined as a prisoner within his own palace; to be treated with no respect; and to be deprived of all power. He could not, on some occasions, conceal his indignation and resentment. Angus foresaw that he had much to dread from these, and, as he could not gain the king's heart, he resolved to make sure of his person. James was continually surrounded by the earl's spies and confidants; many eyes watched all his motions, and observed every step he took. But the king's eagerness to obtain liberty eluded all their vigilance. He escaped from Falkland, and fled to the castle of Stirling, the residence of the queen his mother, and the only place of strength in the kingdom which was not in the hands of the Douglasses. The nobles, of whom some were influenced by their hatred to Angus, and others by their respect for the

king, crowded to Stirling, and his court was soon filled with persons of the greatest distinction. The earl, though astonished at this unexpected revolution, resolved at first to make one bold push for recovering his authority, by marching to Stirling at the head of his followers; but he wanted either courage or strength to execute this resolution. In a parliament held soon after, he and his adherents were attainted; and after escaping from many dangers, and enduring much misery, he was at length obliged to fly for refuge into England. James had now not only the name, but, though extremely young, the full authority of a king. He was inferior to no prince of the age in gratefulness of person or vigour of mind; but, according to the usual fate of princes who are called to the throne in their infancy, his education had been neglected. His private preceptors were more ready to flatter than to instruct him. Accordingly we discover in James all the features of a great but uncultivated spirit. On the one hand, violent passions, implacable resentment, an immoderate desire of power, and the utmost rage at disappointment. On the other, love to his people, zeal for the punishment of private oppressors, confidence in his favourites, and the most engaging openness and affability of behaviour. What

he himself had suffered from the exorbitant power of the nobles, led him early to imitate his predecessors in their attempts to humble them. The plan he formed for that purpose was more profound, more systematic, and pursued with greater constancy and steadiness than any of his ancestors. He had penetration enough to discover those defects in the schemes adopted by former kings which occasioned their miscarriage. The example of James I. had taught him, that wise laws operate slowly on a rude people, and that the fierce spirit of the feudal nobles was not to be subdued by these alone. The effects of the violent measures of James II. convinced him, that the oppression of one great family is apt either to excite the suspicion and resentment of the other nobles, or to enrich with its spoils some new family, which would soon adopt the same sentiments, and become equally formidable to the crown. He saw, from the fatal end of James III., that neglect was still more intolerable to the nobles than oppression, and that the ministry of new men and favourites was both dishonourable and dangerous to a prince. At the same time he felt, that the authority of the crown was not sufficient to counterbalance the power of the nobles, and that, without some new accession of strength, he could expect no

Better success in the struggle than his ancestors. In this extremity he applied himself to the clergy, hoping that they would both relish his plan, and concur with all their influence in enabling him to put it into execution. The Scottish monarchs had the sole right of nomination to vacant bishoprics and abbeyes; and James naturally concluded, that men who expected preferment from his favour, would be willing to merit it by promoting his designs. Happily for him, the nobles had not yet recovered the blow given them at Flodden; and if we may judge, either from their conduct, or from the character given of them by sir Ralph Sadler, the English envoy in Scotland, they were men of little genius, of no experience in business, and incapable of acting either with unanimity or vigour. Many of the clergy, on the other hand, were distinguished by their great abilities, and no less by their ambition. Various causes of disgust had arisen between them and the nobles, who despised their character, and envied their power or their wealth. By acting in concert with the king, they not only gratified him, but avenged themselves, and hoped to aggrandize their own order, by depressing those who were their sole rivals. Secure of so powerful a concurrence, James ventured to proceed with great-

R

er boldness. He repaired the fortifications of Edinburgh, Stirling, and other castles, and filled his magazines with arms and ammunition. Having taken these precautions by way of defence, he began to treat the nobles with the utmost coldness and reserve. Those offices which they were apt, from long possession, to consider as appropriated to their order, were now bestowed on ecclesiastics, who alone possessed the king's ear, and, together with a few gentlemen of inferior rank, to whom he had communicated his schemes, were intrusted with the management of all public affairs. The nobles observed the tendency of his schemes with concern and with resentment; but the king's sagacity, the vigilance of his ministers, and the want of a proper leader, made it dangerous to concert measures for their defence, and impossible to act with proper vigour. James and his counsellors, by a false step which they took, presented to them at length an advantage which they did not fail to improve. Motives which are well known had prompted Henry VIII. to disclaim the pope's authority, and to seize the revenues of the clergy. His system of reformation satisfied none of his subjects; and Henry was afraid that the general dissatisfaction of his people might encourage his enemies on the continent to

invade his kingdom. He knew that both the pope and emperor courted the friendship of the king of Scots, and endeavoured to engage him in an alliance against England. He resolved, therefore, to disappoint the effects of their negotiations, by entering into a closer union with his nephew; and for that purpose sent ambassadors into Scotland, to propose a personal interview with him at York. James listened at first to Henry's proposal, and consented to the interview at York. But the clergy dreaded an union which must have been established on the ruins of the church. They employed all their credit with the king, and had recourse to every artifice and insinuation, in order to divert him from a journey which must have been so fatal to their interest. They endeavoured to inspire him with fear, by magnifying the danger to which he would expose his person, by venturing so far into England, without any security but the word of a prince, who, having violated every thing venerable and sacred in religion, was no longer to be trusted; and, by way of compensation for the sums which he might have received from Henry, they offered an annual donative of fifty thousand crowns; they promised to contribute liberally to carrying on a war with England, and flattered him with the prospect

of immense riches, arising from the forfeiture of persons who were to be tried and condemned as heretics. Influenced by these considerations, James broke his agreement with Henry, who, in expectation of meeting him, had already come to York; and that haughty and impatient monarch resented the affront, by declaring war against Scotland. His army was soon ready to invade the kingdom. James was obliged to have recourse to the nobles for the defence of his dominions. At his command they assembled their followers; but with the same dispositions which animated their ancestors in the reign of James III, and with a full resolution of imitating their example, by punishing those to whom they imputed the grievances of which they had reason to complain; and, if the king's ministers had not been men of abilities superior to those of James III, and of considerable interest even with their enemies, who could not agree among themselves what victims to sacrifice, the camp of Fala would have been as remarkable as that of Lauder for the daring encroachments of the nobles on the prerogative of the prince. But, though his ministers were saved by this accident, the nobles had soon another opportunity of discovering to the king their dissaffection with his government, and their contempt of his authority. Scarcity of

provisions, and the rigour of the season, having obliged the English army which had invaded Scotland to retire, James imagined that he could attack them, with great advantage, in their retreat; but the nobles, with an obstinacy and disdain which greatly aggravated their disobedience, refused to advance a step beyond the limits of their own country. Provoked by this insult to himself, and suspicious of a new conspiracy against his ministers, the king instantly disbanded an army which paid so little regard to his orders, and he returned abruptly into the heart of the kingdom. An ambitious and high spirited prince could not brook such a mortifying affront. Impatience, resentment, indignation, filled his bosom by turns. The violence of these passions altered his temper, and perhaps impaired his reason. He became pensive, sullen, and retired. He seemed through the day to be swallowed up in profound meditation, and through the night he was disturbed with those visionary terrors, which make impression upon a weak understanding only, or a disordered fancy. In order to revive the king's spirits, an inroad on the western borders was concerted by his ministers, who prevailed upon the barons in the neighbouring provinces to raise as many troops as were thought necessary, and to enter the ene-

my's country. But nothing could remove the king's aversion for his nobility, or diminish his jealousy of their power. He would not even intrust them with the command of the forces which they had assembled; that was reserved for Oliver Sinclair his favourite, who no sooner appeared to take possession of the dignity conferred upon him, than rage and indignation occasioned an universal mutiny in the army. Five hundred English, who happened to be drawn up in sight, attacked the Scots in this disorder. Hatred to the king, and contempt of their general, produced an effect to which there is no parallel in history. They overcame the fear of death, and the love of liberty; and ten thousand men surrendered to a number so far inferior, without striking a single blow. No man was desirous of a victory which would have been acceptable to the king and his favourite; few endeavoured to save themselves by flight; the English had the choice of what prisoners they pleased to take; and almost every person of distinction who was engaged in the expedition remained in their hands. This astonishing event was a new proof to the king of the general disaffection of the nobles, and a new discovery of his own weakness and want of authority. Incapable of bearing these repeated insults, and unable to re-

venge them, his spirit sunk altogether. The deepest melancholy and despair succeeded to the furious transports of rage and indignation, which the first account of the rout of his army occasioned. All the violent passions which are the enemies of life preyed upon his mind, and wasted and consumed a youthful and vigorous constitution. Some authors of that age impute his untimely death to poison; but the diseases of the mind, when they rise to an height, are often mortal; and the known effects of disappointment, rage, and indignation, upon a sanguine and impetuous temper, sufficiently account for his unhappy fate. "His death (says Drummond) proveth his mind to have been raised to an high strain, and above mediocrity; he could die, but could not digest a disaster." His death happened on the 13th of December 1542, in the 33d year of his age, and the 32d of his reign.

JAMES VI. king of Scotland, and afterwards James I. of England, was born in the castle of Edinburgh, June 19, 1566. Soon after his birth he was entrusted to the care of the earl of Mar; and, on the forced resignation of his mother, he was crowned at Stirling on the 29th of July 1567, when he was scarcely more than a year old. When he arrived at a proper age, his principal pre-

ceptors were George Buchanan and sir Peter Young, under whose direction he made a progress in the study of classical literature and polemical divinity, such as royal pupils have seldom equalled. During his minority the kingdom was governed by regents, of whom the earls of Murray and Morton were the most conspicuous. In 1578, having assumed the government into his own hands, James early discovered that excessive attachment to favourites, which accompanied him through his whole life. The most considerable of these was Esme Stewart, a native of France, and son of a second brother of the earl of Lennox; whom the king created lord Aberbrothock, soon after earl, and then duke of Lennox: and Captain James Stewart, the second son of lord Ochiltree, who was afterwards created earl of Arran. These favourites soon engrossed the direction of affairs; and one of their first acts was the trial and condemnation of the earl of Morton. James usually resided at Dalkeith or Kinneil, the seats of Lennox and of Arran, and was attended by such company, and employed in such amusements, as did not suit his dignity. The services of those who had contributed most to place the crown on his head, were but little remembered; and many who had opposed him with the greatest virulence, en-

joyed the rewards and honours to which the others were entitled. These circumstances irritated the impatient spirit of the Scottish nobles, who resolved to tolerate no longer the insolence of the two minions, or to stand by while their presumption and inexperience ruined both the king and kingdom. The earls of Mar and Glencairn, lord Ruthven, lately created earl of Gowrie, lord Lindsay, lord Boyd, the tutor of Glamis, the master of Oliphant, with several barons and gentlemen of distinction, entered into a combination for their removal. James, after having resided for some time in Athol, where he enjoyed his favourite amusement of hunting, was now returning towards Edinburgh with a small train. He was invited to Ruthven castle, which lay in his way; and as he suspected no danger, he went thither in hopes of farther sport. The multitude of strangers whom he found there gave him some uneasiness; and as those who were in the secret arrived every moment from different parts, the appearance of so many new faces increased his fears. He dissembled, however, and next morning made ready for the field, expecting to find there some opportunity of making his escape. But the nobles entering his bed-chamber, presented a memorial against the illegal and oppressive actions of

his two favourites. James, though he received this remonstrance with the complaisance which was necessary in his present situation, was extremely impatient to be gone; but as he approached the door of the apartment, the tutor of Glamis rudely stopped him. The king complained, expostulated, and threatened; but finding all these without effect, burst into tears. "No matter, (said Glamis fiercely) better children weep than bearded men." The conspirators, without regarding his tears or indignation, dismissed such of his followers as they suspected; banished Lennox, and confined Arran to the castle of Stirling. This enterprise is usually called by our historians "The raid of Ruthven." James afterwards made his escape from the conspirators, and Arran was again introduced into his councils. Those who had been concerned in the seizure of the king were severely treated; most of them were banished, and Gowrie suffered capital punishment. In 1585 the banished nobles, under the sanction of Elizabeth, returned to Scotland, and were joined by their friends and vassals. Wherever they came, they were welcomed as the deliverers of their country, and the most fervent prayers were put up to heaven for the success of their arms. They advanced, without losing a moment, towards Stirling, at

the head of ten thousand men. The king, though he had assembled an army superior in number, could not venture to meet them in the field, with troops whose loyalty was extremely dubious, and who at best were far from being hearty in the cause, nor was either the town or castle provided for a siege. The gates however of both were shut, and the nobles encamped at St. Ninian's. That same night they surprised the town, or more probably it was betrayed into their hands; and Arran, who had undertaken to defend it, was obliged to save himself by a precipitate flight. Next morning they invested the castle, in which there were not provisions for twenty-four hours; and James was necessitated immediately to hearken to terms of accommodation. They were not so elated with success as to urge extravagant demands, nor was the king unwilling to make every reasonable concession. They obtained a pardon, in the most ample form, of all the offences they had committed; the principal forts in the kingdom were, by way of security, put into their hands; the favourites were removed from the king's presence; and a parliament was called to establish tranquillity in the nation. Meantime Mary was strictly confined in England by Elizabeth, and was at last by a cruel policy, put to death. Up-

on that event taking place, James was filled with grief and resentment. His subjects felt the dishonour done to him and to the nation, and they, as well as the king, breathed nothing but revenge. But the representations of Elizabeth, added to James's consciousness of his own weakness, to the smallness of his revenues, to the mutinous spirit of some of the nobles, to the dubious fidelity of others, and to the influence of that faction which was entirely at Elizabeth's devotion, convinced the king that a war with England, however just, would in the present juncture be altogether imprudent. All these considerations induced him to stifle his resentment, and to preserve all the semblances of friendship with the English court. In the year 1588, upon the approach of the Spanish Armada, James determined to act in concert with Elizabeth against the common enemies of the protestant faith. He put the kingdom in a posture of defence, and levied troops to obstruct the landing of the Spaniards. He offered to send an army to Elizabeth's assistance, and told her ambassador, that he expected no other favour from the king of Spain, but that which Polyphenus had promised to Ulysses, that when he had devoured all his companions, he would make him his last morsel. But though James kept his subjects under

arms to watch the motions of the Spaniards, and to prevent their landing in a hostile manner, he received seven hundred who were cast ashore by a tempest, and, after supplying them with necessaries, permitted them to return to their own country. As James was the only descendant of the ancient monarchs of Scotland in the direct line; as all hopes of uniting the crowns of the two kingdoms would have expired with him; as the earl of Arran, the presumptive heir to the crown was lunatic; the king's marriage was on all these accounts an event which the nation desired with the utmost ardour. He himself was no less desirous of accomplishing it; and had made overtures for that purpose to the eldest daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark. That prince, however, gave his daughter in marriage to the duke of Brunswick. Not discouraged by this disappointment, James made his addresses to the princess Anne, Frederick's second daughter. The marriage articles were quickly agreed upon, and the young queen set sail towards Scotland. James made great preparations for her reception, and waited her landing with all the impatience of a lover, when the unwelcome account arrived, that a violent tempest had arisen, which drove back her fleet to Norway, in a condition so shattered, that there was little hope

of its putting again to sea before the spring. This unexpected disappointment he felt with the utmost sensibility. He instantly fitted out some ships, and, without communicating his intention to any of his council, sailed in person, on the 22d of October 1589, attended by the chancellor, several of the nobility, and a train of three hundred persons, in quest of his bride. He arrived safely in a small harbour, not far from Upslo, where the queen then resided. There the marriage was solemnized; and, as it would have been rash to trust these boisterous seas in the winter season, James accepted the invitation of the court of Denmark, and, repairing to Copenhagen, passed several months there in feasting and amusements. On the first of May 1590, the king and queen arrived at Leith, and were received by their subjects with every possible expression of joy. After this period, till about the year 1600, James's government was frequently disturbed by the schemes of those nobles who favoured the popish religion; and by the uncomplying dispositions of the protestant clergy. But during this summer the kingdom enjoyed an unusual tranquillity. The clergy, after many struggles, were brought under great subjection; the popish earls were restored to their estates and honours, by the au-

thority of parliament, and with the consent of the church; the rest of the nobles were at peace among themselves, and obedient to the royal authority; when, in the midst of this security, the king's life was exposed to the utmost danger, by a conspiracy altogether unexpected, and almost inexplicable. The authors of it were John Ruthven earl of Gowry, and his brother Alexander, the sons of that earl who was beheaded in the year 1584. On the 5th of August 1600, as the king, who resided during the hunting season in his palace of Falkland, was going out to his sport early in the morning, he was accosted by Mr. Alexander Ruthven, who, with an air of great importance, told the king, that the evening before he had met an unknown man, of a suspicious aspect, walking alone in a bye-path, near his brother's house at Perth; and on searching him had found, under his cloak, a vast quantity of foreign gold; that he had immediately seized both him and his treasure, and, without communicating the matter to any person, had kept him confined and bound in a solitary house; and that he thought it his duty to impart such a singular event first of all to his majesty. James immediately suspected this unknown person to be a trafficking priest, supplied with foreign coin in order to excite new commotions

in the kingdom; and resolved to empower the magistrates of Perth to call the person before them, and to inquire into all the circumstances of the story. Ruthven violently opposed this resolution, and with many arguments urged the king to ride directly to Perth, and to examine the matter with his own eyes. Meanwhile the chase began; and James, notwithstanding his passion for that amusement, could not help ruminating on the strangeness of the tale, and on Ruthven's importunity. At last he called him, and promised, when the sport was over, to set out for Perth. The chase, however, continued long; and Ruthven, who all the while kept close by the king, was still calling on him to make haste. At the death of the buck, he would not allow James to stay till a fresh horse was brought him; and observing the duke of Lennox and the earl of Mar preparing to accompany the king, he entreated him to countermand them. This James refused; and though Ruthven's impatience and anxiety, as well as the apparent perturbation in his whole behaviour, raised some suspicions in his mind, yet his own curiosity, and Ruthven's solicitations, prevailed on him to set out for Perth. When within a mile of the town, Ruthven rode forward to inform his brother of the king's

arrival, though he had already dispatched two messengers for that purpose. At a little distance from the town, the earl, attended by several of the citizens, met the king, who had only twenty persons in his train. No preparations were made for the king's entertainment; the earl appeared pensive and embarrassed, and was at no pains to atone, by his courtesy or hospitality, for the bad fare with which he treated his guests. When the king's repast was over, his attendants were led to dine in another room, and he being left almost alone, Ruthven whispered him, that now was the time to go to the chamber where the unknown person was kept. James commanded him to bring sir Thomas Erskine along with them; but, instead of that, Ruthven ordered him not to follow: and, conducting the king up a stair-case, and then through several apartments, the doors of which he locked behind him, led him at last into a small study, in which there stood a man clad in armour, with a sword and dagger by his side. The king, who expected to have found one disarmed and bound, started at the sight, and inquired if this was the person; but Ruthven snatching the dagger from the girdle of the man in armour, and holding it to the king's breast, "Remember," said he, "how unjustly my father suf-

fered by your command; you are now my prisoner; submit to my disposal without resistance or outcry; or this dagger shall instantly avenge his blood." James expostulated with Ruthven, intreated and flattered him. The man whom he found in the study stood all the while trembling and dismayed, without courage either to aid the king or to second his aggressor. Ruthven protested, that if the king raised no outcry, his life should be safe; and, moved by some unknown reason, retired in order to call his brother, leaving to the man in armour the care of the king, whom he bound by oath not to make any noise during his absence. While the king was in this dangerous situation, his attendants growing impatient to know whither he had retired, one of Gowry's attendants entered the room hastily, and told them that the king had just rode away towards Falkland. All of them rushed out into the street; and the earl, in the utmost hurry, called for their horses. But by this time his brother had returned to the king, and, swearing that there was now no remedy, he behoved to die, offered to bind his hands. Unarmed as James was, he scorned to submit to that indignity, and, closing with the assassin, a fierce struggle ensued. The man in armour stood as formerly, amazed and motionless; and the king, drag-

ping Ruthven towards a window, which during his absence he had persuaded the person with whom he was left to open, cried, with a wild and affrighted voice, "Treason! Treason! Help! I am murdered!" His attendants heard and knew the voice; and saw at the window a hand which grasped the king's neck with violence. They flew with precipitation to his assistance. Lennox and Mar, with the greater number, ran up the principal staircase, where they found all the doors shut, which they battered with the utmost fury, endeavouring to burst them open. But sir John Ramsay, entering by a back stair which led to the apartment where the king was, found the door open; and rushing upon Ruthven, who was still struggling with the king, struck him twice with his dagger, and thrust him towards the staircase, where sir Thomas Erskine and sir Hugh Herries met and killed him; he crying with his last breath, "Alas! I am not to blame for this action." During this scuffle the man who had been concealed in the study escaped unobserved. Together with Ramsay, Erskine, and Herries, one Wilson a footman entered the room where the king was, and before they had time to shut the door, Gowry rushed in with a drawn sword in each hand, followed by seven of his attendants well armed,

and with a loud voice threatened them all with instant death. They immediately thrust the king into the little study, and, shutting the door upon him, encountered the earl. Notwithstanding the inequality of numbers, sir John Ramsay pierced Gowry through the heart, and he fell down without uttering a word; his followers having received several wounds, immediately fled. After all the adventures of this busy day, James returned in the evening to Falkland. A few days after the king returned to Edinburgh. In parliament the dead bodies of the two brothers were produced, according to law; an indictment for high treason was preferred against them; witnesses were examined; and, by an unanimous sentence, their estates and honours were forfeited; the punishment due to traitors was inflicted on their dead bodies; and the parliament enacted, that the surname of Ruthven should be abolished. On the death of Elizabeth in 1603, James was called to the English throne. Though Elizabeth would never permit the question concerning the right of succession to the crown to be determined in parliament, nor declare her own sentiments concerning it, yet, a short time before her death, she broke the silence which she had so long preserved on that subject, and told Cecil and the lord Admi-

sal, "That her throne was the throne of kings; that she would have no mean person to ascend it; and that her cousin the king of Scots should be her successor." James entered London on the 7th of May 1603, and took peaceable possession of the throne of England. The most remarkable event which happened after his accession, was what is generally called the Gun-powder Plot. Strongly attached to the protestant religion, James signalized himself in its support, which gave rise to a horrid conspiracy to destroy him, and all the nobility and gentry assembled in parliament, who were to have been all blown up and destroyed by thirty-six barrels of gun-powder placed in a cellar under the parliament house. The principal conspirator was Robert Catesby, a gentleman of a plentiful fortune, who first contrived the stratagem, and communicated it to Thomas Piercy, and other gentlemen of good estates, who, like combustible matter, took fire at the first motion, and thought to gain themselves eternal reputation among the papists by effecting it. The foundation being laid, every man was sworn to secrecy, and then set about acting his part. Piercy was to hire the cellar below the parliament house, to lay wood and coals in against winter. Guido Faux, a desperate villain, who was to

fire the train, was appointed to bring in the wood and coals. The gun-powder was brought to Lambeth by night, and secretly laid under the wood, while others of the conspirators were diligent in providing money and materials for the execution of their cursed design. They began to look upon the king, prince, and nobility as already dead, and Piercy undertook to destroy the duke of York; but because they must have one of the blood-royal to prevent confusion, they intended to preserve Elizabeth, and make her queen, that under her minority they might establish popery. They had designed the 5th of November 1605, for the fatal day, when the king and both houses were to meet; and on that day appointed a great hunting match at Dunsmore heath in Warwickshire, to be near lord Harrington's house, where Elizabeth then was. Thus, imagining all secure, they stood gaping for their prey; when one, more tender-hearted than the rest, willing to save lord Monteagle, wrote the following letter to him. "My lord, out of the love I bear to some of your friends, I have a care of your preservation; therefore I would wish you, as you tender your life, to forbear your attendance at this parliament: for God and man have concurred to punish the wickedness of this time. And think not slight-

fe of this advertisement; for though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say this parliament shall receive a terrible blow, and yet they shall not see who hurt them. This counsel is not to be contemned; it may do you good, and can do you no harm, for the danger is past when you have burnt this letter. I hope God will give you grace to make use of it, to whose holy protection I commend you." The lord Montague, astonished at this letter though he knew not the meaning of it, communicated it to the earl of Salisbury, and others of the king's privy council. Salisbury could not provide it, but concluded the writer a fool, or a mad man, from this expression, "The danger is past when you have burnt this letter." The earl, however, showed the king the letter, who, after considering it, certainly suspected some treason, but mistrusted the earl, and his term expiring his duty, he communicated the letter to make a secret search about the parliament house. He, accompanied with Montague, entered the house, and finding the chamber where would be held their assembly, when the king should come, and he was answered by Mr. Thomas Fawcett, one of the gentlemen near access to the king. The lord Montague, as soon as he heard Fawcett's name, knowing it was he who had written the letter,

upon which, suspicions increasing, the king and council ordered the cellar to be searched again that same night by sir Thomas Knevit, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, who, with a retinue, coming into the cellar, met Faux at the door and seized him. Faux, perceiving all was discovered, confessed the whole design, and was only sorry it was prevented, saying, "God would have concealed it, and the devil discovered it." In his pockets they found a watch, to know the minute when the fatal train was to be kindled, together with a tinder-box; but upon his examination he would say no more, but that he was sorry it was not done. The conspirators discovered themselves; for, finding that the gun-powder was seized, they repaired to Dunsmore; but, being pursued and attacked, some of them were killed in resistance, and the rest were taken and executed. The chief glory of this prince's reign consisted in the establishment of new colonies, and the introduction of manufactures. He early commenced his career as a man of letters. In 1584, when he was in his 18th year, he published "The Essayes of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poetrie," and much about the same time composed his "Paraphrase upon the Revelation of the Apostle St. John." He laboured much upon his

polemical writings; and so fond was he of theological disputations, that, to keep them alive, he founded Chelsea college for the express purpose; which was converted into a much better purpose by Charles II,—an asylum for our brave disabled tars. His "Basilicon Doron," his writings against Bellarmine, and his "Dæmonologia, or Doctrine of Witchcraft," are well known. A collection of his writings and speeches was published in one volume folio. Several other of his pieces are still to be seen in the Caballa, others in manuscript in the British Museum, and others in Howard's collection. James died in 1625, in the 59th year of his age.

JAMESONE (GEORGE), an eminent painter, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1586. He studied under Rubens at Antwerp; and, after his return from the continent, applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscapes. His largest portraits were somewhat less than life. His excellence is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring; his shades not charged, but helped by varnish, with little appearance of the pencil. When king Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates of

Edinburgh, knowing his majesty's taste, employed this artist to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs, with which the king was so pleased, that, inquiring for the painter, he sat to him for his picture, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger. It is observable, that Jamesone always drew himself with his hat on, either in imitation of his master Rubens, or on having been indulged in that liberty by the king when he sat to him. Many of Jamesone's works are in both the colleges of Aberdeen; and the Sybills there he is said to have drawn from living beauties in that city. His best works are from the year 1630 to his death, which happened at Edinburgh in 1644.

INDULF, king of Scotland, succeeded to Malcom I. in 953, and died after a reign of eight years.

INGLIS (Sir JAMES) was descended from an ancient family in Fifeshire, where he was born in the reign of James IV. He was educated at St. Andrews; went to Paris, and returned to Scotland in the minority of James V, into whose favour he ingratiated himself by his poetry, having written sundry tragedies and comedies, and other poems, that were much applauded by good judges. He joined the French faction against the English, and, in some skirmishes preceding the

battle of Pinkie, so distinguished himself, that he was knighted on the field. After the loss of that day he retired into Fife, and amused himself with his favourite studies. In 1548 he published at St. Andrews his noted "Complaint of Scotland." This is a well written work for the time, and shews abundance of learning. He died at Culross in 1554.

INNES (JOHN) an anatomist of considerable merit. He was author of a "Dissertation on the Muscles," "Anatomical Tables," &c. and was for many years dissector to Dr. Monro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Innes died January 11, 1778.

JOHNSTON (ARTHUR), was born at Caskieben, near Aberdeen, the seat of his ancestors, and probably was educated at Aberdeen, as he afterwards advanced to the highest dignity in that university. The study he chiefly applied himself to was that of physic; and to improve himself in that science, he travelled into foreign parts. He was twice at Rome, but the chief place of his residence was at Padua, in which university the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on him in 1680, as appears from a manuscript copy of verses in the Advocates library at Edinburgh. After leaving Padua, he travelled through the rest of Italy, and over Germany, Denmark,

England, and Holland, and at last settled in France, where he met with great applause as a Latin poet. He lived there twenty years, and by two wives had thirteen children. At last, in 1632, he returned to Scotland, after an absence of twenty-four years. In 1641 Dr. Johnston being at Oxford, on a visit to one of his daughters married in that place, he was seized with a violent diarrhœa, of which he died in a few days, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. In what year Dr. Johnston was appointed physician to the king does not appear; it is most likely that the archbishop procured him that honour on his coming to England, in 1633, at which time he translated Solomon's Song into Latin elegiac verse, and dedicated it to his majesty. His "Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasum Poetica," was published at Aberdeen and London in 1637. His translations of the "Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue," &c. were subjoined to the Psalms when reprinted. His other poetical works are his Epigrams, his Parerga, and his "Musæ Anglicæ," or commendatory verses upon persons of rank in church and state at that time.

JOHNSTONE (GEORGE) was a younger son of an ancient family in Scotland, and early devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was,

in February 1760, appointed master and commander; and on the 11th of August 1762, advanced to be a captain in his majesty's service. He contributed very materially to a pamphlet, "A letter to the proprietors of East India stock, from John Johnstone, esq. late one of the council at Calcutta Bengal;" and in 1771 he is known to have written "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies." In 1774 he was returned member of parliament for Appleby. In the course of his parliamentary duty, he threw out some reflections on lord George Germaine, which occasioned a duel

between them, which fortunately however did not prove fatal to either party. In 1779 he resumed his naval employment, and distinguished himself by his bravery. His imprudent violence, however, towards one of his officers, caused the remainder of his life to be embroiled with a law suit, which he just lived to get rid of. He died in 1787.

JOHNSTON (Dr. ROBERT), a Scottish historian. He is the author of a very copious History of Great Britain, from the year 1572 to the year 1628.

K

KEI

KEI

KEILL (Dr. JOHN), a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671, and studied in the university of that city. In 1694 he went to Oxford, where, being admitted of Baliol college, he began to read lectures according to the Newtonian system, in his private chamber in that college. He is said to have been the first who taught sir Isaac Newton's principles by the experiments on which they are founded: and

this he did it seems by an apparatus of his own providing, by which means he acquired a great reputation in the university. The first specimen he gave the public of his skill in mathematical and philosophical knowledge, was his "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," with "Remarks on Mr. Whiston's Theory." These theories being defended by their respective inventors, drew from Keill "An Examination of the Reflections on the

Theory of the Earth," together with "A defence of the remarks on Mr. Whiston's new Theory." In 1701, he published his celebrated treatise, intitled, "*Introductio ad veram physicam*," which contains fourteen lectures; but in the following editions he added two more. This work has been translated into English under the title of "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy." Afterwards, being elected fellow of the Royal Society, he wrote in the *Philosophical Transactions* on the laws of Attraction. In 1709 he went to new England as treasurer of the Palatines. About the year 1711, objections being urged against sir Isaac Newton's philosophy, in support of Des Cartes's notions of a plenum, Mr. Keill published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* on the rarity of matter, and the tenuity of its composition. While he was engaged in this dispute, queen Anne was pleased to appoint him her decypherer; and he continued in that place under king George I. till the year 1716. The degree of doctor of physic was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford, in 1713. He died in 1721. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "*Introductio ad veram astronomiam*," a work which was afterwards translated into English by Dr. Keill himself.

KEILL (Dr. JAMES), an eminent physician, and brother of the foregoing, was born in 1673. Having travelled abroad, he afterwards read lectures on anatomy with great applause in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the latter of which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of physic. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he had considerable practice as a physician. He died there in 1719. He published "An English translation of Lemery's chemistry;" an "Account of Animal Secretion, the quantity of blood in the human body, and muscular motion;" a treatise on anatomy; and several pieces in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

KEITH (JAMES), field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of William Keith, earl Marischal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. He was designed by his friends for the law, but his inclination led to arms, and the first occasion of his drawing his sword was rather an unhappy one. When he was about eighteen years of age, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and at the instigation of his mother he joined the party of James. He was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and after it made his escape to France. Here he applied himself to military studies, and, going to Madrid, he, by the interest of the duke of Liria,

obtained a commission in the Irish brigades, then commanded by the duke of Ormond. He afterwards attended the duke of Liria, when he went ambassador to Muscovy; and being by him recommended to the Czarina, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. He distinguished himself by his valour and good conduct in the Russian service; and had no inconsiderable share in the revolution that raised Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, to the throne. He also served in several embassies. While he was in the Russian service, and a peace about to be concluded between the Russians and the Turks, Keith and the Turkish Grand Visier were appointed commissioners. These two personages met, and the interpreters of the Russian and Turkish languages between them. When all was concluded, they arose to separate; the Marshal made his bow with his hat in his hand, and the visier his *salam* with the turban on his head; but when these ceremonies were over, the visier turned suddenly, and coming up to Keith, took him freely by the hand, and in the broadest Scottish dialect, declared warmly, that it made him "unco happy, now he was sae far frae hame, to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith stared at this address, and expressed his

surprise: the visier told him, "My father was bellman of Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, and I remember to have seen you, sir, and your brother, often occasionally passing." Finding the honours of Russia but a kind of splendid slavery, Keith left that court and entered the Prussian service. The king of Prussia made him field-marshal of his forces, and governor of Berlin; and distinguished him so far by his confidence, as to travel in disguise with him over a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. In business he made him his chief counsellor; in his diversions his chief companion. This brave and experienced general, after many important services in the wars of that illustrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohenkirchen, in the year 1758.

KENNEDY (Dr. ROBERT) an ingenious young chemist and mineralogist, whose early death will long be regretted by the friends of science. He is the author of several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He died on the 15th of May 1803.

KIRKALDY (WILLIAM) of Grange, a distinguished military character in the reign of queen Mary. He early joined himself to the party known by the name of the lords of the Congregation, and distinguished himself in several encounters.

with the French forces under the queen regent. For his concern in the murder of cardinal Beaton he had been attainted; but the attainder was taken off by a parliament held in 1563. In 1566 Kirkaldy joined the confederacy of the nobles for the removal of Bothwell and the protection of the infant prince; and on the field of Pinkie, where the hostile armies met, received the surrender of Mary to their power. He afterwards pursued Bothwell, who with a few armed ships lived in a state of piracy, scattered his small fleet, took a part of it, and obliged him to fly with a single ship towards Norway. In 1569, Mary, though a prisoner in England, had still a number of partizans in Scotland, who yet hoped to restore her to the throne. Maitland was at the head of that party; and he soon drew over Kirkaldy, who was governor of the castle of Edinburgh, to the same side. Meantime the regent Murray was killed; and Maitland and Kirkaldy, on that event, were at the utmost pains to restore some degree of harmony among their countrymen. They procured for this purpose an amicable conference among the leaders of the two factions. But while the one demanded the restoration of the queen, as the only thing which could re-establish the public tranquillity; while the other esteemed

the king's authority to be so sacred that it was on no account to be called in question or impaired; and neither of them would recede in the least point from their opinions, they separated without any prospect of concord. The chiefs of the queen's faction, assembling at Linlithgow, marched thence to Edinburgh; and Kirkaldy, who was both governor of the castle and provost of the town, prevailed on the citizens, though with some difficulty, to admit them within the gates. Together with Kirkaldy, the earl of Athol, and Maitland acceded almost openly to their party; and, encouraged by the acquisition of persons, so illustrious by their birth, or so eminent for their abilities, they published a proclamation, declaring their intention to support the queen's authority. On the approach of some English troops, however, Mary's adherents, not thinking themselves safe in Edinburgh, retired to Linlithgow, and there openly proclaimed the queen's authority. The nobles who adhered to the king issued a counter proclamation, and sir William Drury came from England to their assistance with a thousand foot and three hundred horse. The earl of Lennox now returned to Scotland; was elected regent; and a cessation of arms was concluded between the two contending factions. On the day after the

expiracion of the truce, which had been observed with little exactness on either side, Captain Crawford surprised and took the castle of Dunbarton for the regent. Kirkaldy, however, still kept possession of Edinburgh castle. On the 3d of September 1571, while the parliament of the king sat at Stirling, in the midst of all the security which confidence in their own numbers or distance from danger could inspire, they were awakened early one morning by the shouts of the enemy in the heart of the town. In a moment, the houses of every person of distinction were surrounded, and before they knew what to think of so strange an event, the Regent, the earls of Argyle, Morton, Glencairn, Cassilis, Eglinton, Montrose, Buchan, the lords Sempil, Cathcart, Oglive, were all made prisoners, and mounted behind troopers, who were ready to carry them to Edinburgh. Kirkaldy was the author of this daring enterprise; and if he had not been induced, by the ill-timed anxiety of his friends about his safety, not to hazard his own person in conducting it, that day would have terminated the contest between the two factions, and have restored peace to his country. By his direction, four hundred men, under the command of Huntly, lord Claud Hamilton, and Scot of Buccleugh, set out from Edin-

burgh, and the better to conceal their design marched towards the south. But they soon wheeled to the right, and rode straight to Stirling. By four in the morning they arrived there; not one centinel was posted on the walls, nor a single man was awake about the place. They met with no resistance from any person they had seized except Morton. He defending his house with obstinate valour, they were obliged to set it on fire, and he did not surrender till forced out of it by the flames. In performing this some time was consumed; and the private men, unaccustomed to regular discipline, left their colours, and began to rifle the houses and shops of the citizens. The noise and uproar in the town reached the castle. The earl of Mar sallied out with thirty soldiers, fired briskly upon the enemy, of whom almost none but the officers kept together in a body. The townsmen took arms to assist their governor; a sudden panic struck the assailants; some fled, some surrendered themselves to their own prisoners; and had not the borderers who followed Scot prevented a pursuit by carrying off all the horses within the place, not a man would have escaped. If the regent had not unfortunately been killed, the loss on the king's side would have been as inconsiderable as the alarm was great. Kirkaldy

Had the glory of concerting this plan with great secrecy and prudence; but Morton's fortunate obstinacy, and the want of discipline among his own troops, deprived him of success, the only thing wanting to render this equal to the most applauded military enterprises of the kind. Upon Morton's appointment to the regency, finding the queen's party divided into two factions, he endeavoured to divide and weaken it still farther by a separate negotiation. He made the first overture to Kirkaldy and his associates, and endeavoured to renew the negotiation with them, which during the life of his predecessor had been broken off by his own artifices. But Kirkaldy knew Morton's views and system of government to be very different from those of the former regent; and Maitland considered him as a personal and implacable enemy. All hopes of accommodation therefore vanished. With the leaders of the other faction Morton was more successful. But Kirkaldy, though abandoned by his associates, did not lose courage, nor entertain any thoughts of accommodation. Though all Scotland had now submitted to the king, he still resolved to defend the castle in the queen's name, and to await the arrival of the promised succours from France. The regent was in want of every thing necessary

for carrying on a siege; but Elizabeth sent sir William Drury into Scotland with fifteen hundred foot and a considerable train of artillery to his assistance. The regent joined him with all his forces, and trenches were opened, and approaches regularly made against the castle. Kirkaldy defended himself with courage, augmented by despair. Three and thirty days he resisted all the efforts of the Scots and English, who pushed on their attacks with courage and with emulation: nor did he demand a parley, till the fortifications were battered down, one of the wells in the castle dried up, and the other choked with rubbish. Even then his spirit was unshaken, and he determined rather to fall gloriously behind the last intrenchment than to yield to such inveterate enemies. But his garrison was not animated with the same heroic and desperate resolution, and, rising in a mutiny forced him to capitulate. He surrendered himself to Drury, on the 29th of May 1573, who promised, in the name of his mistress, that he should be favourably treated. But Morton insisted that they should suffer the punishment due to their rebellion and obstinacy; and declared, that so long as they were allowed to live, he did not reckon his own person or authority secure; and Elizabeth, without regarding

Drury's honour, or his promises in her name, abandoned them to the regent's disposal. He first confined them to separate prisons; and soon after, with Elizabeth's consent, condemned Kirkaldy and his brother to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh.

KNOX (JOHN) the hero of the reformation in Scotland, was born at Gifford near Haddington, in the year 1505. He received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Haddington; and afterwards studied philosophy and theology at St. Andrews, under John Major. His progress was rapid, and his attainments in theological science were such, that, according to Buchanan, he obtained the order of priesthood earlier than is ordinarily allowed by the canons. By reading the works of Jerom and St. Austin, he was led to quit the subtleties of school divinity which he had imbibed under Major, and attached himself to a plain and more literal method of interpretation. He imbibed the principles of the protestants from the famous George Wishart, who had preached them at Dundee, and for which he suffered martyrdom at the stake through the persecution of Cardinal Beaton. Knox, no way discouraged, but rather incited, by this event, renounced the Catholic faith, and declared himself a zealous protestant.

He, too, like his master Wishart, met with much disturbance and opposition in propagating his principles, although he took a more private way, by giving lectures and catechetical instructions to his pupils. He became so obnoxious to the cardinal, as only to find safety in continually changing his place of residence. Almost immediately after the murder of the cardinal, in 1547, at the castle of St. Andrews, Knox, then in the forty-second year of his age, associated himself with the perpetrators of that action. He commenced his public career by a theological debate with Annan, dean of St. Andrews; and soon after in a sermon before that university, he boldly undertook to prove, that the church of Rome is the Beast of the Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandize of the souls of men. Violent disputes naturally ensued betwixt him and the clergy, and popery was perceived to lose much in the controversy. In the mean time close siege was laid to the castle, into which the assassins of cardinal Beaton had thrown themselves. It was at length reduced by the French troops, who conveyed the murderers, and Mr. Knox among their other associates, to France, where they remained prisoners on board the gallies. This event happened in July 1547. While in this situation, Mr. Knox wrote a Confession

of his faith, and transmitted it to his partizans in Scotland. He was set at liberty early next year; but, learning that the papists still maintained a great majority in his own country, he took refuge in England, under the protestant protection of Edward VI. He preached in various parts of the kingdom, and was appointed one of his majesty's itinerary chaplains. On the accession of Mary he returned to Scotland, and preached privately at Edinburgh; but finding the clergy exasperated against him, in order to escape their pursuit he fled to Frankfort, the asylum of a large congregation of English protestants from the persecution of queen Mary of England. Mr. Knox, while he sided with them in many things, with the utmost vehemence opposed their liturgy; the same that had been established in England by Edward VI. The congregation were obliged to request the interference of the magistrates; and under apprehensions that they were proceeding to banish him as an incendiary, he returned to Scotland, but made a visit on his route to Calvin at Geneva. Well received on his return home by the nobility, and other persons of consideration who patronised the protestant cause, he, by the persuasion of the earl of Glencairn, addressed a letter to the queen dowager, which, when she had per-

used, she delivered into the hands of the bishop of Glasgow intimating, that he might there read a pasquinade. When Knox heard the character and reception given to his letter, he is said to have improved upon its vehemence by the addition of dreadful menaces of God's wrath against her majesty. Being not long afterwards invited to Geneva to take the spiritual charge of certain separatists from the congregation of Frankfort, he took leave of his audience at Edinburgh. Immediately upon his departure, a summons was issued for him to appear before the clergy at Edinburgh. Not appearing, he was burnt in effigy at the cross in July 1555. In 1558 came from the press his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women." The whole spirit of this piece was constituted into a design to excite rebellion against the queens of Scotland and England; for Mary of England was still living. Representations importing as much being made to the Syndics of Geneva, Mr. Knox thought it necessary to make a precipitate retreat from that city, and to return to his own country. Soon after his arrival in Scotland, where he was cordially received by his party, he was chosen protestant minister of Edinburgh. During the time the lords of the Congregation were

assembled at Perth, the bold Reformer, after having received a summons from the queen regent, commanding the ministers of the Congregation to appear before her, in order to account for their seditious practices, preached before the lords a vehement sermon against idolatry, and the monuments of idolatry, meaning the monasteries, altars, images, crucifixes, and other ornaments of the papist churches. The next day, the 11th June 1559, the mob assaulted the priests and monks, and so entirely pillaged the two convents of the Black and Grey Friars at Perth, as to leave nothing but the walls. From thence they proceeded to the Carthusian convent; where they also destroyed every thing but the outward walls. Knox now removed to St. Andrews, where he addressed the people from the pulpit on the subject of Christ's casting out the buyers and sellers from the temple. The mob may be always left to themselves for the application of doctrines which encourage mischief. They proceeded with all expedition to plunder and demolish the religious houses of St. Andrews. In consequence of his preaching likewise the abbey of Scone, and most of the religious houses in the counties of Perth and Fife, were despoiled of their ornaments and plundered. The duke of Norfolk arrived with an army from

England about this time, for the support of the lords of the Congregation; but the death of the queen regent put a stop to any further commotions. Mr. Knox was now again established minister of Edinburgh, and daily harangued in his sermons against the numerous religious houses still remaining in the kingdom. In one of these harangues he is reported to have observed, "that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." An act was therefore passed by the States for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches that were not yet pulled down. On the 20th of August 1561, queen Mary arrived in Scotland from France. Having been educated in the principles of the Catholic religion, she immediately established a private mass in her own chapel. Knox's zeal and indignation was roused at this, and in his discourse on the following Sunday he inveighed bitterly against it. A general assembly of the church was convened in June 1564, where the secretary Leithington, proposing a change in the manner of praying for the queen, Mr. Knox maintained a long dispute with him, in which he strenuously and most impolitely affirmed, that it was not lawful to pray for her in any other manner than as an idolater. The marriage of the queen with the young lord Darnley having taken place in

1565, this youthful nobleman was advised, in order to impress the people in his favour, to attend the preaching of Knox. This he did on the 19th of August; but Mr. Knox after many other offensive passages, observed, with consummate effrontery, "that God sometimes set over his people for their ingratitude and offences, women and boys." For this he was ordered before the council and prohibited from preaching for several days. The year 1567 produced in Scotland two extraordinary events, the queen's resignation of the government, and the succession of James VI. to the throne. Mr. Knox was appointed to preach at the coronation of the prince, as he was also at the meeting of the regent's parliament, about the end of that year. The year 1569 was marked by an event, the murder of the regent Murray, which greatly afflicted Mr. Knox. The last public act of our zealous reformer, was the admission of Mr. James Lawson, sub-principal of the King's college of Aberdeen, as a minister of Edinburgh, and particularly as his own successor, on the 9th of November 1572. His discourse upon this solemn occasion, treated of the reciprocal duties of a pastor and his flock; he expressed his satisfaction in the ability of the new minister; and concluded with a pathetic benediction. By the preacher's

voice was already two weeks to be generally heard; and his bodily infirmities increased daily. He was visited during his illness by the earl of Morton, and the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom. On the 24th of November he breathed his last. Zeal, intrepidity, disinterestedness, were virtues which Knox possessed in an eminent degree. He was acquainted too with the learning cultivated in that age; and excelled in that species of eloquence which is calculated to rouse and to inflame. His maxims, however, were often too severe, and the impetuosity of his temper excessive. Rigid and uncomplying himself, he showed no indulgence to the infirmities of others. Regardless of the distinctions of rank and character, he uttered his admonitions with an acrimony and vehemence more apt to irritate than to reclaim. This often betrayed him into indecent and undutiful expressions with respect to the queen's person and conduct. Those very qualities, however, which now render his character less amiable, fitted him to be the instrument of Providence for advancing the reformation among a fierce people, and enabled him to face dangers, and to surmount opposition, from which a person of a more gentle spirit would have been apt to shrink back. By an unwearied application to

KNO

study and to business, as well as by the frequency and fervour of his public discourses, he had worn out a constitution naturally strong. During a lingering illness he discovered the utmost fortitude; and met the approaches of death with a magnanimity inseparable from his character. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Giles, now the Parliament Square, his

KNO

remains being attended to the grave by many eminent persons, and by crowds of mourning citizens. The earl of Morton, who was present, pronounced his eulogium in a few words, the more honourable for Knox, as they came from one whom he had often censured with peculiar severity, "There lies He who never feared the face of man."

L

L A M

LAMBRUN (MARGARET), a famous Scottish lady, and one of the retinue of Mary queen of Scots; as was also her husband, who, dying of grief for the tragical end of that princess, his wife took up a resolution of revenging the death of both upon queen Elizabeth. For that purpose she put on a man's habit, and, assuming the name of Anthony Sparke, repaired to the court of the queen of England, always carrying with her a brace of pistols, one to kill Elizabeth, and the other to shoot herself in order to avoid the vengeance of the law; but her design miscarried by an accident which saved the queen's life. One day, as she was pushing through

L A M

the crowd to come up to her majesty, who was then walking in her garden, she chanced to drop one of her pistols. This being seen by the guards, she was seized, in order to be sent immediately to prison; but the queen, not suspecting her to be one of her own sex, had a mind first to examine her. Accordingly, demanding her name, country, and quality, Margaret replied with an unmoved steadiness, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman; my name is Margaret Lambun. I was several years in the service of queen Mary, my mistress, whom you have so unjustly put to death; and by her death you have also caused that of my husband,

who died of grief to see so innocent a queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest love and affection for both these personages, I resolved, at the peril of my life, to revenge their death by killing you, who are the cause of both."—"You are (said the queen) persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and for your spouse indispensably required from you; but what think you now it is my duty to do to you?" Lambrun replied, with the same unmoved hardiness, "I will tell your majesty frankly my opinion, provided you will please to let me know whether you put this question in the quality of a queen, or in that of a judge?" To which her majesty professing that it was in that of a queen, "Then (said Margaret) your majesty ought to grant me a pardon."—"But what assurance or security can you give me (said the queen) that you will not make the like attempt upon some other occasion?" Lambrun replied; "Madam, a favour which is given under such restraint, is no more a favour; and, in so doing, your majesty would act against me as a judge." The queen, turning to some of her council, said, "I have been thirty years a queen; but don't remember to have had such a lecture ever read to me before;" and im-

mediately granted the pardon entire and unconditional, giving her also a safe conduct till she should be set upon the coast of France.

LAUDER (WILLIAM), a native of Scotland, memorable for an attempt to ruin the reputation of Milton; an attempt which ended in the destruction of his own. He began first to retail part of his design in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1747; and, finding that his forgeries were not detected, was encouraged, in 1751, to collect them, with additions, into a volume, intituled, "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," 8vo. The fidelity of his quotations had been doubted by several people; and the falsehood of them was soon after demonstrated by Mr. (afterwards bishop) Douglas, in a pamphlet, intituled "Milton vindicated from the charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder; and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Public." The appearance of this detection overwhelmed Lauder with confusion. He subscribed a confession dictated by Dr. Johnson; and, finding that his character was not to be retrieved, quitted the kingdom, and passed the remainder of his life in the universal contempt of the literary world,

He died at Barbadoes in 1770 or 1771.

LAW (JOHN), the famous projector, was the eldest son of a goldsmith burgess in Edinburgh, by Elizabeth Campbell, heiress of Laurieston near that city; and was born about the year 1681. He was bred to no business; but possessed great abilities, and a very fertile invention. He had the address, when but a very young man, to recommend himself to the king's ministers in Scotland, to arrange and fit the revenue accounts, which were in great disorder at the time of settling the equivalent before the union of the kingdoms. The attention of the Scottish parliament being also turned to the contrivance of some means for supplying the kingdom with money, and facilitating the circulation of specie, for want of which the industry of Scotland languished, he proposed to them, for these purposes, the establishment of a bank of a particular kind, which he seems to have imagined might issue paper to the amount of the whole value of all the lands in the country: but this scheme the parliament by no means thought it expedient to adopt. His father dying about the year 1704, Law succeeded to the small estate of Laurieston; but the rents being insufficient for his expences, he had recourse to gaming. He was tall and graceful in his per-

son, and much addicted to gallantry and finery; and giving a sort of ton at Edinburgh, he went commonly by the name of Beau Law. He was forced to fly his country, however, in the midst of his career, having in a duel killed his antagonist; and in some of the French literary gazettes it is said that he run off with a married lady. In his flight from justice he visited Italy; and was banished from Venice and Genoa, because he contrived to drain the youth of these cities of their money, by his superiority of calculation. He wandered over all Italy, living on the event of the most singular bets and wagers, which seemed to be advantageous to those who were curious after novelty, but which were always of the most certain success with regard to him. He arrived at Turin, and proposed his system to the duke of Savoy, who saw at once that, by deceiving his subjects, he would in a short time have the whole money of the kingdom in his possession; but that sagacious prince asking him how his subjects were to pay their taxes when all their money should be gone, Law was disconcerted, not expecting such a question. Having been banished from Italy, and thus repulsed at Turin, Law proceeded to Paris, where he was already known as a projector. In the lifetime of Louis XIV. he had transmitted his schemes

to Desmarest and to Chamillard, who had rejected them as dangerous innovations. He now proposed them to the duke of Orleans, who desired Noailles to examine them, to be as favourable in his report as possible, and to remark such of them as were practicable. Noailles called in the assistance of several merchants and bankers, who were averse to the system. Law then proposed the establishment of a bank, composed of a company, with a stock of six millions. Such an institution promised to be very advantageous to commerce. An arret of the 2d March 1716 established this bank by authority in favour of Law and his associates; two hundred thousand shares were instituted of one thousand livres each; and Law deposited in it to the value of two or three thousand crowns, which he had accumulated in Italy by gaming or otherwise. This establishment very much displeased the bankers, because at the beginning business was transacted here at a very small premium, which the old financiers had charged very highly. Many people had at first little confidence in this bank; but when it was found that the payments were made with quickness and punctuality, they began to prefer its notes to ready money. In consequence of this shares rose to more than twenty times their original value; and in

1719 their valuation was more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in the kingdom. But the following year, this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining some thousands of families; and it is remarkable, that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720. Law being exiled as soon as the credit of his projects began to fail, retired to Venice, where he died in 1729. The principles upon which Law's original scheme was founded, are explained by himself in a "Discourse concerning Money and Trade," which he published in Scotland. "The splendid but visionary ideas which are set forth in that and some other works upon the same principles, (Dr. Adam Smith observes), still continue to make an impression upon many people, and have perhaps in part contributed to that excess of banking which has of late been complained of both in Scotland and in other places."

LEECHMAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was born in the parish of Dolphington, Lanarkshire, in the year 1706. He learned the rudiments of the languages at the parish school of Dolphington, and afterwards completed his education at the university of Edinburgh. About the be-

ginning of the year 1731, Mr. Lecchman offered himself for probationary trials to the presbytery of Paisley, was licensed to preach by that presbytery, and continued a preacher without any kind of preferment for five years. In the year 1736 he was presented as pastor to the parish of Beith, where he continued about seven years, after which period he was elected to the divinity chair in the university of Glasgow. He filled this office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his scholars. In 1761 he was raised to the dignity of principal of the university, in which situation he remained till his death, which happened December 3, 1785. His publications were few, but they are generally known and admired. His "Essay on Prayer" will long remain a lasting monument of a devout and benevolent heart, as well as of an enlarged and highly cultivated understanding.

LERMONT (THOMAS), a poet of Scotland in the 13th century. The history of the life and writings of this person is involved in impenetrable obscurity; but among his countrymen the fame of a prophet as well as a poet has been always attached to his name. The principal family of his name was that of Baslement; and from it he is said to have derived his origin; but the family of our poet seems to have taken its

title from Ercildon, or, according to the modern corruption Earlstoun, a village in the county of Berwick, where the remains of his cottage are still pointed out. The period of the union with England was the crisis of Lermont's fame as an inspired poet; for as we are informed by Robert Birrel, "at this tyme, all the hail comons of Scotland that had red or understanding, wer daylie speiking and expouncing of Thomas Rymer hes prophesie, and of uther prophesies quhilk wer prophesied in auld tymes." That he distinguished himself by his poetical compositions is evident from the accumulated testimonies of early writers, as well as from the honourable appellation by which he is still recognised among his countrymen. Robert of Brunne, who flourished about the year 1303, commemorates him as the author of an incomparable romance intituled "Sir Tristrem." This poem has been printed, with accompaniments by Mr. Walter Scott. On a stone yet preserved in the front wall of the church of Earlstoun is this inscription:

AULD RHYMER'S RACE
LIES IN THIS PLACE.

LESLIE (JOHN), bishop of Ross, and a faithful adherent of Mary queen of Scots, was born in 1526, and educated at the university of Aberdeen, of

which diocese he was made official when but a youth. He was soon after created doctor of civil and canon law; but his inclination leading him to the study of divinity, he took orders and became parson of Une. When the reformation began to spread in Scotland, Dr. Leslie in 1560 distinguished himself at Edinburgh as a principal advocate for the Romish church, and was afterwards deputed by the chief nobility of that religion to condole with queen Mary on the death of her husband, the king of France, and to invite her to return to her native dominions. Accordingly, after a short residence with her majesty, they embarked together at Calais in 1561, and landed at Leith. She immediately made him one of her privy council, and a senator of the college of justice. In 1564, he was made abbot of Lindores; and on the death of Sinclair, was promoted to the bishopric of Ross. While in this situation he published the laws of Scotland, commonly called "The Black acts of Parliament," from the Saxon character in which they were printed. In 1568, queen Mary having fled to England, was there detained a prisoner. Commissioners being appointed by Elizabeth to examine into the cause of the dispute between Mary and her Scottish subjects, the bishop of Ross was nominated among those on the part of

the queen of Scots. Dissatisfied in her expectations from this conference, Mary sent the bishop ambassador to queen Elizabeth, who paid little attention to his complaints. He then began to negotiate a marriage between his royal mistress and the duke of Norfolk; which negotiation proved fatal to the duke, and was the cause of Leslie's being sent to the Tower. In 1573 he was banished the kingdom, and retired to Holland. The two following years he spent in fruitless endeavours to engage the powers of Europe to espouse the cause of his queen. His last application was to the pope; but the power of Elizabeth had no less weight with his holiness than with the other princes of Europe. Finding all his personal applications ineffectual, he had recourse to his pen in Mary's vindication. During his exile he was made coadjutor to the archbishop of Rouen. He was at Brussels when he received the account of queen Mary's fate; and, filled with grief, he immediately retired to the convent of Guirternbeg, near that city, where he died in the year 1596. It was during the long captivity of Mary, that he amused himself in writing the history of Scotland, and his other works. The elegance and charms of literary occupations, served to assuage the violence of his woes. His

knowledge and judgement as a historian are equally to be commended. Where he acts as the transcriber of Boece, there may be distinguished indeed some of the inaccuracies of that writer; but, when he speaks in his own person, he has a manliness, a candour, and a moderation, which appear not always even in authors of the protestant class. His answer to the harsh and illiberal attack of Buchanan on his royal mistress, breathes the same spirit of candour and moderation.

LINDSAY (Sir DAVID), a celebrated Scottish poet, was descended of an ancient family, and born at his father's seat, called the Mount, near Cupar-Fife. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and after making the tour of Europe, returned to Scotland in 1514. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed gentleman of the bed chamber to king James IV, and tutor to the young prince, afterwards James V. From the verses prefixed to his dream we learn, that he enjoyed several other honourable employments at court; but, in 1533, he was deprived of all his places, except that of Lion king at arms, which he held to the time of his death. His disgrace was most probably owing to his invectives against the clergy, whom he satirized in his writings for their licentious lives. After the death of king James

V, sir David became a favourite of the earl of Arran, regent of Scotland; but the abbot of Paisley did not long suffer him to continue in favour with the earl. He then retired to his paternal estate, where he spent the remainder of his days in domestic tranquillity. He died in 1567. His poetical talents, for the age in which he wrote, are by no means contemptible. Of his works various editions have appeared. He is said to have written several tragedies, and to have first introduced dramatic poetry into Scotland, and first to have encouraged dramatic representations there.

LINDSEY (Sir JOHN) was descended from an ancient Scottish family, and was, about the year 1756, appointed commander of the Pluto fire-ship, in which he accompanied sir Edward Hawke's fleet, in the ensuing year, on the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort. In 1762 he accompanied the fleet under sir George Pocock to the Havannah, and in the course of the expedition he was ordered by the admiral to take the command of the Cambridge, her former commander having been killed. On his return to England he received the honour of knighthood. In 1769 he was appointed commodore and commander in chief of a small force destined for India, and during his absence, in 1771, was created a knight of the bath. In

1778 he was promoted to the Victory, and soon afterwards to the Prince George, the ship which he commanded in the engagement with the French fleet off Ushant. On the 24th of September 1787, sir John was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red; but he did not long survive that promotion, dying at Marlborough, on his road to Bath, June 4, 1788, aged 51 years.

LITHGOW (WILLIAM), a Scotsman, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga, and whose travels on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr and a hero. Upon his return to Britain, he published an account of his peregrinations and adventures. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the accounts of the cruelties of which he tells us he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England from Malaga, he was carried to Theobald's on a feather bed, that king James might be an eye witness of his "martyred anatomy." The whole court crowded to see him; his majesty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was twice sent to Bath at his expense. By the king's command he applied to Gondanar, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value which the go-

vernor of Malaga had taken from him, and for 1000*l.* for his future support. Lithgow was accordingly promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the Spanish minister thought proper never to perform his promise. When he was on the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word in the presence chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned an altercation, and even blows upon the spot; and the ambassador, as Lithgow oddly expresses it, had his fistula (with which disorder he was afflicted) contrabanded with his (Lithgow's) fist. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was necessarily condemned for his rude though spirited behaviour to an ambassador, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. His travels, with a narrative of his sufferings, is printed in Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*.

LOCKHART (ALEXANDER) of Carnwath, author of "*Memoirs of Scotland*," was born near Edinburgh in 1673, and killed in a duel in 1732.

LOCKHART-ROSS (Sir JOHN) was born on the 11th of November 1721. From his earliest years he discovered a strong predilection for a seafaring life, and in consequence, in the year 1735, he embarked as a midshipman in the navy.

As first lieutenant to sir Peter Warren and lord Anson, having shewed proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valour, he was, in the year 1747, appointed to the command of the Vulcan fire-ship. In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, Captain Lockhart was appointed to the command of the Savage sloop of war; and in March 1756 to that of the Tartar frigate. The eminent services and bold actions he performed with this little ship are still proverbial in the navy. In November 1758 he was appointed to the Chatham of 50 guns, under the orders of admiral Hawke; and in the action between the British and French fleets in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewsbury of 74 guns. In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, having hoisted his flag on board the Royal George, he sailed under the orders of admiral Rodney, whose fleet fell in with eleven Spanish ships of the line, which having engaged, they took the Spanish admiral and six of his ships, besides one blown up in the action. He afterwards superintended, amidst a tremendous fire, the landing of the stores for the relief of Gibraltar. In April 1782 he was appointed to the command of a squadron in the North Seas. His health declining, he returned to England; but the conclusion of

hostilities rendered his re-appointment unnecessary. Upon succeeding to the estate of general Ross, he added to the surname of Lockhart that of Ross. In 1768 he was returned member of parliament for Lanark; and in 1780 he became a baronet of Scotland by the death of his elder brother, from whom he likewise inherited the estate of Carstairs. Sir John Lockhart-Ross died on the 9th of June 1790.

LOGAN (JOHN), a celebrated divine and poet, was born at Soutra, in Mid-Lothian, in the year 1748. Having received all the education which the parochial school could afford, he removed to the university of Edinburgh. After he had completed that course of theological learning which the laws of the Scottish church require, he was employed by Mr. Sinclair of Ulbster in assisting the studies of his son, now sir John Sinclair Bart. He did not, however, remain long in this situation. After undergoing the usual examination, and performing the exercises prescribed by the church, he obtained a licence from the presbytery of Edinburgh to preach the gospel. The fame of his eloquence soon spread, and he was ordained minister of South Leith in 1773. During the session of college 1779-80, he read a course of lectures on the philosophy of history, in

St. Mary's chapel, Edinburgh, in which undertaking he was patronised by principal Robertson, Dr. Blair, and others, eminent for their taste in literature, and their encouragement of genius. He read the same course of lectures during the session 1780-81, with such universal approbation, as to be encouraged to offer himself as a candidate for the professorship of civil history in the university of Edinburgh. In this, however, he was disappointed. That general approbation with which his lectures had, during the preceding sessions, been received, now began to subside, and that patronage which he had formerly received seems to have been withdrawn. He therefore determined to try the fate of his writings with the public; and accordingly, in 1781, published the substance of that part of his prelections which related to ancient history, in one volume 8vo, intituled, "Elements of the Philosophy of History." The following year he published one of his lectures, on the manners and government of Asia; and in the same year gave to the public a volume of poems, which were favourably received. In 1783 he produced the tragedy of Runnamede, which was never acted except once in the theatre of Edinburgh. Having resigned his parochial charge, he went to London, and was engaged in writing for the

"English Review." He also wrote a pamphlet which attracted considerable notice, intituled, "A Review of the Principal charges against Mr. Hastings." His health now began to decline; and his literary career was terminated by his death on the 25th December 1788. By his will he bequeathed the sum of 600l. sterling in small legacies to his friends; and appointed Dr. Robertson and Dr. Grant his executors, to whom he entrusted his manuscripts. Accordingly, in 1790, a posthumous volume of his sermons was published, under the inspection of his friends Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, and Dr. Hardy; and in the following year was published a second volume. The fourth edition of both these volumes was published in 1800.

LOTHIAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was born at Edinburgh, November 5, 1740. He received his education in the university of Edinburgh; was licensed to preach the gospel in October 1762, and ordained minister of Canongate in August 1764. For many years before his death, he was afflicted with an alarming and painful disease; yet he exerted the activity of his mind, and the remaining vigour of his constitution with such effect, as enabled him to perform all his clerical functions, not only with propriety, but with apparent ease. He

LOT

even found leisure to write the "History of the United Provinces of the Netherlands," a part of which work he published in 1780, after having rendered it as perfect as the distressed habit of his constitution would permit. Previous to the appearance of this publication, the university of Edinburgh had conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. Dr. Lothian died December 17, 1783, in the

LUL

forty-third year of his age. Besides the above mentioned history, he published two sermons, which were printed in "The Scottish Preacher," Edinburgh, 1776.

LULAC, the nephew or grandson of Macbeth, succeeded that usurper in the throne of Scotland; but he was killed at Esseg in Strathbogie, after a reign of four months,

M

MAC

MACBETH, king of Scotland, mounted the throne from which he had removed Duncan I. by murder in 1043. The wisdom and energy of his government seemed for a while to justify the treason of this usurper; but, in the mean time, many of the nobles who were loyally attached to the family of Duncan, retired to his son, Malcolm Canmore, in Cumberland. The popular arts which Macbeth affected to practise, could never entirely reconcile the minds of the Scottish nation to his sway; and Malcolm was at length encouraged to avenge his father, and to assert his own right to the inheritance of the sovereignty. Siward earl of

MAC

Northumberland accompanied Malcolm into Scotland as the ally of his expedition. Macbeth was pursued to Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, and there slain after a reign of seventeen years. The usurpation and death of this prince has furnished Shakespeare with a subject for one of the best of his dramas.

MACFARLANE (HENRY), was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and went to London at a very early period of life. The first volume of his "History of George III," was published in 1770, and the fourth in 1796: Though this work cannot be denied to possess the merit of utility, yet it cannot be said to

entitle its author to the character of a first-rate historian. Mr. Macfarlane possessed a very retentive memory, which enabled him to give to the world, with fidelity, some of the finest speeches in parliament during lord North's administration, and the American war; in which laborious duty he was succeeded by his friend the late Mr. William Woodfall. Until within these few years, he kept an excellent seminary at Walthamstow. For the last two years he was engaged in translating into Latin the "Poems of Ossian." To his friend Mr. Macpherson, the publisher of these celebrated poems, he rendered considerable assistance in that undertaking. His last work, of which he received the first proof sheet only a few hours before he died, is intitled "An Essay proving the Authenticity of Ossian and his Poems." He died at Hammersmith, aged seventy, in September 1804. His death was occasioned by the bruise which he received from a carriage that had run over him during the keenly contested elections of Mr. Mainwaring and sir Francis Burdett, to the representation of the county of Middlesex.

MACKAY (JOHN), an eminent botanist and florist, was born at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, December 25, 1772. While yet a boy at school, he discover-

ed a strong predilection for the cultivating of plants. Even at the age of fourteen, he had formed a very considerable collection of the rarer kinds of garden and hot-house plants. This was at Inveresk, whither his father had removed. In the beginning of 1791, young John was placed in Dickson and Company's nurseries at Edinburgh; unquestionably the most extensive and best conducted in Scotland, and a most excellent school for a young botanist. He afterwards prosecuted the studies of gardening and botany at the fine gardens of Hopetoun House. In 1793 he received the charge of the nurseries of Dickson and Company; and he continued in this employment for several years. Every summer he undertook a botanical excursion, directing his attention chiefly to the exploring of the Alps of Scotland. He likewise traversed the Western Isles: and in most of these journies he did not fail to add some new species to our British Flora. Dr. Smith, and Mr. Sowerby of London, being at this time engaged in publishing an elegant work called "English Botany," containing figures of all kinds of plants indigenous to Britain, they opened a correspondence with our Scottish botanist; and many are the acknowledgments contained in the work, for botanical favours conferred on them by Mr. Mac-

kay. His merit thus became known to many of the eminent naturalists of England. He was elected an associate of the Linnean Society of London in February 1796. In 1799 Mr. Mackay made a tour of the district of Galloway and the island of Arran. In this journey he first observed a species of raphanus or radish which he considered as new, and which he termed *maritimus*. Dr. Smith, however, in his "Flora Britannica," has not yet admitted it as a distinct species: this however he will probably do in a future edition, the distinct nature of this plant being now completely ascertained. The office of superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh having become vacant by the death of Mr. Menzies, Mr. Mackay was appointed to that situation in February 1800; a situation entirely congenial to his wishes and habits, and in which he gave the greatest satisfaction both to professor and students, and also to all the lovers of botany who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. But soon, indeed, was this happiness clouded; for, in the course of autumn 1801, Mr. Mackay's health was evidently on the decline. He lingered for several months: his relish for botany, however, did not forsake him: the receipt of a packet of rare mosses or lichens from any botanical friend, did not fail to recall the

lustre into his languishing eyes. He died on the 14th of April 1802. Mr. Mackay possessed an acute and penetrating genius, a good taste, and a thirst for the knowledge of nature that led him to pursue his studies with the greatest eagerness and ardour. His name is frequently recorded with honour by Dr. Smith in his botanical writings, — writings which have superseded all others on the subject in Britain. We will easily be excused, therefore, for transcribing from that eminent author the following elegantly simple eulogy of Mr. Mackay. It is appended to the description in "English Botany" of a new species of grass called *Poa Flexuosa*: "The Scottish mountain of Bennevis, amongst a profusion of botanical rarities, has afforded us this new species of *Poa*, discovered there by the late Mr. John Mackay, — a young man who sacrificed his repose, and finally his health and life, to the too ardent pursuit of botany and horticulture. His discriminating powers, and readiness of communication, will long live in the memory of those who knew him. We would never neglect the opportunity of twining a modest garland for the brows of such benefactors to science, even though it were only of grass or moss." Of late a monumental stone, with an appropriate classical inscription, has been erected to

his memory, in the church-yard of South Leith, over the spot where his remains were deposited.

MACKENZIE (Sir **GEORGE**), an able lawyer, a polite scholar, and a celebrated wit, was born at Dundee in 1636. He studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews; after which he applied himself to the civil law, travelled into France, and prosecuted his study in that faculty for about three years. On his return to his native country, he became an advocate in the supreme court, and soon gained the reputation of an eminent pleader. He had practised but a few years, when he was promoted to the office of a judge in the criminal court. In 1674 he was made king's advocate, and one of the lords of the privy council in Scotland. He was also knighted by his majesty. In these stations he met with much trouble on account of the rebellions which happened in his time; and his office of king's advocate requiring him in general to act with firmness and severity, he did not escape being censured, (and perhaps not without reason), for having in the case of some particular persons stretched the laws too far. Upon the abrogation of the penal laws by king James VII, (or II. of England) he thought himself obliged to resign his post; but he was soon after-

wards restored, and held his offices till the Revolution. At this time he quitted all his employments, and retired to England, resolving to spend the remainder of his days in the university of Oxford. He arrived there in September 1689, and prosecuted his studies in the Bodleian library. In 1691 he went to London, where he died in May the same year. He wrote several pieces in history and antiquities, "The Institutes of the Law of Scotland," &c. His works were printed together at Edinburgh in 1716. The politeness of his learning, and the sprightliness of his wit, were conspicuous it is said in all his pleadings, and shone even in his ordinary conversation. Mr. Dryden acknowledges, that he was unacquainted with what he calls the beautiful turn of words and thoughts in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him in a conversation with "that noble wit of Scotland, sir George Mackenzie."

MACKENZIE (**RODERICK**), a merchant of Edinburgh, whose name deserves to be recorded for his disinterested behaviour in the unfortunate business of 1745. After the total defeat of prince Charles Stewart at Culloden, Mackenzie followed his leader's fate. As Mackenzie was skulking one day among the hills about Glenmeriston, some of the soldiers in search of the prince

met him. Being about the prince's size and age, and not unlike him in the face, they took him for his master. Mackenzie tried to escape them, but could not; and being determined not to be taken and hanged, (which he knew if taken would be his fate), he bravely resolved to die sword in hand, and in that death to serve the prince more than he could do by his living. The bravery and steadiness of Mackenzie confirmed the soldiers in their belief, whereupon one of them shot him. As he fell, Mackenzie cried out to them, "You have killed your prince, you have killed your prince," and expired immediately. The soldiers, overjoyed with their supposed good fortune, immediately cut off the young man's head, and made all the haste they could to Fort Augustus, to claim the 30,000*l.* offered by government, producing the head, which some persons said they knew to be the prince's. This news was soon carried to the duke of Cumberland, who immediately set off for London; the strictness of the search for the prince necessarily subsided; and he was thus enabled ultimately to evade his pursuers.

MACLAURIN (COLIN), an eminent mathematician, was born at Kilmoddan in 1698. He was sent to the university of Glasgow in 1709, and took the degree of master of arts in

his fifteenth year; on which occasion he composed and defended a thesis on the power of gravity, with great applause. In 1717, he obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. Going afterwards to London he contracted an acquaintance with sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Hoadley, Dr. Clarke, Martin Folkes, esq. with other eminent philosophers, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1722 he travelled as tutor to lord Polwarth; and at Lorrain wrote his piece on the percussion of bodies, which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1724. On the death of his pupil at Montpellier, he returned immediately to Aberdeen; and was scarcely settled there when he was chosen to supply the place of Mr. James Gregory, as professor at Edinburgh, where his mathematical class soon became very numerous. In 1745, having been very active in fortifying the city of Edinburgh against the Highlanders, he was upon their entering the city obliged to flee to the North of England; in which excursion he unfortunately laid the foundation of an illness, that put an end to his life in 1746. He published a complete system of fluxions in 2 vols. 4to; several curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Edinburgh Medical Essays; and

MAC

after his death his "Algebra," and "Account of sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries," were published by his friends.

MACLAURIN (JOHN), son of the foregoing, was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of December 1734, O. S. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Edinburgh, and afterwards went through the usual academical course at the university of that city. In August 1756 he was admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. In 1782 a Royal Society was established in Edinburgh, of which Mr. Maclaurin was one of the original constituent members. He soon after read before them an Essay to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks. After having for many years practised with great assiduity and success at the Scottish bar, Mr. Maclaurin was called to the bench in 1788, by the title of lord Dreghorn. After discharging the duties of this important office for many years, with the greatest credit, he died of a putrid fever, on the 24th of December 1796. As an author, lord Dreghorn will perhaps be thought to make no very conspicuous figure. He published "A Collection of Criminal Cases," in 1774; "An Essay on Literary Property" in 1772; and an "Essay on Patronage" in 1776.

MAC

Lord Dreghorn, during the years 1792 to 1795, kept a journal or diary, in which he recorded the various events that happened in Europe during that period, and wrote his observations upon them with the greatest freedom. From this diary he made a selection, with the intention that they should be published after his death, which has since been done. His poetical pieces are not very numerous, nor do they rank very high. He kept a private printing-press many years for his amusement, and printed several of his small poems, which were circulated among his friends. A good many of his pieces are to be found in a collection of poems by gentlemen in Scotland, printed at Edinburgh in 1760.

MACPHERSON (JAMES), an eminent poet and historian, was descended from an ancient family, and was born at Ruthven, in the county of Inverness, in the latter end of the year 1738. He received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Inverness, where his genius became so conspicuous, that his relations, contrary to their original intention, determined to breed him to a learned profession. With this view he was sent successively to the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, in the last of which he finished his studies. In the year 1758, he printed a

Edinburgh a poem in six cantos, intitled "The Highlander." This performance, although it is not destitute of poetical imagery, shews little or no talent in the art of versification. About the same period he wrote an ode on the arrival of the earl Marischal in Scotland, which he called an attempt in the manner of Pindar. It was intended that he should enter into the service of the church; but whether he ever took orders is uncertain. Mr. Gray speaks of him as a young clergyman; but David Hume, probably more truly, describes him as "a modest sensible young man, not settled in any living, but employed as a private tutor in Mr. Graham of Balgowan's family, a way of life he is not fond of." This was in the year 1760, when he surprized the world by the publication of "Fragments of Ancient poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse language." These fragments, which were declared to be the genuine remains of ancient Scottish poetry, at their first appearance delighted every reader; and some of the best judges, and amongst the rest Mr. Gray, were extremely warm in their praises. As other specimens were said to be recoverable, a subscription was set on foot to enable our author to quit the family he was then in, and undertake a

mission to the Highlands to procure them. He engaged in the undertaking, and soon after produced the works whose authenticity has since occasioned so much controversy; "et adhuc sub judice lis est." In 1762 he published "Fingal, an ancient epic poem, in six books," together with several other poems, composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, translated from the Gaelic language, 4to. This poem was also received with as much applause as the preceding fragments. The next year he produced "Temora," an ancient epic poem, in eight books, together with several other poems composed by Ossian, son of Fingal, 4to, which, though well received, found the public somewhat less disposed to bestow the same measure of applause. Though these poems had been examined by Dr. Blair and others, who asserted their authenticity, there were not wanting some of equal reputation for critical abilities, who either doubted on the subject, or declared their utter disbelief of their being genuine. Mr. Hume, in a letter to Mr. Gibbon, dated 18th March 1776, says, "I see you entertain a great doubt with regard to the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. You are certainly right in so doing. It is indeed strange that any man of sense could have imagined it possible, that above twenty thousand

verses, along with numberless historical facts, could have been preserved by oral tradition during fifty generations, by the rudest, perhaps, of all the European nations, the most necessitous, the most turbulent, and the most unsettled. Where a supposition is so contrary to common sense, any positive evidence ought never to be regarded. Men run with great avidity to give their evidence in favour of what flatters their passions and their national prejudices. You are therefore over and above indulgent to us in speaking of the matter with hesitation." After the publication of "Temora," Mr. Macpherson was called to an employment, which withdrew him, for some time, both from the muses and the country. In 1764 Governor Johnstone was appointed chief of Pensacola, and Mr. Macpherson accompanied him as his secretary. Having contributed his aid to the settlement of the civil government of that colony, he visited several of the West India islands, some of the provinces of North America, and returned to England in the year 1766. He soon again applied to his studies, and, in 1771, produced "An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," 4to. His next performance, published in 1773, was "The Iliad of Homer," translated in two vols. 4to; a

work shewing rather too much vanity and self-consequence, and which met with the most mortifying reception from the public. It was condemned by the critics, ridiculed by the wits, and neglected by the world. In 1775 Mr. Macpherson published "The History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the house of Hanover," in two volumes 4to. In this publication he certainly acted with great fairness, as along with it he published the proofs upon which his facts were founded, in two additional 4to volumes. Soon after this period, the tide of fortune flowed very rapidly in Mr. Macpherson's favour. The resistance of the western continental colonies called for the aid of a ready writer to combat the arguments of the Americans, and to give force to the reasons which influenced the conduct of Government, and Mr. Macpherson was selected for the purpose. On this occasion he wrote many pamphlets of considerable merit. But a more lucrative employment was conferred on him about this time. He was appointed agent to the Nabob of Arcot, and in that capacity exerted his talents in several appeals to the public in behalf of his client. In this capacity it was probably thought requisite that he should have a seat in the British parliament. He was accordingly in 1780 chosen

member for Camelford. He was also re-elected in 1784 and 1790. For a few years last past his health began to fail, and he returned to his native country in expectation of receiving benefit from the change of the air. He continued, however, to decline, and, after a lingering illness, died at his seat at Bellevue, in Inverness-shire, February 17, 1796. He appears to have died in very opulent circumstances; bequeathing by his will several large legacies to his friends and favourites. He also bequeathed 1000*l.* to John Mackenzie of Fig-tree Court, in the Temple, London, to defray the expence of printing und publishing Ossian in the original; directed 300*l.* to be laid out in erecting a monument to his memory at Bellevue; and ordered that his body should be carried from Scotland and interred in the Abbey Church of Westminster. He was accordingly taken from the place where he died, and buried in the Poets Corner of Westminster Abbey. A Report by a committee, consisting of several eminent literary characters, has been presented to the Highland Society, and by them published, in favour of the authenticity of the poems of Ossian: while this has been denied, with much zeal and ability, by Mr. Laing, author of the History of Scotland from the Un-

ion of the Crowns to the Union of the Kingdoms.

MACQUEEN (ROBERT) of Braxfield, an eminent judge and distinguished lawyer, was born May 4, 1722. Having received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Lanark, he was removed to the university of Edinburgh; and after finishing his course of education in that university, was apprenticed to a writer to the signet. After the expiry of his apprenticeship, Mr. Macqueen bent his mind to the bar, and was admitted an advocate in the year 1744. In November 1776, having attained the first distinction as an advocate, and deriving greater emoluments from his profession than any barrister at the Scottish bar, he with reluctance accepted the offer of an appointment of judge of the court of session, and assumed the title of lord Braxfield. In February 1780 he was called to the bench of justiciary; and in December 1787 his lordship was promoted to the important office of lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland. His lordship held this office during one of the most interesting and critical periods in the recent history of this country, that between 1793 and 1795. A well tempered integrity of conduct, and a steady and vigorous application of the law, will immortalize his memory in the

annals of his country. He died May 29, 1799.

MAJOR (JOHN), a scholastic divine and historian, was born at Haddington, in East-Lothian, in 1469. It appears from some passages of his writings, that he resided for a while both at Oxford and Cambridge. He went to Paris in 1493, and studied in the college of St. Barbe, under the famous John Boulac. Thence he removed to that of Montacute, where he began to study divinity under the celebrated Standouk. In the year 1498 he was entered of the college of Navarre. In 1505, he was created doctor in divinity; returned to Scotland in 1519, and taught theology during several years in the university of St. Andrews. But at length being disgusted with the quarrels of his countrymen, he went back to Paris, and resumed his lectures in the college of Montacute, where he had several pupils who afterwards became men of great eminence. About the year 1530 he returned once more to Scotland, and was chosen professor of theology at St. Andrews, of which he afterwards became provost, and there died in 1547, aged 78. His logical treatises form one immense folio; his commentary on Aristotle's physics makes another; and his theological works amount to several volumes of the same size. These masses of crude and useless dis-

quisitions were the admiration of his contemporaries. A work, less prized in his own age, was, however, to make him known to posterity. His history, "*De Gestis Scotorum*," was first published at Paris by Badius Ascensius, in the year 1521. He rejects in it some of the fictions of former historians; and would have had greater merit if he had rejected more. He intermingles the history of England with that of Scotland; and has incurred the censure of some partial writers, for giving an authority to the writers of the former nation, which he refuses to those of his own. The style in which he wrote does not deserve commendation.

MAITLAND (Sir RICHARD), an ancient Scottish poet, was born in 1496. Having finished his course of literature and philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, he visited France, in order to prosecute the study of the law. After his return to Scotland, he is said to have recommended himself to the favour of James V; and in the year 1554 we find him denominated an extraordinary lord of session. As early as 1561, Maitland was deprived of his sight; but this misfortune did not incapacitate him for business. In 1561 he was admitted an ordinary lord of session, by the title of lord Lethington; and in 1562 was also nominated lord privy seal, and a member

of the privy council. Sir Richard continued a lord of session during the troublesome times of the regents in the minority of James VI, till 1584, when he resigned. The office of lord privy seal he had resigned in 1567, in favour of John his second son, afterwards lord Thirlstane and chancellor of Scotland. Sir Richard died on the 20th of March 1586, at the age of ninety. He is never mentioned by contemporary writers but with respect, as a man of great talents and virtue. Knox indeed blames him for taking a sum of money to suffer cardinal Beaton to escape when imprisoned at Seaton; but Knox was too vehement, and often blamed without cause. His poem "On the Creation and Paradyce Lost," was printed in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen." A considerable number of his productions are to be found in the valuable collection of Mr. Pinkerton; and many more remain unpublished. Besides poems, he wrote a manuscript, (formerly in the earl of Winton's library), the title of which was, "The Chronicle and Historie of the House and Surname of Seaton, unto the moneth of November, in the yeir of God An Thusand Five Hundereth Fifty Aught yeirs, Collectit, writ, and set furth, be Sir Richard de Maitland of Lethingtoun, knicht, doughter sone of the said hous;" and there is still a manuscript of the de-

cisions from 15th December 1550 to the 30th of July 1565, by our author, folio, in the Advocates library at Edinburgh.

M A I T L A N D (WILLIAM) of Lethington, son of the foregoing, was one of the principal characters that figured in Scotland during the reign of Mary, and the minority of James VI. Upon the appointment of Mary of Guise to the regency, Maitland was nominated her secretary; but his zeal for the reformed religion, together with his warm remonstrances against the violent measures which the queen was carrying on, exposed him so much to her resentment, and to that of her French counsellors, that he, suspecting his life to be in danger, withdrew secretly from Leith, and fled to the lords of the Congregation; and they with open arms received a convert, whose abilities added both strength and reputation to their cause. Maitland had early applied to public business admirable natural talents, improved by an acquaintance with the liberal arts; and at a time of life when his countrymen of the same quality were following the pleasures of the chase, or serving as adventurers in foreign armies, he was admitted into all the secrets of the cabinet, and put upon a level with persons of the most consummate experience in the management of affairs. He possessed, in an

eminent degree, that intrepid spirit, which delights in pursuing bold designs, and was no less master of that political art and dexterity which is necessary for carrying them on with success. But these qualities were deeply tinctured with the neighbouring vices. His address sometimes degenerated into cunning; his acuteness bordered upon excess of subtlety and refinement; his invention, over fertile, suggested to him, on some occasions, chimerical systems of policy, little suitable to the genius of the age; and his enterprising spirit engaged him in projects vast and splendid, but beyond his utmost power to execute. All the contemporary writers, to whatever faction they belong, mention him with an admiration, which nothing could have excited but the greatest superiority of penetration and abilities. In 1559, the affairs of the party of the Congregation not being in the most prosperous state, a meeting of the leaders was called, to consider what course they should hold, now that their own resources were all exhausted, and their destruction appeared to be unavoidable. They turned their eyes to England, and resolved to implore the assistance of Elizabeth. Maitland, as the most able negotiator of the party, was employed in this embassy; but there was little need of his address or eloquence to in-

duce Elizabeth to take his country under her protection. She observed the prevalence of the French councils, and the progress of their arms in Scotland, with great concern; and as she well foresaw the dangerous tendency of their schemes in that kingdom, she had already come to a resolution with regard to the part she herself would act, if their power there should grow still more formidable. One of Maitland's attendants was instantly dispatched into Scotland with the strongest assurance of her protection; and the lords of the Congregation were desired to send commissioners into England, to conclude a treaty, and to settle the operations of the campaign with the duke of Norfolk. Upon the death of the queen dowager, and the return of Mary from France to her native kingdom, Maitland, with the prior of St. Andrews, seemed to hold the first place in her affection, and possessed all the power and reputation of favourite ministers. Her choice could not have fallen upon persons more acceptable to her people; and, by their prudent advice, the queen conducted herself for some time with so much moderation, and deference to the sentiments of the nation, as could not fail of gaining the affection of her subjects, the firmest foundation of a prince's power, and the only genuine source of his happiness.

and glory. After the marriage of the queen to Darnley, however, the growing power of the favourite, David Rizio, who almost entirely engrossed Mary's confidence, occasioned Maitland to join with the other conspirators, in laying the scheme by which that minion was murdered in 1566. The queen's aversion to Darnley daily increasing after this event, Maitland and Murray observed all those workings of passion in Mary's breast, and conceived hopes of turning them to the advantage of their ancient associates, Morton, and the other conspirators against Rizio. They were still in banishment, and the queen's resentment against them continued unabated. Murray and the secretary flattered themselves, however, that her inclination to be separated from Darnley would surmount this deep-rooted aversion, and that the hopes of an event so desirable might induce her to be reconciled to the conspirators. It was easy to find reasons in the king's behaviour on which to found a sentence of divorce; and in return for this service they proposed to stipulate with the queen to grant a pardon to Morton and his followers. But this overture, though enforced by all the eloquence of Maitland, Mary for good reasons rejected; but by the solicitations of Bothwell, who was now rising into favour, Morton and

his associates were soon after restored to their country. In 1566 Maitland joined the confederacy of the nobles for the removal of Bothwell, and for the protection of the young prince, James VI. After the retreat of Mary into England, having submitted her cause to the justice of the English queen, commissioners were appointed to hold a conference at York, and the regent Murray was called upon there to vindicate his conduct. The regent, accordingly, determined to attend in person, and Maitland, along with several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, were appointed to attend him. Maitland owed this distinction to the regent's fear rather than to his affection. He had warmly remonstrated against this measure. He wished his country to continue in friendship with England, but not to become dependent on that nation. He was desirous of re-establishing the queen in some degree of power, not inconsistent with that which the king possessed; and the regent could not with safety leave behind him a man, whose views were so contrary to his own, and who, by his superior abilities, had acquired an influence in the nation, equal to that which others derived from the antiquity and power of their families. The duke of Norfolk was at this time the most powerful and popular man

In England. His wife was lately dead; and he began already to form a project, which he afterwards more openly avowed, of mounting the throne of Scotland by a marriage with the queen of Scots. He saw the infamy which would be the consequence of a public accusation against Mary, and how prejudicial it might be to her pretensions to the English succession. In order to save her from this cruel mortification, he applied to Maitland, and expressed his astonishment at seeing a man of so much reputation for wisdom, concurring with the regent in a measure so dishonourable to themselves, to their queen, and to their country; submitting the public transactions of the country to the judgment of foreigners; and publishing the ignominy, and exposing the faults of their sovereign, which they were bound in good policy as well as in duty to conceal and cover. It was easy for Maitland, whose sentiments were the same as the duke's, to vindicate his own conduct. He assured him, that he had employed all his credit to dissuade his countrymen from this measure; and would still contribute, to the utmost of his power, to divert them from it. Meantime the conference was removed from York to Westminster, and Murray there became the accuser of his sovereign. The fertile and projec-

ting genius of Maitland first conceived the scheme of Norfolk's marrying the queen; but like all those concerted for Mary it ended tragically. During the conference at York, he communicated it to the duke himself, and to the bishop of Ross. The former readily closed with a scheme so flattering to his ambition; the latter considered it as a probable device for restoring his mistress to liberty, and replacing her on the throne. Nor was Mary, with whom Norfolk held a correspondence by means of his sister lady Scroop, averse from a measure, which would have restored her to her kingdom with so much splendour. The sudden removal of the conference from York to Westminster suspended, but did not break off this intrigue. Maitland and Ross were still the duke's prompters and his agents; and many letters and love-tokens were exchanged between him and the queen of Scots. But Elizabeth's vigilance discovered and defeated this project; and the duke of Norfolk, after a confinement of nine months in the Tower, was released upon his humble submission to Elizabeth, giving her a promise, on his allegiance, to hold no farther correspondence with the Scottish queen. During the progress of Norfolk's negotiations, the queen's partizans in Scotland, who made no doubt of their issuing in her

restoration to the throne, with an increase of authority, were wonderfully elevated. Maitland was the soul of that party, and the person whose activity and abilities the regent chiefly dreaded. He had laid the plan of that intrigue which had kindled such combustion in England. He continued to foment the spirit of disaffection in Scotland, and had seduced from the regent lord Home, Kirkaldy, and several of his former associates. While he enjoyed liberty, the regent could not reckon his own power secure. For this reason he employed captain Crawford, one of his creatures, to accuse him of being accessory to the murder of the king; and under that pretence carried him a prisoner to Edinburgh. He would soon have been brought to trial, but was saved by the friendship of Kirkaldy, governor of the castle, who, by pretending a warrant for that purpose from the regent, got him out of the hands of the person to whose care he was committed, and conducted him into the castle, which from that time was entirely under Maitland's command. Upon the death of the regent, Maitland, with his associate Kirkaldy, was at the utmost pains to restore some degree of harmony among their countrymen, but without success. In September 1571, the king's party were surprised at Stirling, by a bold enterprise of

Kirkaldy's, which likewise proved unsuccessful. After several fruitless negotiations, the castle of Edinburgh was by Kirkaldy and Maitland held out for the queen, in the hopes of receiving succours from France. Morton, now elected regent, resolved to besiege it, and sir William Drury joined him with a considerable force from England. After an obstinate resistance, the castle surrendered to Drury, on the 29th of May 1573. In his mistress's name Drury promised that Kirkaldy and his associates should be favourably treated. Notwithstanding of this, Kirkaldy and his brother were soon after condemned to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh. Maitland, who did not expect to be treated more favourably, prevented the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death, and "ended his days (says Melvil) after the old Roman fashion."

MAITLAND (JOHN), lord Thirstane, brother of the foregoing, was the second son of sir Richard Maitland, and was born in 1537. He was educated in Scotland, and afterwards sent to France to study law. On his return to his native country he began to practise as an advocate or barrister, in which profession his abilities became eminently conspicuous. In 1567, his father resigned the privy seal in his favour. This office he kept till 1570; when,

M A I

for his loyalty to the queen he lost the seal, which was given to George Buchanan. He was made a lord of session in 1581; secretary of state to king James VI. in 1584; and lord high chancellor in 1586. The chancellor's power and influence created him many enemies among the Scottish nobles, who made several attempts to destroy him, but without success. In 1589 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary wind. The marriage was immediately consummated; and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. During their residence in Denmark, the chancellor became intimately acquainted with the celebrated Tycho Brahe. In 1590 he was created lord Maitland of Thirlstane. Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure, for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Musselburgh, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunfermline. He absented himself for some time from court; but was at length restored to favour, and died of a lingering illness in the year 1595, much regretted by the king, who wrote a copy of verses to his memory. Chancellor Maitland bears a high character among historians both for talents and integrity. Besides his Scot-

M A L

tish poetry in the Maitland collection, he wrote several Latin epigrams, &c. to be found in the "*Delitiae Poetarum Scottorum*."

MAITLAND (JOHN), duke of Lauderdale, was born at Lethington in the year 1616. Having attached himself to the royal party during the troubles in the reign of Charles I.; he accompanied his son Charles II. in his expedition into England, and was with him at the unfortunate battle of Worcester. Lauderdale was there taken prisoner, and was committed first to the Tower, and afterwards to Windsor castle, where he was kept in confinement till the Restoration. Upon that event taking place, he was appointed secretary for Scotland; and had the principal management of the public affairs of that country, from this time to his death. He was created duke of Lauderdale by Charles II. He died in 1682.

MALCOLM I, king of Scotland, succeeded Constantine III. in 943. The Danes in Moray having risen in rebellion, he, in attempting to reduce them to obedience, was slain, after a reign of nine years.

MALCOLM II. ascended the throne in 1051; and, after a reign of thirty years duration, died in the castle of Glamis.

MALCOLM III. succeeded to Lulac in 1057, and was kil-

led at the siege of Alnwick castle in 1093.

MALCOLM IV. succeeded to David I. in 1153, and died in 1165, after a reign of twelve years.

MALLET or MALLOCH, (DAVID), was born about the year 1700. His parents not being in affluent circumstances, young Mallet was compelled to act in the humble capacity of janitor of the high school of Edinburgh; but he surmounted the disadvantages of his birth and fortune; for when the duke of Montrose applied to the college of Edinburgh for a tutor to educate his sons, Mallet was recommended. When his pupils went abroad, they were entrusted to his care; and having conducted them through their travels, he returned with them to London. Here, residing in their family, he naturally gained admission to persons of high rank and character, and began to give specimens of his poetical talents. In 1733, he published a poem on Verbal Criticism, on purpose to make his court to Pope. In 1740 he wrote a life of lord Bacon, which was then prefixed to an edition of his works; but with so much more knowledge of history than of science, that when he afterwards undertook the life of Marlborough, some were apprehensive lest he should forget that Marlborough was a general, as he had forgot that

Bacon was a philosopher. The old duchess of Marlborough assigned in her will this task to Glover and Mallet, with a reward of 1000*l.* and a prohibition to insert any verse. Glover is supposed to have rejected the legacy with disdain, so that the work devolved upon Mallet, who had also a pension from the late duke of Marlborough. When the prince of Wales kept a separate court, to increase his popularity by patronizing literature, he made Mallet his under secretary, with a salary of 200*l.* a-year. Thomson likewise had a pension; and they were associated in the composition of the masque of Alfred, which in its original state was played at Clifden in 1740. It was afterwards almost wholly changed by Mallet, and brought upon the stage of Drury Lane, in 1751, but with no great success. He had before published two tragedies, Eurydice, acted at Drury Lane in 1731, and Mustapha, acted at the same theatre in 1739. His next work was "Amyntor and Theodora," (1747), a long story in blank verse; in which there is copiousness and elegance of language, vigour of sentiment, and imagery well adapted to take possession of the fancy. In 1753 his masque of Britannia was acted at Drury Lane, and his tragedy of Elvira in 1763; in which year he was appointed keeper of the book of entries for

the ships in the port of London. In the beginning of the late war, when the nation was exasperated by ill success, he was employed to turn the public vengeance upon admiral Byng, and wrote a letter of accusation under the character of a Plain Man. The paper was with great industry circulated and dispersed; and he for his seasonable intervention had a considerable pension bestowed upon him, which he retained till his death. Towards the end of his life he went with his wife to France; but after a while, finding his health declining, he returned alone to England, and died in April 1765. Of all his works the merit is conspicuous; but the beautiful ballad of "William and Margaret" will probably long remain unrivalled in that department of poetry.

MARY, queen of Scots, was born in the royal palace of Linlithgow, on the 8th of December 1542, a few days before the death of her father James V. The situation in which he left the kingdom alarmed all ranks of men with the prospect of a turbulent and disastrous reign. The government of a queen was unknown in Scotland, and did not imprint much reverence in the minds of a martial people. The government of an infant queen was still more destitute of real authority; and the prospect of a long and feeble minority invited to faction, by the

hope of impunity. James had not even provided the common remedy against the disorders of a minority, by committing to proper persons the care of his daughter's education, and the administration of affairs in her name. The former of these objects, however, was not neglected, though the regency of the kingdom was entrusted to very feeble hands. At the age of six years Mary was conveyed to France, where she received her education in the court of Henry II. The opening powers of her mind, and her natural dispositions, afforded early hopes of capacity and merit. After being taught to work with her needle and in tapestry, she was instructed in the Latin tongue; and she is said to have understood it with an uncommon degree of accuracy. In the French, the Italian, and the Spanish languages her proficiency was still greater, and she spoke them with equal ease and propriety. To accomplish the woman was not, however, the sole object of her education. Either she was taught, or she very early discovered, the necessity of acquiring such branches of knowledge as might enable her to discharge with dignity and prudence the duties of a sovereign; and much of her time was devoted to the study of history, in which she delighted to the end of her life. While Mary resided in the French court, her

charms made a deep impression on the mind of the dauphin. It was in vain that the constable Montmorency opposed their marriage with all his influence. The importance of her kingdom to France, and the power of her uncles the princes of Lorraine, were more than sufficient to counteract his intrigues. The French king applied to the Parliament of Scotland, which appointed eight of its members to represent the whole body of the nation at the marriage of the queen; and in the instructions of parliament to those commissioners, they employed every precaution which prudence could dictate, for preserving the liberty and independence of the nation, and for securing the succession of the crown in the house of Hamilton. With regard to each of these, the Scots obtained whatever satisfaction their fear or jealousy could demand. The young queen, the dauphin, and the king of France, ratified every article with the most solemn oaths, and confirmed them by deeds in form under their hands and seals. But on the part of France all this was one continued scene of studied and elaborate deceit. Previous to these public transactions with the Scottish deputies, Mary had been persuaded to subscribe privately three deeds, equally unjust and invalid; by which, failing the heirs of her own body, she conferred

the kingdom of Scotland, with whatever inheritance or succession might accrue to it, in free gift upon the crown of France, declaring all promises to the contrary, which the necessity of her affairs, and the solicitations of her subjects had extorted, or might extort from her, to be void and of no obligation. The queen of Scots was the only innocent actor in that scene of iniquity. Her youth, her inexperience, her education in a foreign country, and her deference to her uncle's will, vindicate her from any imputation of blame on that account. The marriage was accordingly celebrated with great pomp. Elizabeth, who now swayed the sceptre of England, had been declared illegitimate by an act of parliament; and though the English protestants paid no regard to a declaration which was compelled by the tyrannic violence of Henry VIII, and which he himself had rendered void by calling his daughter to the throne after her brother and elder sister, yet the papists both at home and abroad had objections to the legitimacy of Elizabeth's birth, founded on principles which with them had greater weight than the acts of any human legislature. Mary was unquestionably the next heir in regular succession to the English throne, if Elizabeth should die without legitimate issue; and upon her marriage

to the dauphin she was induced, by the persuasion of her uncles, by the authority of the French king, and no doubt partly by her own ambition, to assume the title and arms of queen of England and Ireland. These indeed she forbore as soon as she became her own mistress; but the having assumed them at all was an offence which Elizabeth never could forgive. Henry II. dying soon after the marriage of the Dauphin and Mary, they mounted the throne of France. In that elevated station the queen did not fail to distinguish herself. The weakness of her husband served to exhibit her accomplishments to the greatest advantage; and in a court where gallantry to the sex, and the most profound respect for the person of the sovereign, were inseparable from the manners of a gentleman, she learned the first lessons of royalty. But this scene of successful grandeur and unmixed felicity was of short duration. Her husband Francis died unexpectedly, after a short reign of sixteen months. Regret for his death, her own humiliation, the disgrace of her uncles the princes of Lorraine, which instantly followed, and the coldness of Catharine of Medicis the queen mother, determined Mary to return to her native country. In 1561 a convention of estates was held in Scotland, and the prior of St. Andrews

was appointed to repair to the queen, and to invite her to return into her native country, and to assume the reigns of government, which had been too long committed to other hands. In the mean time, though Mary was preparing for her voyage, she discovered no haste to return into Scotland. Accustomed to the elegance, splendour, and gaiety of a polite court, she still fondly lingered in France, the scene of all these enjoyments, and contemplated with horror the barbarism of her own country, and the turbulence of her subjects, which presented her with a very different face of things. But while she was preparing for her departure, there were sown between her and Elizabeth the seeds of that personal jealousy and discord, which embittered the life and shortened the days of the Scottish queen. The ratification of the sixth article of the late treaty of Edinburgh was the occasion of this fatal animosity. In that article the queen of England wished Mary to acknowledge that the crowns of England and Ireland did of right belong to Elizabeth alone, and also to promise, that in all times to come, Mary should abstain from using the titles, or bearing the arms of those kingdoms. The ratification of this article would have been of the most fatal consequence to Mary. The crown of England

was an object worthy of her ambition. Her pretensions to it gave her great dignity and importance in the eyes of all Europe. By many her title was esteemed preferable to that of Elizabeth. Among the English themselves, the Roman catholics, who formed at that time a numerous and active party, openly espoused this opinion; and even the protestants, who supported Elizabeth's throne, could not deny the queen of Scots to be her immediate heir. But though considerations of interest first occasioned this rupture between the British queens, rivalry of another kind continued to widen the breach, and female jealousy increased the violence of their political hatred. Elizabeth, with all those extraordinary qualities, by which she equalled or surpassed those of her sex who have merited the greatest renown, discovered an admiration of her own person, to a degree which women of ordinary understandings either do not entertain, or prudently endeavour to conceal. Though as much inferior to Mary in beauty and gracefulness of person as she excelled her in political abilities and in the arts of government, she was weak enough to compare herself with the Scottish queen; and as it was impossible she could be altogether ignorant how much Mary gained by the comparison,

she envied and hated her as a rival by whom she was eclipsed. In order to account for Elizabeth's present, as well as her subsequent conduct towards Mary, we must not always consider her as a queen, we must sometimes regard her as a woman. Previous to her departure from France, Mary sent to demand of Elizabeth a safe conduct during her voyage. This request, which decency alone obliged one prince to grant to another, Elizabeth rejected in such a manner, as gave rise to no slight suspicion of a design, either to obstruct the passage, or to intercept the person of the Scottish queen. This ungenerous behaviour of Elizabeth filled Mary with indignation, but did not retard her departure from France. She was accompanied to Calais, the place where she embarked, in a manner suitable to her dignity, as the queen of two powerful kingdoms. Six princes of Lorraine her uncles, with the most eminent among the French nobles, were in her retinue. After bidding adieu to her mourning attendants, with a sad heart, and eyes bathed in tears, Mary left that kingdom, the short but only scene of her life in which fortune smiled upon her. While the French coast continued in sight, she intently gazed upon it, and musing, in a thoughtful posture, on that height of fortune whence she had fallen, and

presaging, perhaps, the disasters and calamities which embittered the remainder of her days, she sighed often, and cried out, "Farewel France! Farewel beloved country, which I shall never more behold!" Even when the darkness of the night had hid the land from her view, she would neither retire to the cabin, nor taste food; but, commanding a couch to be placed on the deck, she there waited the return of day with the utmost impatience. Fortune soothed her on this occasion; the galley made little way during the night. In the morning the coast of France was still within sight; she continued to feed her melancholy with the sight; and, as long as her eyes could distinguish it, to utter the same tender expressions of regret. At last a brisk gale arose, by the favour of which for some days, and afterward under the covert of a thick fog, Mary escaped the English fleet which lay in wait to intercept her; and on the 19th of August 1561, after an absence of near thirteen years, landed safely at Leith in her native kingdom. Mary was received by her subjects with shouts and acclamations of joy, and with every demonstration of welcome and regard. Conformable to the plan which had been concerted in France, she committed the administration of affairs entirely to protestants. Her na-

tural brother, the prior of St. Andrews, whom she soon afterwards created earl of Murray, and Maitland of Lethington, held the first place in her councils; and her choice could not have fallen upon persons more acceptable to her people. Mary continued about two years in a state of widowhood. Her gentle administration had secured the hearts of her subjects, who were impatient for her marriage, and wished the crown to descend in the right line from their ancient monarchs. She herself was the most amiable woman of the age, and the fame of her accomplishments, together with the favourable circumstance of her having one kingdom already in possession, and the prospect of mounting the throne of another, prompted many different princes to solicit an alliance so illustrious. Scotland by its situation threw so much weight into whatever scale it fell, that all Europe waited with solicitude for Mary's determination. The person towards whom Mary began to turn her thoughts was Henry Stewart lord Darnley, eldest son of the earl of Lennox. Two years had already been consumed in fruitless negociations concerning the marriage of the queen when Darnley arrived in Scotland; and an affair which had moved and interested so many princes, was at last decided by the sudden liking of two

young persons. Lord Darnley was at this time in the first bloom and vigour of youth; and excelled eminently in those arts which add ease and elegance to external form, and which enable it not only to dazzle but to please. Mary was of an age and temper to feel the full power of these accomplishments; and inclination now prompted her to conclude a marriage, the first thoughts of which had been suggested by considerations merely political. On the 29th of July 1565 she married Henry Stewart lord Darnley. Darnley's external accomplishments had excited that sudden and violent passion which raised him to the throne. But the qualities of his mind corresponded ill with the beauty of his person. Of a weak understanding, fond of all the amusements, and even prone to all the vices of youth, he became by degrees careless of her person, and a stranger to her company. To a woman and a queen such behaviour was intolerable. The lower she had stooped to raise him, his behaviour appeared the more ungenerous and criminal. Rizio, whom the king had at first taken into great confidence, did not humour him in these follies. By this he incurred Henry's displeasure; and as it was impossible for Mary to behave towards her husband with the same degree of affection which distinguished

the first and happy days of their union, he imputed this coldness, not to his own behaviour, which had so well merited it, but to the insinuations of Rizio. Mary's own conduct confirmed and strengthened these suspicions. She treated this stranger with a familiarity, and admitted him to a share of her confidence, to which neither his first condition, nor the office she had lately bestowed upon him gave him any title. The haughty spirit of Darnley could not bear the interference of such an upstart; and, impatient of any delay, and unrestrained by any scruple, he instantly resolved to get rid of him by violence. At the same time another design, which took its rise from different motives, was carrying on against the life of Rizio. Morton, Ruthven, Lindsay, and Maitland were the contrivers of it. The king communicated his resolution to be avenged of Rizio to lord Ruthven; matters were concerted among the conspirators; and on the 9th of March 1566, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, the king with his associates suddenly entered, and Rizio was dragged from her presence and murdered. The queen soon disengaged Darnley from his new associates; she prevailed on him to dismiss the guards which the conspirators had placed on her person, and to accompany her in her flight.

so Dunbar. The scheme of their flight had been communicated to Huntly and Bothwell, and they were quickly joined by them and several other of the nobles. The chief conspirators retired to England; and Mary, on her return to Edinburgh, began to proceed against the others concerned in the murder of Rizio with the utmost rigour of law. But, in praise of her clemency it must be observed, that only two persons, and these of no considerable rank, suffered for this crime. The charm which had at first attached the queen to Darnley, and held them in an happy union, was now entirely dissolved; and love no longer covering his follies and vices with its friendly veil, they appeared to Mary in their full dimension and deformity. Avoided equally by those who endeavoured to please the queen, who favoured Morton and his associates, or who adhered to the house of Hamilton, he was left almost alone in a neglected and unpitied solitude. About this time a new favourite grew into great credit with the queen, and soon gained an ascendant over her heart, which encouraged his enterprising genius to form designs that proved fatal to himself, and the occasion of all Mary's subsequent misfortunes. This was James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, the head of an ancient family, and by

his extensive possessions and numerous vassals, one of the most powerful noblemen in the kingdom. On the 19th of June 1566, Mary was delivered in the castle of Edinburgh of her only son James, a prince whose birth was happy for the whole island, and unfortunate to her alone. The king in the mean time resided in solitude at Stirling, still persisted in a design he had formerly entertained of retiring into foreign parts, and daily threatened to put it in execution. The rumour of a design to seize his person and confine him to prison, occasioned him to leave Stirling in an abrupt manner, and to retire to his father at Glasgow. Immediately upon the king's leaving Stirling, and before he could reach Glasgow, he was seized with a dangerous distemper. The symptoms which attended it were violent and unusual; and in that age it was commonly imputed to the effects of poison. It is impossible, amidst the contradictions of historians, to decide with certainty concerning its nature or its cause. His life was in the utmost danger; but after languishing for some weeks, the vigour of his constitution surmounted the malignity of the disease. Notwithstanding the king's danger, Mary amused herself with excursions to different parts of the country, and suffered near a month to elapse before she vi-

sted him at Glasgow. By that time the violence of the distemper was over, and the king, though weak and languishing, was out of all danger. After the discovery of Mary's sentiments towards the king, it was scarce to be expected that she would visit him, or that any thing but marks of jealousy and distrust should appear in such an interview. This, however, was far from being the case; he not only visited Darnley, but by all her words and actions endeavoured to express an uncommon affection for him: and though this made an impression on the credulous spirit of her husband, no less flexible on some occasions than obstinate on others; yet, to those who are acquainted with the human heart, and who know how seldom and how slowly such wounds in domestic happiness are healed, this sudden transition will appear with a very suspicious air, and will be considered as the effect of artifice. But it is not on suspicion alone that Mary is charged with dissimulation in this part of her conduct. Two of her famous letters to Bothwell were written during her stay at Glasgow, and fully lay open this scene of iniquity. He had so far succeeded in his ambitious and criminal design as to gain an absolute ascendant over the queen: and, in a situation such as Mary's, merit not so conspicuous;

services of far inferior importance; and address much less insinuating than Bothwell's, may be supposed to steal imperceptibly on a female heart, and entirely to overcome it. As her aversion for her husband became universally known, her ears were officiously filled, as is usual in such cases, with groundless or aggravated accounts of his actions. By some she was told, that the king intended to seize the person of the prince his son, and in his name to usurp the government; by others she was assured, that he resolved instantly to leave the kingdom; that a vessel was hired for this purpose, and lay in the river Clyde ready to receive him. The last was what Mary chiefly dreaded. Henry's retiring into a foreign country must have been highly dishonourable to the queen, and would entirely have disconcerted Bothwell's measures. In order, therefore, to prevent his executing any such wild scheme, it was necessary to bring him to some place where he would be more immediately under her own eye. For this purpose she first employed all her art to regain his confidence, and then proposed to remove him to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, under pretence that there he would have easier access to the advice of physicians, and that she herself could attend him without being absent

from her son. The king was weak enough to suffer himself to be persuaded; and being still feeble and incapable of bearing fatigue, was carried in a litter to Edinburgh. The place prepared for his reception was a house belonging to the provost of a collegiate church called Kirk of Field. It stood almost upon the same spot where the house belonging to the principal of the university now stands. Such a situation, on a rising ground, and at that time in an open field, had all the advantages of healthful air to recommend it; but on the other hand, the solitude of the place rendered it extremely proper for the commission of that crime, with a view to which it seems manifestly to have been chosen. Mary continued to attend the king with the most-assiduous care. She seldom was absent from him through the day; she slept several nights in the chamber under his apartment. She heaped on him so many marks of tenderness and confidence, as in a great measure quieted those suspicions which had so long disturbed him. But while he was fondly indulging in dreams of the return of his former happiness, he stood on the very brink of destruction. On Sunday the 9th of February 1566, about eleven at night, the queen left the Kirk of Field, in order to be present at a masque in the palace. At two next morn-

ing the house in which the king lay was blown up with gunpowder. The noise and the shock which this sudden explosion occasioned, alarmed the whole city. The inhabitants ran to the place whence it came. The dead body of the king, with that of a servant who slept in the same room, were found lying in an adjacent garden, without the city walls, untouched by fire, and with no bruise or mark of violence. Every one's imagination was at work to guess who had contrived and executed this execrable deed. The suspicion fell with almost a general consent upon Bothwell; and some reflections were thrown out as if the queen herself were no stranger to the crime. Her known sentiments with regard to her husband gave a great appearance of probability to the imputation with which she was loaded. Two days after the murder a proclamation was issued by the queen, offering a considerable reward to any person who should discover those who had been guilty of such a horrid and detestable crime. Lennox at the same time incited Mary to vengeance with incessant importunity. Roused by an event no less shocking to the heart of a father than fatal to all his schemes of ambition, he wrote the queen, accused Bothwell of the crime, and urged her to bring him to a speedy trial. This demand

the queen did not think it prudent to elude; and it was resolved to bring Bothwell immediately to trial. But instead of confining him to any prison, Mary admitted him into all her councils; and bestowed upon him, in addition to his other appointments, the government of the castle of Edinburgh. He was accordingly tried and acquitted, no person appearing as an accuser or a witness against him. On the 24th of April 1566 Bothwell intercepted the queen near Linlithgow, on her return from Stirling, seized on her person, probably with her own consent, and conducted her as a prisoner to his castle of Dunbar. Shortly afterwards, on the 15th of May, his marriage with the queen, which had been so long the object of his wishes and the motive of his crimes, was solemnized. The eyes of neighbouring nations were fixed at that time upon the great events which happened in Scotland during three months. A king murdered, with the utmost cruelty, in the prime of his days, and in his capital city; the person suspected of that odious crime suffered not only to appear publicly in every place, but admitted into the presence of the queen, distinguished by her favour, and entrusted with the chief direction of her affairs; subjected to a trial, which was carried on with most shame-

less partiality, and acquitted by a sentence which served only to confirm the suspicions of his guilt; and after all this, instead of meeting with the ignominy due to his actions, or the punishment merited by his crimes, permitted openly, and without opposition, to marry a queen, the wife of the prince whom he had assassinated, and the guardian of those laws which he had been guilty of violating. Such a quick succession of incidents, so singular, and so detestable, is not to be found in any other history. They left, in the opinion of foreigners, a mark of infamy on the character of the nation. The Scots were held in abhorrence all over Europe. They durst scarce appear any where in public; and, after suffering so many atrocious deeds to pass with impunity, they were universally reproached as men void of courage or of humanity, as equally regardless of the reputation of their queen and the honour of their country. These reproaches roused the nobles, who had been hitherto amused by Bothwell's artifices, or intimidated by his power. A considerable body of them assembled at Stirling, and entered into a confederacy for the defence of the young prince's person. The first accounts of this league filled the queen with great consternation; and, in order to prepare for the storm, she issued a proclama-

tion, requiring her subjects to take arms. The confederate lords advanced against the queen, who with Bothwell and his forces, was at Dunbar. Both armies met at Pinkey; the numbers on each side were nearly equal; but the queen's troops stood wavering and irresolute, and discovered no inclination to fight. In this situation Mary demanded an interview with Kirkaldy, a brave and generous man, who commanded an advanced body of the enemy. He, with the consent, and in name of the leaders of the party, promised that, on condition she would dismiss Bothwell from her presence, and govern the kingdom by the advice of her nobles, they would honour and obey her as their sovereign. During this parley, Bothwell took his last farewell of the queen, and rode off the field with a few followers. As soon as he retired, Mary surrendered to Kirkaldy, who conducted her toward the confederate army, the leaders of which received her with much respect; and Morton, in their name, made ample professions of their future loyalty and obedience. But she was treated by the common soldiers with the utmost insolence and indignity. As she marched along, they poured upon her all the opprobrious names, which are bestowed only on the lowest and most infamous criminals. Wherever

she turned her eyes, they held up before her a standard, on which was painted the dead body of the late king, stretched on the ground, and the young prince kneeling before it, and uttering these words, "Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!" Mary turned with horror from such a shocking sight. She began already to feel the wretched condition to which a captive prince is reduced. She uttered the most bitter complaints, she melted into tears, and could scarce be kept from sinking to the ground. The confederates carried her towards Edinburgh, and soon after, without regarding the duty which they owed her as their queen, and without consulting the rest of the nobles, sent her, under a strong guard, to the castle of Lochleven, and signed a warrant to William Douglas the owner of it, to detain her as a prisoner. This castle is situated in a small island in the middle of a lake. After enduring for several weeks all the hardships and terror of a prison, she was forced to sign papers, by one of which she resigned the crown, renounced all share in the government of the kingdom, and consented to the coronation of the young king. By another she appointed the earl of Murray regent, and conferred upon him all the powers and privileges of that high office. By a third she substituted

some other nobleman in Murray's place, if he should refuse the honour which was designed for him. Mary, when she subscribed these deeds, was bathed in tears; and while she gave away, as it were with her own hands, the sceptre which she had swayed so long, she felt a pang of grief and indignation, one of the severest, perhaps, which can touch the human heart. The earl of Murray arrived soon after from France, and accepted of the office of regent. Mary employed all her art in the mean time to recover her liberty. She gained her keeper's brother, George Douglas, a youth of eighteen. On Sunday the 2d of May 1568, while his brother sat at supper, and the rest of the family were retired to their devotions, one of his accomplices found means to steal the keys out of his brother's chamber, and opening the gates to the queen and one of her maids, locked them behind her, and then threw the keys into the lake. Mary ran with precipitation to the boat which was prepared for her, and on reaching the shore was received with the utmost joy by Douglas, lord Seaton, and sir James Hamilton, who with a few attendants waited for her. She instantly mounted on horseback, and rode full speed towards Niddrie, lord Seaton's seat in West Lothian. She arrived there that night, without being

pursued or interrupted. After halting three hours she set out for Hamilton; and, travelling at the same pace, she reached it next morning. On the first news of Mary's escape her friends ran to arms; and in a few days her court was filled with a great and splendid train of nobles, accompanied by such numbers of followers, as formed an army above six thousand strong. In their presence she declared, that the resignation of the crown, and the other deeds which she had signed during her imprisonment were extorted from her by fear. At the same time, an association was formed for the defence of her person and authority, and subscribed by nine earls, nine bishops, eighteen lords, and many gentlemen of distinction. At the time when the queen made her escape, the regent was at Glasgow, holding a court of justice. An event so contrary to their expectations, and so fatal to their schemes, gave a great shock to his adherents. Many of them appeared wavering and irresolute; others began to carry on private negotiations with the queen; and some openly revolted to her side. In such a dangerous exigency the superiority of Murray's genius appeared. He declared against retreating, and fixed his head quarters at Glasgow. At the same time, the queen's generals had command-

ed her army to move. Their intention was, to conduct her to Dumbarton castle, a place of great strength, which the regent had not been able to wrest out of the hands of lord Fleming the governor; but if the enemy should endeavour to interrupt their march, they resolved not to decline an engagement. In Mary's situation no resolution could be more imprudent. She had much to hope from pursuing slow and cautious measures, her enemies had every thing to fear. Mary's imprudence, in resolving to fight, was not greater than the ill conduct of her generals in the battle. Between the two armies, and on the road towards Dumbarton, there was an eminence called Langside Hill. This the regent had the precaution to seize, and posted his troops in a small village, and among some gardens and inclosures adjacent. In this advantageous situation he waited the approach of the enemy, whose superiority in cavalry could be of no benefit to them on such broken ground. The Hamiltons, who composed the vanguard, ran so eagerly to the attack, that they put themselves out of breath, and left the main battle far behind. The encounter of the spearmen was fierce and desperate; but as the forces of the Hamiltons were exposed, on the one flank to a continued fire from a body of musqueteers, attacked on the

other by the regent's most choice troops, and not supported by the rest of the queen's army, they were soon obliged to give ground, and the rout immediately became universal. During the engagement, Mary stood on a hill at no great distance, and beheld all that passed in the field, with such emotions of mind as are not easily described. When she saw the army which was her last hope thrown into irretrievable confusion, her spirit, which all her past misfortunes had not been able entirely to subdue, sunk altogether. In the utmost consternation she began her flight; and so lively were her impressions of fear, that she never closed her eyes till she reached the abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, full sixty Scots miles from the place of battle. She did not think herself safe even in that retreat; and her fears impelled her to an action, the most unadvised, as well as the most unfortunate in her whole life. This was her retiring into England. Lord Herries, one of Mary's attendants, wrote by her command to the deputy governor of Carlisle, to know what reception he would give her; and before his answer could return, her fear and impatience were so great, that she got into a fisher-boat, and with about twenty attendants, landed at Wirkington in Cumberland, and thence she was conducted,

with many marks of respect to Carlisle. So soon as Mary arrived in England she wrote a long letter to Elizabeth, representing, in the strongest terms, the injuries which she had suffered from her own subjects, and imploring that pity and assistance which her present situation demanded. The English queen instantly dispatched lord Scroope, warden of the west marches, and sir Francis Knollys, her vice-chamberlain, with letters full of expressions of kindness and condolence. But, at the same time, they had private instructions to watch all her motions, and to take care that she should not escape into her own kingdom. On their arrival, Mary demanded a personal interview with the queen, that she might lay before her the injuries which she had suffered. They answered, that while she lay under the imputation of a crime so horrid as the murder of her husband, their mistress, to whom she was so nearly allied, could not, without bringing a stain upon her own reputation, admit her into her presence; but as soon as she had cleared herself from that aspersion, they promised her a reception suitable to her dignity, and aid proportioned to her distress. Mary expressed the utmost surprise at this unexpected manner of evading her request; but as she could not believe so many professions

of friendship to be void of sincerity, she frankly offered to submit her cause to the cognizance of the English queen. This was the very point to which Elizabeth laboured to bring the matter. By this appeal of the Scottish queen, she became the umpire between her and her subjects, and had it entirely in her own power to protract the inquiry to any length, and to perplex and involve it in endless difficulties. Mary was soon after removed to Bolton, a castle of lord Scroop's on the borders of Yorkshire. In this place, her correspondence with her friends in Scotland became more difficult, and any prospect of making her escape was entirely cut off. Commissioners were now appointed to hold a conference at York, in order to settle the differences between Mary and her subjects. But the very first step in this business discovered it to be Elizabeth's intention to inflame, rather than to extinguish the dissensions and animosities among the Scots. Mary's commissioners were permitted to prefer a complaint against the regent and his party, containing an enumeration of their treasonable actions; and it was then expected that Murray would have disclosed the whole circumstances of that unnatural crime, to which he pretended the queen had been accessory, and would have produced evidence in support of his

charge. But, far from accusing Mary, he did not even answer the complaints brought against himself. He discovered a reluctance at undertaking that office, and started many doubts and scruples, with regard to which he demanded to be resolved by Elizabeth herself. His reserve and hesitation were no less surprising to the greater part of the English commissioners than to his own associates. They knew that he could not vindicate his own conduct without charging the murder upon the queen, and he had not hitherto shown any extraordinary delicacy on that head. An intrigue, however, had been secretly carried on since his arrival at York, which explains this mystery. The duke of Norfolk, at that time the most powerful man in England, had begun already to form a project, which he afterwards more openly avowed, of mounting the throne of Scotland by a marriage with the queen of Scots. He saw the infamy which would be the consequence of a public accusation against Mary; and, in order to save her from this cruel mortification, he applied to the regent, and warned him of the danger to which he must expose himself by such a violent action as the public accusation of his sovereign. The remonstrances of Norfolk made a deep impression on the regent. He gave in an answer to the com-

plaint which had been offered in name of the Scottish queen, in which nothing more was stated than was barely requisite in his own defence. The conference had hitherto been conducted in a manner which disappointed Elizabeth's views, and produced none of those discoveries which she had expected. She resolved, therefore, to remove the conference to Westminster, and to appoint new commissioners in whom she could more absolutely confide. Mary was now removed to the castle of Tuxbury in Staffordshire, committed to the keeping of the earl of Shrewsbury, and guarded more narrowly than ever. The regent having arrived at London in order to be present at the conference, was immediately admitted into Elizabeth's presence, and received by her, not only with respect, but with affection. This Mary justly considered as an open declaration of that queen's partiality towards her adversaries. In the first emotions of her resentment, she wrote to her commissioners, and commanded them to complain, in the presence of the English nobles, and before the ambassadors of foreign princes, of the usage she had hitherto met with, and the additional injuries which she had reason to apprehend. But either the queen's letter did not reach her commissioners in due time, or

they suffered themselves to be deceived by Elizabeth's professions of regard for their mistress, and consented to the opening of the conference. The regent, now gained by Elizabeth, openly accused Mary of the murder of her husband. The commissioners of the queen of Scots expressed the utmost surprise and indignation at the regent's presumption, in loading the queen with calumnies, which, as they affirmed, she had so little merited. But, instead of attempting to vindicate her honour, they had recourse to an article in their instructions, which they had formerly neglected to mention in its proper place. They demanded an audience of Elizabeth; and, having renewed their mistress's request of a personal interview, they protested, if that were denied her, against all the future proceedings of the commissioners. A protestation of this nature, offered just at the critical time when such a bold accusation had been preferred against Mary, and when the proofs in support of it were ready to be examined, gave reason to suspect that she dreaded the event of that examination. It appeared in this light to Elizabeth, and afforded her a pretence for rejecting it. She told Mary's commissioners, that in the present juncture nothing could be so dishonourable to their mistress as an accommodation; and that the matter

would seem to be huddled up in this manner, merely to suppress discoveries, and to hide her shame; nor was it possible that she could be admitted, with any decency, into her presence, while she lay under the infamy of such a public accusation. Upon this repulse, Mary's commissioners withdrew; and, as they had declined answering, there seemed now to be no further reason for the regent's producing the proofs in support of his charge. But, without getting these into her hands, Elizabeth's schemes were incomplete. And her artifice for this purpose was as mean, but as successful as any she had hitherto employed. She commanded her commissioners to testify her indignation and displeasure at the regent's presumption, in forgetting so far the duty of a subject, as to accuse his sovereign of such atrocious crimes. He, in order to regain the good opinion of such a powerful protectress, offered to shew that his accusations were not malicious nor ill-grounded. Then were produced and delivered to the English commissioners, the acts of the Scottish parliament in confirmation of the regent's authority and of the queen's resignation; the confessions of the persons executed for the king's murder; and the fatal casket which contained the letters and sonnets to Bothwell. Eliza-

both having got these into her possession, began to lay aside the expressions of friendship and respect which she had hitherto used in all her letters to the Scottish queen. She now wrote to her in such terms, as if the presumptions of her guilt had amounted almost to a certainty; she blamed her for refusing to vindicate herself from an accusation which could not be left unanswered without a manifest injury to her character; and plainly intimated, that unless that were done, no change would be made in her present situation. She hoped that such a discovery of her sentiments would intimidate Mary, who was scarce recovered from the shock of the regent's attack on her reputation, and force her to confirm her resignation of the crown, to ratify Murray's authority as regent, and to consent that both herself and her son should reside in England under her protection. This scheme Elizabeth had much at heart; she proposed it both to Mary and to her commissioners, and neglected no argument nor artifice that could possibly recommend it. Mary saw how fatal this would prove to her reputation, to her pretensions, and even to her personal safety. She rejected it without hesitation. "Death," said she, "is less dreadful than such an ignominious step. Rather than give away, with my own hands, the

crown which descended to me from my ancestors, I will part with life: but the last words I utter shall be those of a queen of Scotland." Thus the conference broke up, without having done any thing, and Murray returned to Scotland. Elizabeth, soon after this, entered into a negotiation with the regent, for the purpose of giving up Mary into his hands; but his murder, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, which happened in 1570, put a stop to the execution of this design. On that event, the hopes of Mary's party in Scotland began to revive; and Elizabeth, in order to amuse them, and gain time, proposed an accommodation between Mary and her subjects. But, after being amused for ten months with the hopes of liberty, the unhappy queen of Scots remained under stricter custody than ever, and without any hope of escaping from it; while those subjects who still adhered to her were exposed, without ally or protector, to the rage of enemies, whom their success in this negotiation rendered still more insolent. Meantime Kirkcaldy held the castle of Edinburgh for Mary; and while the king's party were assembled in parliament at Stirling, he had nearly, by one bold stroke, got the enemies of his mistress wholly in his power. But, though the plan was concerted with great secrecy and prudence, it, like

most others formed for the relief of Mary, failed of success. The project of the duke of Norfolk, too, was discovered by the vigilance of Elizabeth's ministers; and that unfortunate nobleman being tried by his peers, he was found guilty of high treason, and, after several delays, suffered death for the crime. Kirkaldy and Maitland, however, though deserted by almost all their former associates, still held the castle of Edinburgh for the captive queen; but after a gallant resistance, they were at last compelled to surrender to the English forces under Sir William Drury. The regent Morton shortly after, notwithstanding the promises which had been given in Elizabeth's name for their favourable treatment, condemned Kirkaldy and his brother to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh; and Maitland, who did not expect to be treated with greater lenity, prevented the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death. While the regent was thus wreaking his vengeance on the remains of her party in Scotland, Mary, incapable of affording them any relief, bewailed their misfortunes in the solitude of her prison. At the same time, her health began to be much impaired by confinement and want of exercise; but at the intreaty of the French ambassador, Lord Shrewsbury her keeper was permitted to carry

her to Burton wells, not far from Tuthbury, the place of her imprisonment. Among the events which distracted Scotland after the period of James's assuming the government into his own hands, Elizabeth was alarmed with rumour of a project in agitation for setting Mary at liberty. Francis Throgmorton, a Cheshire gentleman, was suspected of being deeply concerned in the design, and on that suspicion he was taken into custody. Being found guilty, sentence was passed upon him, and he suffered capital punishment. Another plot, formed by the king of Spain and the duke of Guise for invading England, was soon after discovered. As all the dangers with which England had been threatened for some years, flowed either immediately from Mary herself, or from those who made use of her name to justify their insurrections and conspiracies, this gradually diminished the compassion due to her situation, and the English, instead of pitying, began to fear and hate her. An association was formed for the defence of Elizabeth against all her enemies foreign and domestic, and persons of all ranks subscribed this combination with the greatest eagerness and unanimity. Mary considered this combination, not only as an avowed design to exclude her from all right of succession, but as the certain

and immediate forerunner of her destruction. In order to avert this, she made such feeble efforts as were still in her power, and sent Naue her secretary to court, with offers of more entire resignation to the will of Elizabeth, in all points which had been the occasion of their long enmity, than her past sufferings had been hitherto able to extort. But, instead of hearkening to the overtures which the Scottish queen made, or granting any mitigation of the hardships of which she complained, Elizabeth resolved to take her out of the hands of the earl of Shrewsbury, and to appoint sir Amias Paulet and sir Drue Drury to be her keepers. Shrewsbury had discharged his trust with great fidelity during fifteen years; but at the same time had treated Mary with gentleness and respect, and had always sweetened harsh commands, by the humanity with which he put them in execution. The same politeness was not to be expected from men of an inferior rank, whose severe vigilance perhaps was their chief recommendation to that employment, and the only merit by which they could hope to gain preferment. In February 1585, another conspiracy against her life was discovered by Elizabeth, and the conspirator, an agent of the church of Rome, having voluntarily confessed his guilt, he suffered the

punishment which it deserved. These repeated plots against their sovereign awakened the indignation of the English parliament, and produced a very extraordinary statute, which in the end proved fatal to the queen of Scots. By this law, the association in defence of Elizabeth's life was ratified, and it was further enacted, "that if any rebellion shall be excited in the kingdom, or any thing attempted to the hurt of her majesty's person, by or for any person pretending a title to the crown, the queen shall empower twenty-four persons, by a commission under the great seal, to examine into and pass sentence upon such offence," &c. Mary justly considered this act as a warning to prepare for the worst extremities. Elizabeth's ministers, it is probable, had resolved by this time to take away her life; and suffered books to be published, in order to persuade the nation that this cruel and unprecedented measure was not only necessary but just. Even that short period of her days which remained, they rendered uncomfortable, by every hardship and indignity which it was in their power to inflict. Almost all her servants were dismissed; she was treated no longer with the respect due to a queen; and though the rigour of seventeen years imprisonment had broken her constitution, she was con-

lined to two ruinous chambers, scarce habitable, even in the middle of summer, by reason of cold. Notwithstanding the scantiness of her revenue, she had been accustomed to distribute regularly some alms among the poor in the village adjoining to the castle. Paulet now refused her liberty to perform this pious and humane office, which had afforded her great consolation amidst her own sufferings. She often complained to Elizabeth of these multiplied injuries, and expostulated as became a woman and a queen; but as no political reason now obliged that princess to amuse her any longer with fallacious hopes, far from granting her any redress, she did not even deign to give her any answer. The king of France, closely allied to Elizabeth, on whom he depended for assistance, was afraid of espousing Mary's cause with any warmth; and all his solicitations in her behalf were feeble, formal, and inefficacious. But Castelnau, the French ambassador, whose compassion and zeal for the unhappy queen supplied the defects in his instructions, remonstrated with such vigour against the indignities to which she was exposed, that, by his importunity, he prevailed at length to have her removed to Tuthbury; though she was confined, the greater part of another winter, in her present wretched habitation. Neither

the insults of her enemies, nor the neglect of her friends, made such an impression on Mary as the ingratitude of her son. James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect, and had even entered into negotiations with her which gave umbrage to Elizabeth. But as it was not her interest that this good correspondence should continue, the master of Gray, who on his return into Scotland found his favour with the king greatly increased by the success of his embassy, persuaded him to write a harsh and undutiful letter to his mother, in which he expressly refused to acknowledge her to be queen of Scotland, or to consider his affairs as connected, in any wise, with hers. This cruel requital of her maternal tenderness, overwhelmed Mary with sorrow and despair. "Was it for this, said she, (in a letter to the French ambassador,) that I have endured so much, in order to preserve for him the inheritance, to which I have a just right? I am far from envying his authority in Scotland. I desire no power there; nor wish to set my foot in that kingdom, if it were not for the pleasure of once embracing a son, whom I have hitherto loved with too tender affection. Whatever he either enjoys, or expects, he derived it from me. From him, I never received assistance supply or benefit of any kind. Let

not my allies treat him any longer as a king; he holds that dignity by my consent; and if a speedy repentance does not appease my just resentment, I will load him with a parent's curse, and surrender my crown, with all my pretensions, to one who will receive them with gratitude, and defend them with vigour." In April 1586, the inconsiderate affection of the English catholics towards Mary, and their implacable resentment against Elizabeth, gave rise to a conspiracy, which proved fatal to the one queen, left an indelible stain on the reputation of the other, and presented a spectacle to Europe, of which there had hitherto been no example in the history of mankind. Doctor Gifford, Gilbert Gifford, and Hodgson, priests educated in the seminary at Rheims, had adopted an extravagant and enthusiastic notion, that the bull of Pius V. against Elizabeth was dictated immediately by the Holy Ghost. This wild opinion they instilled into Savage, an officer in the Spanish army, who, eager to obtain the crown of martyrdom, bound himself by a solemn vow to kill Elizabeth. Ballard, a trafficking priest, communicated the design to Anthony Babington, a young gentleman in Derbyshire, of a plentiful fortune, who with several other persons embarked in the undertaking. Many consultations

were held; their plan of operations was at last settled, and their different parts assigned. But Elizabeth had notice of all their motions; and Ballard, the prime mover in the whole conspiracy, with most of his associates, was seized, tried, and suffered the death of traitors. The frantic zeal of a few young men accounts sufficiently for all the wild and wicked designs which they had formed. But this was not the light in which Elizabeth and her ministers chose to place the conspiracy. They represented Babington and his associates to be instruments employed by the queen of Scots, the real though secret author of so many attempts against the life of Elizabeth, and the peace of her kingdoms. The more injuries Elizabeth heaped on Mary, the more she feared and hated that unhappy queen, and came at last to be persuaded, that there could be no other security for her own life but the death of her rival. Meanwhile, Mary was guarded with unusual vigilance, and great care was taken to keep her ignorant of the discovery of the conspiracy. Sir Thomas Gorges was at last sent from court, to acquaint her both of it and of the imputation with which she was loaded as accessory to that crime; and he surprised her with the account, just as she had got on horseback to ride out along with her keepers.

She was struck with astonishment, and would have returned to her apartment. But she was not permitted; and in her absence her private closet was broken open, her cabinet and papers were seized, sealed, and sent up to court. Her principal domestics too were arrested, and committed to different keepers. And, after leading her about for some days, from one gentleman's house to another, she was conveyed to Fotheringay, a strong castle in Northamptonshire. No farther evidence could now be expected against Mary, and nothing remained but to decide what should be her fate. A public and legal trial, though the most unexampled, was judged the most unexceptionable mode of proceeding; and Elizabeth appointed, by a commission under the great seal, forty persons, the most illustrious in the kingdom by their birth or offices, together with five of the judges, to hear and decide this great cause. After the many indignities which she had lately suffered, Mary could no longer doubt but that her destruction was determined. She expected every moment to end her days by poison, or by some of those means usually employed against captive princes. In the solitude of her prison, the strange resolution of bringing her to a public trial had not reached her ears, nor did the idea of any

thing so unprecedented, and so repugnant to regal majesty, once enter into her thoughts. On the 11th of October 1586, the commissioners appointed by Elizabeth arrived at Fotheringay. Next morning they delivered a letter from her to Mary, in which, after the bitterest reproaches and accusations, she informed her, that regard to her own safety had at last rendered it necessary to make a public inquiry into her conduct, and therefore required her, as she had lived so long under the protection of the laws of England, to submit now to the trial which they ordained to be taken of her crimes. Mary, though surprised at the message, was neither appalled at the danger, nor unmindful of her own dignity. She protested, in the most solemn manner, that she was innocent of the crime laid to her charge, and had never countenanced any attempt against the life of the queen of England; but at the same time refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of her commissioners. "I came into the kingdom," said she, "an independent sovereign, to implore the queen's assistance, not to subject myself to her authority. Nor is my spirit so broken by my past misfortunes, or so intimidated by present dangers, as to stoop to any thing unbecoming the majesty of a crowned head, or that will disgrace the ancestors from

whom I am descended, and the son to whom I leave my throne. If I must be tried, princes alone can be my peers. The queen of England's subjects, however noble their birth may be, are of a rank inferior to mine. Ever since my arrival in this kingdom, I have been confined as a prisoner. Its laws never afforded me any protection. Let them not now be perverted in order to take away my life." The commissioners employed arguments and intreaties to overcome Mary's resolution. They even threatened to proceed according to the forms of law, and to pass sentence against her on account of her contumacy in refusing to plead; she persisted, however, for two days to decline their jurisdiction. An argument urged by Hatton, the vice-chamberlain, at last prevailed. He told her, that, by avoiding a trial, she injured her own reputation, and deprived herself of the only opportunity of setting her innocence in a clear light; and that nothing could be more acceptable to the queen their mistress, than to be convinced, by undoubted evidence, that she had been unjustly loaded with these foul aspersions. No wonder pretexts so plausible should impose on the unwary queen; or that she, unassisted at that time by any friend or counsellor, should not be able to detect and elude all the artifices of Eliza-

beth's ablest ministers. But, at her appearance before the judges, who were seated in the great hall of the castle, she took care to protest, that, by condescending to hear and to give an answer to the accusations which should be offered against her, she neither acknowledged the jurisdiction of the court, nor admitted of the validity and justice of those acts by which they pretended to try her. The chancellor, by a counter protestation, endeavoured to vindicate the authority of the court. Then the queen's attorney and solicitor opened the charge against her, with all the circumstances of the late conspiracy. Mary listened to their harangues attentively, and without emotion. But at the mention of the earl of Arundel's name, who was then confined in the tower on suspicion of being accessory to the conspiracy, she broke out into this tender and generous exclamation, "Alas! how much has the noble house of Howard suffered for my sake!" When the queen's council had finished, Mary stood up, and with great magnanimity, and equal presence of mind, began her defence. She bewailed the unhappiness of her own situation, that, after a captivity of nineteen years, during which she had suffered treatment no less cruel than unmerited, she was at last loaded with an accusation, which tended not only to

rob her of her right of succession, and to deprive her of life itself, but to transmit her name with infamy to future ages: That, without regarding the sacred rights of sovereignty, she was now subjected to the laws framed against private persons; though an anointed queen, commanded to appear before the tribunal of subjects; and, like a common criminal, her honour exposed to the perulant tongues of lawyers, capable of wrsting her words, and of misrepresenting her actions: That, even in this dishonourable situation, she was denied the privileges usually granted to criminals, and obliged to undertake her own defence, without the presence of any friend with whom to advise, without the aid of counsel, and without the use of her own papers. She then proceeded to the particular articles in the accusation. She absolutely denied any correspondence with Babington; the name of Ballard was not so much as known to her. Copies only of her pretended letters to them were produced; though nothing less than her hand-writing or subscription was sufficient to convict her of such an odious crime. The letters to the Spanish ambassador were either nothing more than copies, or contained only what was perfectly innocent. "I have often," continued she, "made such efforts for the recovery of my liberty,

as are natural to a human creature; and, convinced by the sad experience of so many years, that it was vain to expect it from the justice or generosity of the queen of England, I have frequently solicited foreign princes, and called on all my friends, to employ their whole interest for my relief. I have, likewise, endeavoured to procure for the English Catholics some mitigation of the rigour with which they are now treated; and if I could hope, by my death, to deliver them from oppression, I am willing to die for their sake. I wish, however, to imitate the example of Esther, not of Judith, and would rather make intercession for my people, than shed the blood of the meanest creature in order to save them. I have often checked the intemperate zeal of my adherents, when either the severity of their own persecutions, or indignation at the unheard of injuries which I have endured, were apt to precipitate them into violent councils. I have even warned the queen of dangers to which these harsh proceedings exposed herself: And, worn out as I now am with cares and sufferings, the prospect of a crown is not so inviting, that I should ruin my soul in order to obtain it. I am no stranger to the fellings of humanity, nor unacquainted with the duties of religion, and abhor the detestable crime of

assassination, as equally repugnant to both. And, if ever I have given consent by my words, or even by my thoughts, to any attempt against the life of the queen of England, far from declining the judgment of men, I shall not even pray for the mercy of God." Two different days did Mary appear before the judges; and in every part of her behaviour maintained the magnanimity of a queen, tempered with the gentleness and modesty of a woman. The commissioners, by Elizabeth's express command, adjourned, without pronouncing any sentence, to the Star-chamber in Westminster. When assembled in that place, and after reviewing their whole proceedings, the commissioners unanimously declared Mary "To be accessory to Babington's conspiracy, and to have imagined diverse matters, tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of Elizabeth, contrary to the express words of the statute made for the security of the queen's life." The parliament met a few days after sentence was pronounced against Mary; and after many violent invectives against the queen of Scots, both houses unanimously ratified the proceedings of the commissioners by whom she had been tried, and declared the sentence against her to be just and well-founded. Not satisfied with this, they presented a joint address to the

queen, beseeching her, as she regarded her own safety, the preservation of the protestant religion, the welfare and wishes of her people, to publish the sentence; and without farther delay to inflict on a rival, no less irreclaimable than dangerous, the punishment which she had merited by so many crimes. Elizabeth accordingly commanded the sentence against Mary to be published, and forgot not to inform the people, that this was extorted from her by the intreaties of both houses of parliament. At the same time she dispatched Lord Buckhurst and Beale to acquaint Mary with the sentence, and how importunately the nation demanded the execution of it, and though she had not hitherto yielded to these solicitations, she advised her to prepare for an event, which might become necessary for securing the Protestant religion, as well as quieting the minds of the people. Mary received the message not only without fear, but with expressions of triumph. "No wonder, said she, the English should now thirst for the blood of a foreign prince, they have often offered violence to their own monarchs. But after so many sufferings, death comes to me as a welcome deliverer. I am proud to think that my life is esteemed of importance to the Catholic religion, and as a martyr for it I am now willing

to die." After the publication of the sentence, Mary was stripped of every remaining mark of royalty. The canopy of state in her apartment was pulled down; Paulet entered her chamber and approached her person without ceremony; and even appeared covered in her presence. Shocked with these indignities, and offended at this gross familiarity, to which she had never been accustomed, Mary once more complained to Elizabeth. Whether her letter was ever delivered to the English queen is uncertain; but no answer was returned, and no regard paid to her requests. Elizabeth at last signed the fatal warrant; and her privy counsellors, by a letter under all their hands, empowered the earls of Shrewsbury and Kent, together with the high sheriff of the county, to see the sentence put in execution. On Tuesday the 7th of February 1587, the two earls arrived at Fotheringay, and, demanding access to the queen, read in her presence the warrant for execution, and required her to prepare to die next morning. Mary heard them to the end without emotion, and crossing herself in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, "That soul, said she, is not worthy of the joys of heaven, which repines because the body must endure the stroke of the executioner; and though

I did not expect that the queen of England would set the first example of violating the sacred person of a sovereign prince, I willingly submit to that which providence has decreed to be my lot." And, laying her hand on a Bible which happened to be near her, she solemnly protested, that she was innocent of that conspiracy which Babington had carried on against Elizabeth's life. She then mentioned the requests contained in her letter to Elizabeth, but obtained no satisfactory answer. She intreated, with particular earnestness, that now, in her last moments, her almoner might be suffered to attend her, and that she might enjoy the consolation of those pious institutions prescribed by her religion. Even this favour, which is usually granted to the vilest criminals, was absolutely denied. Her attendants, during this conversation, were bathed in tears, and, though overawed by the presence of the two earls, with difficulty suppressed their anguish; but no sooner did Kent and Shrewsbury withdraw, than they ran to their mistress, and burst out into the most passionate expressions of tenderness and sorrow. Mary, however, not only retained perfect composure of mind, but endeavoured to moderate their excessive grief. And falling on her knees, with all her domestics around her, she thanked heaven that

her sufferings were now so near an end, and prayed that she might be enabled to endure what still remained with decency and with fortitude. The greater part of the evening she employed in settling her worldly affairs. She wrote her Testament with her own hand. Her money, her jewels, and her clothes, she distributed among her servants, according to their rank or merit. She wrote a short letter to the King of France, and another to the duke of Guise, full of tender but magnanimous sentiments, and recommending her soul to their prayers, and her afflicted servants to their protection. At supper she ate temperately, as usual, and conversed not only with ease, but with cheerfulness; she drank to every one of her servants, and asked their forgiveness, if ever she had failed in any part of her duty towards them. At her wonted time she went to bed, and slept calmly a few hours. Early in the morning she retired into her closet, and employed a considerable time in devotion. At eight o'clock the high sheriff and his officers entered her chamber, and found her still kneeling at the altar. She immediately started up, and with a majestic mien, and a countenance undismayed, and even cheerful, advanced towards the place of execution, leaning on two of Paulet's attendants. She

was dressed in a mourning habit, but with an elegance and splendour which she had long laid aside, except on a few festival days. An *Agnus Dei* hung by a pomander chain at her neck; her beads at her girdle; and in her hand she carried a crucifix of ivory. At the foot of the stair, the two earls, attended by several gentlemen from the neighbouring counties, received her; and there sir Andrew Melvil, who had been secluded for some weeks from her presence, was permitted to take his last farewell. At the sight of a mistress whom he tenderly loved, in such a situation, he melted into tears; and as he was bewailing her condition, and complaining of his own hard fate in being appointed to carry the account of such a mournful event into Scotland, Mary replied, "Weep not good Melvil, there is at present greater cause for rejoicing. Thou shalt this day see Mary Stewart delivered from all her cares, and such an end put to her sufferings as she has long expected. Bear witness that I die constant in my religion; firm in my fidelity towards Scotland; and unchanged in my affection to France. Commend me to my son. Tell him I have done nothing injurious to his kingdom, to his honour, or to his rights; and God forgive all those who have thirsted without cause for my

blood." With much difficulty, and after many intreaties, she prevailed on the two earls to allow Melvil, together with three of her men servants, and two of her maids, to attend her to the scaffold. It was erected in the same hall where she had been tried, raised a little above the floor, and covered, as well as a chair, the cushion, and block, with black cloth. Mary mounted the steps with alacrity, beheld all this apparatus of death with an unaltered countenance, and, signing herself with the cross, she sat down in the chair. Beale read the warrant for execution with a loud voice, to which she listened with a careless air, and like one occupied in other thoughts. Then the dean of Peterborough began a devout discourse, suitable to her present condition, and offered up prayers to Heaven in her behalf; but she declared that she could not in conscience hearken to the one, nor join with the other; and, falling on her knees, repeated a Latin prayer. When the dean had finished his devotions, she, with an audible voice, and in the English tongue, recommended unto God the afflicted state of the church, and prayed for prosperity to her son, and for a long life and peaceable reign to Elizabeth. She declared that she hoped for mercy only through the death of Christ, at the foot of whose image she now willingly

shed her blood; and lifting up and kissing the crucifix, she thus addressed it, "As thy arms; O Jesus, were extended on the cross, so with the outstretched arms of thy mercy receive me, and forgive my sins." She then prepared for the block, by taking off her veil and upper garments; and one of the executioners rudely endeavouring to assist, she gently checked him, and said, with a smile, that she had not been accustomed to undress before so many spectators, nor to be served by such valets. With calm but undaunted fortitude she laid her neck on the block; and while one executioner held her hands, the other, at the second stroke, cut off her head, which, falling out of its attire, discovered her hair already grown quite grey with cares and sorrows. The executioner held it up, still streaming with blood, and the dean crying out, "So perish all queen Elizabeth's enemies," the earl of Kent alone answered Amen. The rest of the spectators continued silent, and drowned in tears; being incapable, at that moment, of any other sentiments but those of pity or admiration. Such was the tragical death of Mary queen of Scots, after a life of forty-four years and two months, almost nineteen years of which she passed in captivity. To all the charms of beauty, and the utmost elegance of external form,

she added those accomplishments which render their impression irresistible. Polite, affable, insinuating, sprightly, and capable of speaking and of writing with equal ease and dignity. Formed with the qualities which we love, not with the talents which we admire, she was an agreeable woman rather than an illustrious queen. The vivacity of her spirit, not sufficiently tempered with sound judgment, and the warmth of her heart, which was not at all times under the restraint of discretion, betrayed her both into errors and into crimes. Mary's sufferings, however, exceed, both in degree and in duration, those tragical distresses which fancy has feigned to excite sorrow and commiseration; and while we survey them, we are apt altogether to forget her frailties, we think of her faults with less indignation, and approve of our tears as if they were shed for a person who had attained much nearer to pure virtue. No man, says Brantome, ever beheld her person without admiration and love, or will read her history without sorrow. None of her women were suffered to come near her dead body, which was carried into a room adjoining the place of execution, where it lay for some days covered with a coarse cloth torn from a biliard table. The block, the scaffold, the aprons of the executioners, and

every thing stained with her blood were reduced to ashes. Not long after, Elizabeth appointed her body to be buried in the cathedral of Peterborough with royal magnificence. But this vulgar artifice was employed in vain; the pageantry of a pompous funeral did not efface the memory of those injuries which laid Mary in her grave. James, soon after his accession to the English throne, ordered her body to be removed to Westminster abbey, and to be deposited among the monarchs of England.

MELVIL (Sir JAMES), author of some useful and entertaining Memoirs of England and Scotland, was born near the middle of the 16th century. He was privy counsellor and gentleman of the chamber to Mary queen of Scots, and was employed by her majesty in most of her important concerns till her unhappy confinement at Lochleven; all which he discharged with the utmost fidelity. When she was prisoner in England she recommended him strongly to her son James; with whom he continued in favour and employment till the death of queen Elizabeth. King James would then have taken him to England; but Melvil, now grown old, was desirous of retiring from business, and in his retirement he drew up the memoirs of his past life for the use of his son. These Memoirs

were accidentally found in Edinburgh castle in the year 1660, and were published in 1683. Melvil died about 1620.

MICKLE (WILLIAM JULIUS), an excellent poet, was the son of the Rev. Alexander Mickle, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and was born at Kelso about the year 1734. He was not bred to any particular profession; but that he had an excellent education, his employment for some time as a corrector of the press at Oxford, and his subsequent celebrity as a poet, are sufficient proofs. His first publication, in 1762, was "Pollio, an Elegiac Ode." In 1767, he published "The Concubine, a Poem, in the Manner of Spenser;" the intention of which was to expose the miseries that generally attend the too prevalent custom of keeping. In 1770, he published "Voltaire in the Shades, or Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy." In 1772, appeared his translation from the Portuguese of the first book of "The Lusiad; or the Discovery of the Indies," by Camoens. Mr. Mickle completed and published the whole poem in 1776. When Mr. Mickle engaged in this translation, he had no other means of subsistence than what he derived from his employment as corrector of the press; and when he relinquished that situation, he had only the subscrip-

tions which he received for the work to support him. He had, however, the good fortune to find a kind patron in the late governor Johnstone, who was distantly related to him, and who, in May 1779, appointed him to be his secretary on board the Rommey man of war, in order that he might participate in any of the emoluments that might arise from captures during the cruize. In November, he arrived at Lisbon, and was appointed by the commodore joint agent with himself for the prizes which were captured. During the six months that he resided in Lisbon and its vicinity, he found leisure to compose his poem intituled "Almada Hill; an Epistle from Lisbon," which he published in 1781. During his residence at Lisbon also Mr. Mickle was present at the opening of the Royal Academy, and had the honour to be admitted one of its members. When commodore Johnstone was appointed to the command of a fleet destined against the Cape of Good Hope, it was thought expedient for Mr. Mickle to remain in England, in order to attend the proceedings of the courts of law respecting the condemnation of some of the prizes. In 1783 he married Miss Tomkins; and by the fortune he received with that lady, with what he acquired under commodore Johnstone, he was now possessed of a hap-

by competence. He took up his residence at Wheatly, a village five miles from Oxford, where he employed his leisure hours in preparing a collection of his poetical works, to be published by subscription. Here he died after a short illness, on the 25th of October 1788, universally respected as a man of virtue, as well as a man of genius.

MILLAR (JOHN), was born in 1735, admitted member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1760, and in the following year appointed professor of law in the university of Glasgow. This chair he filled for near forty years, in a manner highly beneficial to the university, and most honourable to himself. In 1771 Mr. Millar published a small work, intituled "Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society," which has passed through several editions in this country, and acquired such celebrity on the Continent, as induced Garat to undertake the translation of it into French. In 1787 appeared the first volume of "An Historical View of the English Constitution," by Mr. Millar; in which the history of the Constitution is brought down from the settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the accession of the house of Stuart. In his historical view of the Constitution, Mr. Millar has held a middle course, between the exaggerated com-

mendations which many popular writers have bestowed on the institutions of the Anglo-Saxons, and the bias of a celebrated historian towards high notions of the prerogative of the ancient monarchs of England. Mr. Millar died on the 30th of May 1801. Since his death, the remaining volumes of his "View of the English Government," have been given to the public, and well received. In these works, and in his Lectures on Government and Jurisprudence, Mr. Millar has eminently distinguished himself in the investigation of what may be called the *Histoire Raisonnee* of nations, a subject of philosophical research introduced by president Montesquieu, and prosecuted in this country, with equal ability and success, by Mr. Millar, and by his two illustrious countrymen and friends, lord Kames and Mr. Smith. It is the object of this investigation to explain the laws and institutions of nations, not from the arbitrary caprice or systematic contrivance of legislators, but as arising naturally from the situation and progressive advancement of human society. As a theoretical inquiry, no subject demands a more extensive and more intimate acquaintance with the diversified appearance of mankind in different ages and countries, or affords a greater scope for sagacity to discern, in the situation and history of nations, the

circumstances that led to the peculiarities of their laws, manners, and character. As a study of practical utility, such inquiries tend, on the one hand, to check the rashness of legislative innovation, by demonstrating the indissoluble connection between the manners and situation of a people, and the laws which will be found efficacious in regulating their conduct or improving their condition; while, on the other hand, they are the safest guide to direct the enlightened statesman, how far he may venture to purify the existing institutions of his country from the alloy of rude ages, that obscures their splendour and debases their value. So successful were Mr. Millar's labours in this interesting field of inquiry, that his deductions, though pushed far beyond the period of written record, are yet so natural, that they seem to be more the result of historical research than of philosophical speculation. But it was chiefly as a public lecturer on law, that the talents of Mr. Millar were useful to his contemporaries, and in this respect his death will prove a great, and it is to be feared an irreparable loss to his country. His lectures on the different branches of law, and on the general principles of government, were the school where many of the first characters of the present day imbibed the rudiments of political science, and

received the first impressions of freedom. As a public teacher, Mr. Millar united, in a singular degree, every requisite qualification. His arrangement of his subject, and his talent for selecting its more prominent and important features, were admirably adapted to facilitate the apprehension of it, and to impress it indelibly on the memory. His extemporaneous elocution compensated for the want of polish, by the energy of his diction, the animation of his manner, and the copiousness of his illustrations. No man ever possessed a greater command over the attention of his students. No man could more readily and happily vary his mode of illustrating a subject, when he perceived that his first elucidation of it had failed to inform, or carry conviction to his hearers. The private worth of Mr. Millar was not less eminent than his genius. The generosity and honour of his mind, the warmth of his domestic affections, the constancy of his friendship, are fully known to those only who enjoyed his intimate society; and who can never cease to cherish the melancholy though pleasing recollection of his virtues.

MITCHELL (Sir ANDREW) late British ambassador at the court of Berlin, was the only son of the Rev. Mr. William Mitchell, one of the ministers of the High church of

Edinburgh. He became secretary to the marquis of Tweeddale, minister for Scots affairs in 1741; and in 1747 was elected to serve in parliament for the county of Aberdeen. Mr. Mitchell, together with lord Lyttleton, were appointed the executors of the celebrated poet James Thomson, who died in 1748. In the year 1751 Mr. Mitchell was appointed his majesty's resident at Brussels, where, continuing two years, he, in 1753, came to London, when he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia, where, by his polite and insinuating behaviour, he gained so much upon his Prussian majesty, as to detach him from the French interest. He generally accompanied the king through the course of his several campaigns. In 1765 he came to England for the recovery of his health, which was somewhat impaired, spent some time at Tunbridge wells, and in March 1766 again returned to Berlin. About this time he was created a knight of the Bath. He died at Berlin January 28, 1771. The court of Prussia honoured his funeral with their presence, and the king himself, from a balcony, beheld the procession with tears.

MITCHELL (Sir DAVID) was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He was, after the intermediate steps,

promoted to the command of the Elizabeth of 70 guns, in the reign of king William, in which he was present at the battle of Beachy-head, where he behaved himself with uncommon gallantry. In 1693 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. In 1694 he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him and was appointed rear-admiral of the red. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, and was afterwards sent to Holland to expostulate with their High Mightinesses about the deficiencies of their stipulated quota during the continuance of the then war. This was the last public act of his life, for he died on his return to England, June 1, 1710.

MITCHELL (JOSEPH), the son of a stow-cutter in Scotland, was born about the year 1684. Having received an university education, he repaired to London, with the view of improving his fortune. Here he got into favour with the earl of Stair and sir Robert Walpole; on the latter of whom he was for a great part of his life entirely dependent. Notwithstanding this patronage, his natural dissipation of temper, and his fondness for pleasure, threw him into perpetual distresses. On a particular occasion, Mr. Mitchell applied to Aaron Hill, for relief by aq

immediate pecuniary assistance. Mr. Hill finding himself unable, consistently with prudence, to relieve him immediately, presented him with the profits and reputation as author of a beautiful dramatic piece in one act, intituled, "The Fatal Extravagance;" a piece which seemed in its very title to convey a gentle reproof to Mr. Mitchell, on the occasion of his own distresses. It was acted and printed in Mr. Mitchell's name, and the emoluments arising from it amounted to a very considerable sum. Mr. Mitchell, however, was ingenuous enough to undeceive the world with regard to its true author, and on every occasion acknowledged the obligations he lay under to Mr. Hill. "The Highland fair, a Ballad Opera," in 1731, 8vo. is really Mr. Mitchell's, and does not want merit. This author died on the 6th of February 1738. His poems were printed in two volumes 8vo. 1729.

MONRO (Dr. ALEXANDER *primus*), an eminent physician and anatomist, was born at London on the 19th of September 1697. His father John youngest son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts, was bred to physic and surgery, and served for some years in the army under king William in Flanders. About three years after the birth of his son he quitted the army, and went to Edinburgh,

A a

where his engaging manners and knowledge in his profession, soon introduced him into an extensive practice. The son shewed an early inclination to the study of physic; and the father, after giving him the best education that Edinburgh afforded, sent him successively to London, Paris, and Leyden, to improve himself in his profession. On his return to Edinburgh in autumn 1719, Messrs Drummond and Macgill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the surgeons company, having resigned in his favour, his father prevailed on him to read some public lectures on anatomy. He at the same time persuaded Dr. Alston, then a young man, to give some public lectures on botany. Accordingly, in the beginning of the winter 1720, these two young professors began to give regular courses of lectures, the one on materia medica and botany, the other on anatomy and surgery which were the first regular courses of lectures on any of the branches of medicine that had ever been read at Edinburgh. About the same time, his father communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan which he had long formed in his own mind, of having the different branches of physic and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest regular professorships of anatomy

and medicine were instituted in the university. Dr. Alexander Mouro was the first university professor of anatomy. The plan for a medical education being still incomplete without an hospital, subscriptions were set on foot for this purpose, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of the late worthy chief magistrate, provost Drummond. In consequence of this the Royal Infirmary was founded, and completed in a short space of time. Dr. Monro, though he was elected professor of anatomy in the year 1721, was not received into the university till the year 1725, when he was inducted along with that great mathematician the late Mr. Colin Maclaurin. In 1759, our professor entirely relinquished the business of the anatomical theatre to his son Dr. Alexander Monro *secundus*, (the present senior professor of anatomy) who had returned from abroad, and had assisted him in the course of his lectures the preceding year. But after this resignation, he still endeavoured to render his labours useful to mankind, by reading clinical lectures at the hospital, for the improvement of the students. At length, after a life spent in the most active industry, he became afflicted with a tedious and painful disease, which he bore with equal courage and resignation till his death, which

happened July 10, 1767, in the 70th year of his age. Of his works, the first in order is his "Osteology," which was written for the use of students, but is capable also of affording instruction to the oldest and most experienced practitioner. His discription of the "Lacteal Sac and Thoracic Duct," contains the most accurate account of those parts of the body which has yet been published; and his "Anatomy of the Nerves," will transmit to posterity an excellent example of accurate dissection, faithful description, and ingenious reasoning. To Dr. Monro *primus*, also, the public are indebted for the six volumes of "Medical Essays and Observations," published by a society in Edinburgh. A collection of all his works, properly arranged, was published by his son, Dr. Alexander, to which is prefixed a life of the author, by another of his sons, Dr. Donald, physician in London. Edinburgh 1781, 4to.

MONRO (DONALD), an ingenious writer in the 15th century. He wrote "Description of the Hybrides or Western Isles, with Genealogies of the Chief Clans of the Isles;" a little work which is mentioned with applause by Buchanan. It was published at Edinburgh in 1772, and reprinted in 1805.

MONTGOMERY (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet of the 16th century. Of the life

of Montgomery little is with certainty known. It appears from his own productions that his talents procured him the patronage of James VI; and Dempster has informed us that he stood high in the favour of that learned monarch. In 1595 he published his well known poem of "The Cherie and the Slae;" and many of his other poems are to be found in the collections of Pinkerton, Ramsay, Watson, and Sibbald. With respect to the period of his death, it is supposed to have happened between 1597 and 1615.

MONTGOMERY (Sir JAMES), was born at Magbiehill, in Peebles-shire, in 1721. He was bred to the law; and the diligent application of his time and talents was soon rewarded by proportional eminence in his profession. Upon that most important reformation of Scottish judicature which took place in 1748, by the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, he was one in the first nomination of sheriffs by the crown; and he was the last survivor of those of this first nomination. His professional advancement kept pace with his growing celebrity; he rose gradually to the offices, first of solicitor-general, and then of lord advocate, till at length he attained to the highest summit of professional elevation, in being appointed Lord Chief Baron of his majesty's court of

Exchequer in Scotland. Upon his retirement from public employment, the honour of Baronet was conferred upon him by his sovereign. During the recesses from the duties of his office he paid unwearied attention to the improvement of the agriculture of his native county; and with such success did he labour to introduce the most approved modes of management, and to meliorate its public concerns, that it gained him not only the respect and esteem of all who knew him, but the distinguished characteristic appellation of "Father of the County." Sir James died in April 1803, at the age of eighty-two. He was succeeded in his estates and title by his second son, member of Parliament for the county of Peebles, and now Lord Advocate of Scotland.

MOORE (Dr. JOHN) was born at Stirling in the year 1730. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and began the study of medicine and surgery under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner in that city, attending the anatomical demonstrations of Dr. Hamilton, and the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, at that time professor of medicine at Glasgow. In the year 1747, the late duke of Cumberland commanded the allied army in Brabant; and many British students of medicine and surgery passed over to

that country, with a view to observe the practice, and act as mates in the military hospitals. Mr. Moore adopted this measure; and having been introduced by his relations at Glasgow to the duke of Argyle, then representative in parliament for that city, and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot ready to embark for Brabant, he accompanied him on board, and passed over under his protection to the continent. Having reached Maestricht, he attended the military hospitals there, then full of wounded soldiers after the unfortunate battle of Laffeldt. Mr. Moore was soon after recommended by the late Dr. Middleton, director-general of the military hospitals, to the earl of Albemarle, one of the generals of the duke's army, and colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, then quartered at Flushing, and commanded by the late general Braddock, and was soon after detached from the hospital to the assistance of the surgeon of that regiment, in which there was an extraordinary sickness. Mr. Moore remained during the autumn of 1747 at Flushing, and went the winter after with the Coldstream regiment to Breda, where there were many British regiments then in garrison. Early the same spring the allied army took the field; but the peace being concluded the same summer, Mr. Moore

came to England in the transport with general Braddock. After remaining some time in London, and attending the anatomical lectures of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Moore was advised to go to Paris and attend the hospitals and medical lectures there; a plan much in vogue in those days, and considered as highly proper for students of medicine and surgery. Mr. Moore went from London to Paris in company with sir William Fordyce, who had acted in Brabant as surgeon's mate of the third regiment of foot guards, where Mr. Moore belonged to the Coldstream. The earl of Albemarle was then ambassador from the court of Great Britain to that of France; and soon after Mr. Moore's arrival at Paris, appointed him surgeon to his household. But as his excellency lived in the house of the marquis de Mirepoix, which is near the Invalides, and at a great distance from the hospitals and medical colleges, Mr. Moore took lodgings nearer them, and visited the ambassador's family only when his assistance was required. Having resided near two years at Paris, a proposal was made to him by Dr. Gordon at Glasgow, that he should return to that city, and become a partner in his business. Mr. Moore's relations joined in pressing him to agree to this proposal; and he soon after left Paris, and re-

turned to London, where he remained a few months, for the purpose of attending another course of Dr. Hunter's lectures, and also those of Dr. Smellie, who then read lectures on midwifery. He then returned to Glasgow, and went into partnership with Dr. Gordon, which continued for two years, when Dr. Gordon having received a diploma from the university, acted entirely as a physician. Mr. Moore, however, continued the business as surgeon, having assumed for partner the late Mr. Hamilton, professor of anatomy, instead of Mr. Gordon. In the year 1771, Mr. Moore attended the late George duke of Hamilton in a consumptive disorder, of which, after a lingering illness, he died. The following spring Mr. Moore obtained a diploma as doctor of medicine from the university of Glasgow, and was engaged by the duchess of Argyll to attend her son, the late duke of Hamilton abroad as the companion of his travels, with whom he accordingly spent five years on the continent. At their return Dr. Moore carried his family from Glasgow to London; and in the year 1779 he published "A View of Society and manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany;" a work of which there have been printed many editions, besides translations into the French, German, and

Italian. Two years after he published two more volumes, intituled, "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." The period which Dr. Moore spent abroad, it is probable, rendered him averse again to engage in general practice as a physician, although he was always consulted in that capacity by particular friends. In the year 1785 he published his "Medical Sketches," a work favourably received by the public, though it is said to have given offence to some individuals of the profession. His next work was intituled "Zeluco; Various Views of Human Nature;" a work which has met with general approbation. Dr. Moore died in 1803, universally regretted as an author and as a man.

MORISON (ROBERT), physician and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, educated at the university there, and taught philosophy for some time in it. The civil wars obliged him to leave his native country; which, however, he did not do till he had first signalized his zeal for the interest of the king, in a battle fought between the inhabitants of Aberdeen, and the presbyterian troops, in which he received a dangerous wound on the head. As soon as he recovered he went to France; and fixing his residence at Paris, he applied assiduously to the study of botany and anatomy. He

was introduced to the duke of Orleans, who gave him the direction of the royal gardens at Blois, of the plants in which, he published an accurate catalogue, under the title of "*Hortus Regius Blesensis*." He exercised this office till the death of that prince, and afterwards went over to England in 1660. Charles II, to whom the duke of Orleans had presented him at Blois, sent for him to London, appointed him his physician, and made him professor royal of botany, with a pension of 200*l. per annum*. The "*Præliudium Botanicum*," which Dr. Morison published in 1669, procured him so much reputation, that the university of Oxford invited him to the professorship of botany there; he accepted the invitation, and long continued to acquit himself in it with much ability. He died at London in 1683, aged sixty-three:

MURRAY (WILLIAM), Earl of Mansfield, was born at Perth in March 1705. He was removed to London in 1708, and received the first rudiments of his education at Westminster school. In 1723 he was entered of Christ's Church college Oxford. In 1730 he took the degree of master of arts; and, during his residence at the university, he wrote, as college

exercises, a character of Demosthenes in very elegant Latin, and some beautiful Latin verses on the magnificent palace of Blenheim. In 1731 Mr. Murray was called to the bar, and very early came into full business of the highest kind. In 1742 he was appointed solicitor general, and was elected member of parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. On the 8th of November 1756 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, and at the same time created a peer of Great Britain, and admitted into the privy council. In 1779 he was created earl of Mansfield. The infirmities of age now compelled him to absent himself for many months from the court of King's Bench; and on the 3d of June 1788, he resigned the office of Lord Chief Justice of England, which he had held for 31 years. He died in March 1793. Lord Mansfield as a judge and as an orator stood in the first class. Not only in the court of King's Bench, but in the House of Lords, this illustrious judge has been famed as the steady advocate of toleration and religious liberty; and Lord Lyttleton characterises him as a man that "in abilities and integrity stood unrivalled."

N

NAPIER (JOHN) baron of Merchiston, was a descendant of an ancient and honourable family that had been long settled in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. It appears from the public records, and the archives of his family, that John Napier, from whom he was the 12th in descent, had been one of those land-lords who were obliged to swear allegiance to Edward I. of England, in the year 1296. His father, sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston and Edinbellie, was master of the Mint in the time of king James VI; and young Napier was born at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, in the year 1550. He received his education at the university of St Andrews, and here contracted an intimacy with a gentleman of the Roman Catholic profession. This circumstance may be considered as an early proof of a liberality of thinking, uncommon in those days of zeal, when both parties, papists and protestants, were too much irritated against each other by their mutual injuries, to be well able to live together in harmony

and friendship. Napier himself was a pious believer in the doctrines of the reformers, and frequently defended them against the attacks of his college friend, the Catholic. He attended carefully to the sermons of Mr. Christopher Goodman on the Apocalypse, who explained its mysteries by an interpretation which applied them to the Papists. He appears to have been much affected by these discourses: to use his own words, "I was moved in admiration against the blindness of the papists, that could not most evidently see their seven-hilled city Rome painted out so lively by St. John, as the mother of all spiritual whoredom, that not only burst I out in continual reasoning against my said familiar, but also from thenceforth I determined with myself, (by the assistance of God's spirit) to employ my study and diligence to search out the remanent mysteries of that holy book." At what time Napier commenced his studies at St. Andrews, or how long he continued in that seminary of learning, is not now known. He

takes no notice of either himself, and the matriculation record goes not so far back. But from Mackenzie we learn, that when Mr. Napier had finished his studies in philosophy at the university, his parents sent him abroad on his travels into the Low Countries, France and Italy. Having staid some years abroad, he returned to his native country, and applied himself closely to the study of the mathematics. It is highly probable that he acquired his taste for this kind of learning in his travels, especially in Italy, where at that period there were a considerable number of mathematicians of reputation; as well as in France and the Netherlands. Whether he may be considered as almost the only mathematician of reputation in his native country in his own time, James Bassantin professor of mathematics at Paris, who died in 1568, excepted, is uncertain; but nothing is more true, than that he had the happiness to live till he was acknowledged

by all Europe to be the greatest mathematician his country had ever produced. Among his inventions, that instrument called Napier's Rods, designed to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers, is of the most general utility. His invention of logarithms has spread his fame over the world. This discovery was contained in his "Canon mirabilis Logarithmorum," dedicated to prince Charles, (afterwards king Charles I.) and published in 1614. In his "Rabdologia," published in 1616, he mentions another species of these numbers; when, finding his health declining, he engaged Mr. Briggs to prosecute that useful and laborious scheme. But his studies were not confined to the mathematical sciences alone. In consequence of his resolution, mentioned above, he turned his attention to that of divinity, and is said to have written an "Exposition of the Book of Revelation." Napier died in 1622.

OGILBY, (JOHN), an eminent geographer, critic, and poet, was born at or near Edin-

burgh in 1600. In his youth he removed with his parents into England. His father bar-

ing spent his estate, and being prisoner in the King's Bench for debt, could contribute but little to John's education. However, he gleaned some knowledge in Latin grammar, and afterwards obtained as much money as to procure his father's enlargement, and to bind himself an apprentice to a professor of dancing in London. Being afterwards appointed to dance in a public masque, he by a false step unfortunately gave his ankle a violent sprain, which being neglected, occasioned his being ever after somewhat lame. When Thomas earl of Strafford was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was entertained as teacher of dancing in his family, and made one of the earl's troop of guards. At this time he composed a humorous piece, called the "Character of a Trooper." He was soon after appointed Master of the Revels in Ireland, and built a theatre at Dublin. About the time of the conclusion of the war in England, he left Ireland, and, being shipwrecked, came to London in rather a necessitous condition. He soon after went

to Cambridge, where, being instructed by several excellent scholars, he became so complete a master of the Latin tongue, as in 1649 to publish a translation of Virgil. He soon after learned Greek; and in 1660 published a translation of Homer's Iliad, with annotations. About two years after he went to Ireland, where he was made master of the revels by patent. He then built another theatre in Dublin. He published at London, in folio, a translation of Homer's Odyssey, with annotations; and afterwards wrote two heroic poems, intituled, "The Ephesian Matron," and the "Roman Slave." He next composed the Carolics, an epic poem, in honour of Charles I; but this was entirely lost in the fire of London, in which Mr. Ogilby's house was burnt down. He, however, soon procured his house to be re-built, set up a printing-office within it, was appointed his majesty's cosmographer and geographic printer, and printed several great works, translated or collected by himself and his assistants. Mr. Ogilby died in 1676.

P

PITCAIRNE (Dr. ARCHIBALD), a most eminent physician and ingenious poet, was born at Edinburgh on the 25th of December 1652. He commenced his studies at the school of Dalkeith, and from thence removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he improved himself in classical learning, and completed a regular course of philosophy. The law seems to have been his choice as a profession, and he pursued its study with such assiduous zeal, as to injure his health. On this account his physicians advised him to set out for the south of France. Arriving at Paris, he abandoned the study of law, and betook himself to that of physic. Being soon after called home, he became acquainted with Mr. Gregory, the celebrated mathematical professor. This led him to the study of the mathematics, pursuing which with much ardour, he soon arrived at such proficiency, as to make some improvements in the method of infinite series, which had been then lately invented. And apprehending that he saw some

necessary connection between physic and geometry, he finally fixed on physic for his profession. In Edinburgh, at this time, there was no other medical school than the chambers of the sick, and the shops of the practitioners. He therefore soon after returned to Paris to study physic. During his residence in France, he cultivated the object of his pursuit with his natural enthusiasm. On the 13th of August 1680 he received from the faculty of Rheims the degree of doctor. Soon after he returned to Edinburgh, where, on the 29th November 1681, the Royal College of physicians was instituted; and his name, among others, graced the original patent from the crown. Being now settled in practice, he rose ere long to the highest honours and profits of his profession. In 1688 he published his "*Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus*." In this treatise he zealously asserted the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood; a discovery which was at first controverted by envy, and reprobated by ignorance.

P I T

During his residence in Scotland, his reputation became so considerable, that, in the year 1691, the university of Leyden solicited him to fill the medical chair, at that time vacant. Dr. Pitcairne's well-known political principles, as an adherent of king James, excluded him from public promotion at home; he therefore accepted the invitation, and discharged the duties of his office so as to fulfil the most sanguine expectations. At the close of the session he set out for Scotland, with an intention of returning in time for the succeeding one. But, marrying the daughter of sir Archibald Stevenson, the object of his journey, her relations would on no account consent to part with him again. He was therefore reluctantly obliged to remain; and he wrote the university a polite apology, which was received with the utmost regret. He even declined the most flattering solicitations to settle in London. Indeed, he soon came into that extensive practice to which his abilities entitled him, and was also, notwithstanding his zeal as a Jacobite, appointed titular professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. Dr. Pitcairne was universally considered as the first physician of his time. He collected one of the best private libraries in the world, which was purchased after his death, by the Czar of Muscovy. About the beginning

P R I

of October 1713, he became affected with his last illness; and on the 23d of that month he died, regretted by science as its ornament, by his country as its boast, and by humanity as its friend. Some anonymous publications are attributed to Dr. Pitcairne, particularly a treatise "*De Legibus Historiæ Naturalis*," &c. but the only ones he thought proper to legitimate are his "*Dissertationes Medicæ*," and a short essay "*De Salute*."

PRINGLE (Sir JOHN), was born at Stichel House, in the county of Roxburgh, April 10, 1707. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor; and after having made such progress as qualified him for academical studies, he was removed to the university of St. Andrews. Having continued here some years, he went to Edinburgh in October 1727, for the purpose of studying physic, that being the profession he was now determined to follow. At Edinburgh, however, he remained only one year, being desirous to prosecute his studies at Leyden, at that time the most celebrated school of medicine in Europe. When he had accordingly gone through the proper course of studies at Leyden, he was admitted, on the 20th of July 1730, to the degree of doctor of physic. Upon his return from the continent, Dr. Pringle

settled as physician at Edinburgh; and on the 28th March 1734, he was appointed joint professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy along with Mr. Scott in that university. Dr. Pringle continued in the practice of physic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his professorship till 1742, when he was appointed physician to the earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army. By the interest of this nobleman, Dr. Pringle was constituted, on the 24th August 1742, physician to the military hospital in Flanders. He did not, on this occasion, resign his professorship of moral philosophy. The university permitted him to retain it, and Messrs Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his absence. At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. Pringle was in a coach with lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the situation they were placed in was not without imminent danger. After the retirement of the earl of Stair, he attended the army in Flanders through the campaign of 1744, and so powerfully did he recommend himself to the duke of Cumberland, that he was, in the spring following, appointed physician-general to his majesty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond seas; and on the next day he received a second commission from the duke, by which

he was constituted physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries. He now resigned his chair in the university of Edinburgh. In 1745 he was with the army in Flanders; but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be sent against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Pringle attended the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the rebels in 1746; in 1747 and 1748 he again attended the army abroad; and in the autumn of 1748 embarked with the forces for England, upon the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From this time he principally resided in London; and in 1750 published "Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever. It was in the same year that Dr. Pringle began to communicate to the Royal Society his famous "Experiments upon septic and antiseptic substances, with remarks relating to their use in the theory of medicine;" and many of his papers after this period appear in the Transactions of that body. In 1751 he gave to the public the first edition of his "Observations on the diseases of the Army," which in many successive editions he improved, from his farther experience. This work has been translated into many

of the European languages, and scarcely any medical writer has mentioned it without some tribute of applause. After the accession of George III. to the throne, Dr. Pringle was appointed, in 1761, physician in ordinary to the queen's household; in 1763, physician extraordinary to her majesty; and in 1766 his majesty was pleased to testify his sense of Dr. Pringle's long and laborious services, as well as abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. In the year 1772 he was elected president of the Royal Society, an honour one of the highest that he ever received; and in 1774 was appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty. Many of the different learned bodies in Europe had also, at different periods, inrolled his name in the list of their members. His declining state of health made him, in 1778, entertain thoughts of resigning the presidency of the Royal Society, which, notwithstanding the solicitations of his friends, he resigned at the anniversary meeting of that year. His in-

firmities still increasing, he hoped that he might receive advantage from an excursion to Scotland, and spending the summer there, which he did in the year 1780, residing principally at Edinburgh. Here he now formed a design of fixing his future residence; but on removing to it in 1781, he found the air of Edinburgh too sharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly sensible to the severities of the weather. He determined, therefore, once more to return to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September. On Monday evening, the 14th January 1782, being with a select society of friends, he was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, who afterwards attended him with unwearied assiduity; but, to any medical purpose, entirely in vain. He died on the Friday following, being the 18th January, in the 75th year of his age; and on the 7th February thereafter, his body was deposited in a vault in St. James's church.

R

RAMSAY (ALLAN), a Scottish pastoral poet, was born in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire, October 15, 1686. For whatever education he received, he was indebted to the parish school. In the 15th year of his age, he was bound apprentice to a wigmaker in Edinburgh. Ramsay was not remarkable for a premature ambition of literary distinction. The earliest of his productions which can now be traced, is an epistle addressed "To the most happy Members of the Easy Club," in the year 1712. In 1715, this convivial society honourably appointed him their poet-laureat. About this period many of his poems were published in the detached form of pamphlets. Having for a considerable time exercised the trade of a wigmaker, Ramsay, desirous of a profession more congenial to his literary turn, at length adopted that of a bookseller. The detached poems formerly printed separately, he published, in 1721, in a quarto volume, which was encouraged by a very respectable list of subscribers. It was advertised in

the Edinburgh Evening Courant of the above date, in the following terms: "The Poems of Allan Ramsay, in a large quarto volume, fairly printed, with notes, and a complete glossary, (as promised to the subscribers) being now finished; all who have generously contributed to carrying on of the design, may call for their copies as soon as they please, from the author, at the Mercury, opposite to Niddry's wynd, Edinburgh." In the year 1724, he published the first volume of his well known collection, "The Tea-table Miscellany." A second volume appeared soon after the first; a third in 1727; and a fourth after another interval. In the course of the same year he published the "Evergreen, being a collection of Scots Poems wrote by the Ingenious before 1600." His "Gentle Shepherd" was published in the year 1725. In 1721 he had published a pastoral under the title of "Patie and Roger," which was followed in 1723 by a sequel, under that of "Jenny and Meggy." These specimens were so high-

ly approved by his friends, that he at length proceeded to extend them to the form of a regular drama. A second volume of his poems appeared in 1728, and was reprinted in an octavo form during the ensuing year. His fame had now extended itself beyond the narrow limits of Scotland. An edition of his poetical works was published by the London booksellers in 1731; and another appeared at Dublin in 1733. His intercourse with contemporary poets was pretty extensive. Hamilton of Bangour and Hamilton of Gilbertfield were among the number of his friends; and Somerville, the ingenious author of the "Chace," has returned his poetical greetings in two epistles. In 1726, Ramsay had removed from his shop opposite to what is known by the name of Niddry street, to another at the east end of the Luckenbooths, which has since been well known as the shop of Mr. Creech, a gentleman of the same profession. Instead of retaining his old friend Mercury he now ornamented his sign-board with the heads of two favourite poets, Drummond of Hawthornden, and Ben Johnson. Here Mr. Ramsay continued to sell and lend out books till a late period of his life; and here the wits of Edinburgh used to meet for amusement, and to learn the literary news of the day. Ramsay is said to

B b 2

have been the first who established a circulating library in Scotland. His collection of fables was published in 1730. After this period, his efforts as an author were almost entirely discontinued. The following letter was written by our poet to Mr. John Smibert, a portrait painter, who left England, with Dean Berkeley, to settle in Bermudas. It is dated Edinburgh, May 10, 1736. "My dear old friend, Your health and happiness are ever an addition to my satisfaction. God make your life ever easy and pleasant. Half a century of years have now row'd o'er my pow, that begins now to be lyart; yet, thanks to my author, I eat, drink, and sleep as I did twenty years syne; yes, I laugh heartily too, and find as many subjects to employ that faculty upon as ever; fools, fops, and knaves, grow as rank as formerly; yet here and there are to be found good and worthy men, who are an honour to human life. We have small hopes of seeing you again in our old world; then let us be virtuous, and hope to meet in heaven. My good auld wife is still my bed-fellow; my son Allan has been pursuing your science since he was a dozen years auld—was with Mr. Hyf-fidg at London, for some time, about two years ago; has been since at home painting here like a Raphael—sets out for

the seat, of the beast, beyond the Alps, within a month hence —to be away about two years. I'm sweer to part with him, but canna stem the current which flows from the advice of his patrons and his own inclination.—I havethree daughters, one of seventeen, one of sixteen, and one of twelve years old,

and no srewayled dragle amang them, all fine girls. These six or seven years past I have not written a line of poetry. I e'en gave over in good time, before the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years, should make me risk the reputation I had acquired ;

Frac twenty-five to five and forty,
My muse was neither sweer nor dorty ;
My Pegasus wad break his tether,
Even at the shagging of a feather,
And thro' ideas scour like drift,
Streaking his wings up to the lift :
Then, then my soul was in a low
That gart my numbers saftly row ;
But eild and judgment 'gin to say,
Let be your sangs, and learn to pray."

In the year 1736, however, Ramsay's enterprising spirit prompted him to build, at his own expence, the first theatre for dramatic performances of which Edinburgh could boast. It was situated in the lane called Carrubber's close. His new character of manager, Ramsay did not long enjoy. The act of parliament prohibiting the performance of stage-plays without a licence and his majesty's letters patent was passed during the ensuing year ; and the magistrates of Edinburgh of course desired Mr. Ramsay to shut the house. He is supposed to have relinquished his book shop about the year 1755, when he had reached the age of 69. Af-

ter this he resided, in a dignified retirement, in a neat small house which he had built on the north side of the Castle-hill. But all his social connections were soon to be dissolved. He had been subject to a scurvy in his gums ; which unhappily increasing in violence, first deprived him of his teeth, corroded one of his jaw-bones, and at length put a period to his life, when he had completed his 71st year. He died at Edinburgh, June 7, 1758, and was interred in the Grey-friars church-yard. Ramsay was a man of strong natural parts, and a fine poetical genius, of which his celebrated pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd," will ever

RAM

remain a substantial monument; and, though some of his songs may be deformed by far fetched allusions and pitiful conceits, "The Lass of Patie's Mill, The Yellow Hair'd Laddie, Farewell to Lochaber," and some others, must be allowed equal to any, and even superior, in point of pastoral simplicity, to most lyric productions, either in the Scottish, or perhaps any other language.

RAMSAY (ALLAN), son of the foregoing, was regularly educated to the profession of a painter. Having travelled to the continent in the study of this art, he was appointed portrait painter to his majesty. He was also known as a man of letters, by the publication of some miscellaneous essays under the title of "The Investigator." He died in 1784.

RAMSAY (ANDREW MICHAEL), generally known by the name of the Chevalier Ramsay, a polite Scottish writer, was born at Ayr in 1686. His good parts and learning recommended him to be tutor to the son of the earl of Wemyss; after which, conceiving a disgust at the religion in which he had been educated, he, in the same ill-humour reviewed other Christian churches; and, finding none to his liking, rested for a while in Deism. While he was in this uncertain state of mind, he went to Leyden; where, falling into the compa-

RAM

ny of one Poiret, a mystic divine, his wavering mind, already predisposed to religious enthusiasm of any kind, easily received the infection of mysticism. This change in his sentiments prompted him to consult M. Fenelon, the famed and pious archbishop of Cambray, who had imbibed principles somewhat of the same nature; and who gained him over to the Catholic religion in 1709. The subsequent course of his life received its direction from his friendship and connections with this amiable prelate; and, being appointed governor to the duke de Chateau Thierry, and the prince de Turenne, he was made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was sent for to Rome by the Chevalier de St. George, to undertake the education of his children; but he found so many intrigues and dissensions on his arrival there in 1724, that he soon requested the Chevalier's leave to return to Paris. He died in 1743, in the office of intendant to the duke of Bouillon, prince de Turenne. His principal work, "Les Voyages de Cyrus," has been translated into English, and gone through many editions.

RAMSAY (ALEXANDER), a brave Scottish gentleman in the 14th century, who, from his retreat in the caves of Hawthornden, with his chosen followers, often annoyed the

RAM

English by his excursions. In the year 1342, Ramsay, with his followers, scaled the walls of Roxburgh castle, mastered the garrison within, and expelled the English from this important fortress. King David, pleased with his generous heroism, rewarded his service, by conferring upon the victor the custody of the castle, and the sheriffdom of the adjacent district, the last of which offices had been for some time held by Douglas, knight of Liddisdale. Douglas, offended by the loss of his sheriffdom, instantly vowed revenge; but by the interference of their mutual friends, the rivals were apparently reconciled. On the part of Ramsay, the reconciliation was sincere; but with Douglas, familiarised to deep intrigues and feuds, it was unfortunately otherwise. Ramsay soon after repaired to Hawick, to hold his court as sheriff of the district; and in the church of that place waited for the coming of those who had been summoned to attend his court. While he there waited, slenderly armed, and unsuspecting of mischief, Douglas suddenly arrived with a company of armed followers; and having slain several of his attendants, and wounded himself, made him prisoner, and conveyed him to the castle of Hermitage. Here he was cast into a dungeon, and left to perish; although, it is said, by

REY

picking up some grains of corn which he found in the place of his confinement, the unfortunate Ramsay there found means to protract his existence for the space of seventeen days.

RANDOLPH (THOMAS), the nephew of king Robert Bruce, companion of his victories, and some time regent of Scotland during the minority of his son, died at Musselburgh, July 20, 1352. The house which he inhabited may still be seen in that village.

REID (THOMAS), a Scottish philosopher and poet about the beginning of the 17th century. After travelling over Europe, and maintaining, as was the custom of his age, public disputations in several universities, he collected into a volume the theses and dissertations which had been the subjects of his literary conquests; and also published some Latin poems, which may be found in the collection intitled "Delicta Poetarum Scotorum." On his return to his native country, he fixed his residence in London, where he was appointed secretary in the Greek and Latin tongues to king James I. of England, and lived in habits of intimacy with some of the most distinguished characters of that period. Little more of Mr. Reid's history is known, excepting that he bequeathed to the Marischal college of Aberdeen a curious collection of

books and manuscripts, with a fund for establishing a salary to a librarian.

REID (Dr. THOMAS), late professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, was born on the 26th of April 1710, at Strachan in Kincardineshire, a country parish situated about twenty miles from Aberdeen, on the north side of the Grampian mountains. His father, the Rev. Lewis Reid, was minister of this parish for fifty years.—He was a clergyman, according to his son's account of him, respected by all who knew him, for his piety, prudence, and benevolence; inheriting from his ancestors, (most of whom, from the time of the Protestant establishment, had been ministers of the church of Scotland) that purity and simplicity of manners which became his station; and a love of letters, which, without attracting the notice of the world, amused his leisure, and dignified his retirement. After two years spent at the parish school of Kincardine, young Reid was sent to Aberdeen, where he had the advantage of prosecuting his classical studies under an able and diligent teacher. About the age of twelve or thirteen, he was entered as a student in Marischal college; and his master in philosophy, for three years, was Dr. George Turnbull, who afterwards attracted some degree of notice as an author;

particularly by a book, intitled, "Principles of Moral Philosophy," and by a voluminous treatise (long ago forgotten) on Ancient Painting. The sessions of the college were at that time extremely short, and the education, (according to Dr. Reid's own account) slight and superficial. It does not appear that he gave any early indications of future eminence. His industry, however, and modesty, were conspicuous from his childhood; and it was foretold of him by the parish schoolmaster, who initiated him in the first principles of learning, "That he would turn out to be a man of good and well wearing parts;" a prediction which, although it implied no flattering hopes of those brilliant endowments which are commonly regarded as the constituents of genius, touched, not unhappily, on that capacity of "patient thought," which contributed so powerfully to the success of his philosophical researches. His residence at the university was prolonged beyond the usual term, in consequence of his appointment to the office of librarian, which had been endowed by one of his ancestors about a century before. This situation was acceptable to him, as it afforded an opportunity of indulging his passion for study, and united the charms of a learned society with the quiet of an academical

retreat. During this period he formed an intimacy with John Stewart, afterwards professor of mathematics in Marischal college, and author of a commentary on Newton's Quadrature of Curves. In 1736, Dr. Reid resigned his office of librarian, and accompanied Mr. Stewart on an excursion to England. They visited together London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and were introduced to the acquaintance of many persons of the first literary eminence. His relation to Dr. David Gregory procured him a ready access to Martin Folkes, whose house concentrated the most interesting objects which the metropolis had to offer to his curiosity. At Cambridge he saw Dr. Bentley, who delighted him with his learning, and amused him with his vanity; and enjoyed repeatedly the conversation of the blind mathematician, Saunderson; a phenomenon in the history of the human mind, to which he has referred more than once in his philosophical speculations. In 1737, Dr. Reid was presented, by the King's college of Aberdeen, to the living of New Machar in the same county; but the circumstances in which he entered on his preferment were far from auspicious. The intemperate zeal of one of his predecessors, and an aversion to the law of patronage, had so inflamed the minds of his pa-

rishioners against him, that, the first discharge of his clerical functions, he had not only to encounter the most violent opposition, but was exposed to personal danger. His unwearied attention, however, to the duties of his office, the mildness and forbearance of his temper, and the active spirit of his humanity, soon overcame all these prejudices; and not many years afterwards, when he was called to a different situation, the same persons who had suffered themselves to be so far misled as to take a share in the outrages against him, followed him on his departure with their blessings and tears. The simple and affecting language in which some old men expressed themselves on this subject, in conversing with the present minister, deserves to be recorded. "We fought against Dr. Reid when he came, and would have fought for him when he went away." During his residence at New Machar, the greater part of his time was spent in the most intense study; more particularly in a careful examination of the laws of external perception, and of the other principles which form the groundwork of human knowledge. His chief relaxations were gardening and botany, to both of which pursuits he retained his attachment even in old age. A paper which he published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal

ciety of London for the year 48, affords some light with respect to the progress of his studies at the time when it was written. It is intitled, "An Essay on quantity, occasioned by reading a Treatise, in which simple and Compound Ratios are applied to Virtue and Merit;" and shews plainly, by its contents, that, although he had not entirely relinquished the favourite researches of his youth, he was beginning to direct his thoughts to other objects. In 1752, the professors of King's College elected Dr. Reid professor of philosophy, in testimony of the high opinion they had formed of his learning and abilities. Soon after his removal to Aberdeen, he projected, in conjunction with his friend Dr. John Gregory, a literary society, which subsisted for many years, and which seems to have had the happiest effects in awakening and directing that spirit of philosophical research, which has since reflected so much lustre on the north of Scotland. The meetings of this society were held weekly; and afforded the members, (beside the advantages to be derived from a mutual communication of their sentiments on the common objects of their pursuit,) an opportunity of subjecting their intended publications to the test of friendly criticism. The number of valuable works which issued nearly about the same

time, from individuals connected with this institution, more particularly the writings of Reid, Gregory, Campbell, Beattie and Gerard, furnish the best panegyric on the enlightened views of those under whose direction it was originally formed. Among these works, the most original and profound was unquestionably the "Inquiry into the Human Mind," published by Dr. Reid in 1764. The plan appears to have been conceived, and the subject deeply meditated by the author long before; but it is doubtful whether his modesty would have ever permitted him to present to the world the fruits of his solitary studies, without the encouragement which he received from the general acquiescence of his associates, in the most important conclusions to which he had been led. As the refutation of Mr. Hume's sceptical theory was the great and professed object of Dr. Reid's inquiry, he was anxious, before taking the field as a controversial writer, to guard against the danger of misapprehending or misrepresenting the meaning of his adversary, by submitting his reasonings to Mr. Hume's private examination. With this view, he availed himself of the good offices of Dr. Blair, with whom both he and Mr. Hume had long lived in habits of friendship. The communications which he at first trans-

as he loved the society in which the communications of

supposed to account sufficiently for his retreat; but when in fact, neither the vigour of his mind nor of his body seemed to have suffered any injury from time. The works which he published not many years afterwards, afford a sufficient proof of the assiduity with which he had availed himself of his literary leisure; his "Essays on the intellectual powers of Man" appearing in 1785; and those on the "Active Powers" in 1788. These works, together with his "Inquiry," the "Essay on Quantity," published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and a short but masterly Analysis of Aristotle's Logic, which forms an appendix to the third volume of Lord Kames's "Sketches," comprehend the whole of Dr. Reid's publications. The interval between the dates of the first and the last of these amounts to no less than forty years, although he had attained to the age of thirty-eight before he ventured to appear as author. With the "Essays on the Active powers of Man," he closed his literary career; but he continued, notwithstanding, to prosecute his studies with unabated ardour and activity. The more modern improvements in chemistry attracted his particular notice; and he applied himself, with his wonted diligence and success, to the

study of its new theories and new nomenclature. Among the various occupations with which he thus enlivened his retirement, the mathematical pursuits of his earlier years held a distinguished place. He delighted to converse about them with his friends, and often exercised his skill in the investigation of particular problems. While he was thus enjoying an old age, happy in some respects beyond the usual lot of humanity, his domestic comfort suffered a deep and incurable wound by the death of Mrs. Reid. He had the misfortune, too, of surviving, for many years, a numerous family of promising children, four of whom (two sons and two daughters) died after they attained to maturity. One daughter only was left to him when he lost his wife; and of her affectionate good offices he could not always avail himself, in consequence of the attentions which her own husband's infirmities required. About four years after this event, he was prevailed on by his friend and relation Dr. Gregory, to pass a few weeks, during the summer of 1796, at Edinburgh. His faculties at this time (excepting his memory, which was considerably impaired) appeared as vigorous as ever; and although his deafness prevented him from taking any share in general conversation, he was still able to enjoy the

company of a friend. Nor had his temper suffered from the band of time, either in point of gentleness or of gaiety. Instead of repining at the enjoyments of the young, he delighted in promoting them; and, after all the losses he had sustained in his own family, he continued to treat children with such condescension and benignity, that some very young ones noticed the peculiar kindness of his eye. In apparent soundness and activity of body, he resembled more a man of sixty than of eighty-seven. He returned to Glasgow in his usual health and spirits; and continued, for some weeks, to devote, as formerly, a regular portion of his time to the exercise both of body and mind. It appears, from a letter of Dr. Cleghorn's to Dr. Gregory, that he was still able to work with his own hands in his garden; and he was found by Dr. Brown occupied in the solution of an algebraical problem of considerable difficulty, in which, after the labour of a day or two he at last succeeded. This active and useful life was now, however, drawing to a conclusion. A violent disorder attacked him about the end of September; but does not seem to have occasioned much alarm to those about him, till he was visited by Dr. Cleghorn, who soon after communicated his apprehensions in a letter to Dr. Gregory. Among other

symptoms, he mentioned particularly "that alteration of voice and features, which, though not easily described, is so well known to all who have opportunities of seeing life close." Dr. Reid's own opinion of his case was probably the same with that of his physician; as he expressed to him on his first visit his hope that he was "soon to get his dismissal." After a severe struggle, attended with repeated strokes of palsy, he died on the 7th of October following. Dr. Gregory had the melancholy satisfaction of visiting his venerable friend on his deathbed, and of paying him this unavailing mark of attachment, before his powers of recollection were entirely gone. In point of bodily constitution, few men have been more indebted to nature than Dr. Reid. His form was vigorous and athletic; and his muscular force (though he was somewhat under the middle size) uncommonly great;—advantages to which his habits of temperance and exercise, and the unclouded serenity of his temper, did ample justice. His countenance was strongly expressive of deep and collected thought; but when brightened up by the face of a friend, what chiefly caught the attention was, a look of good-will and of kindness. A picture of him, for which he consented, at the particular request of Dr. Gregory,

to sit to Mr. Raeburn, during his last visit to Edinburgh, is generally and justly ranked among the happiest performances of that excellent artist. The medallion of Tassie, also, for which he sat in the eighty-first year of his age, presents a very perfect resemblance.

RICHARD (M.) prior of St. Victor at Paris, a celebrated theologian, who flourished about the middle of the 12th century. His works are numerous, and have been printed in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1173.

ROBERT I. king of Scotland. See Bruce (Robert).

ROBERT II. succeeded to David Bruce in the throne of Scotland in 1371. No event of any note happened in this prince's reign; except a few unimportant skirmishes or inroads between the Scots and their English neighbours. Robert II. died in August 1390, in the 75th year of his age, and after a reign of somewhat more than 19 years.

ROBERT III. succeeded his father Robert II. in the Scottish throne in the year 1390. After a very feeble administration of sixteen years, he died in his castle of Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, in the year 1406.

ROBERTSON (WILLIAM) of Strowan, wrote several poems, which are published in one volume. He was an adherent of the Pretender, and

lost his estate for the cause in 1746.

ROBERTSON (Dr. WILLIAM), late principal of the university of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland, was the son of the Rev. William Robertson, minister of the Old Grey-Friar's church, and of Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, esq. of Dreghorn. By his father he was descended from the Robertsons of Gladney in the county of Fife; a branch of the respectable family of the same name, which has, for many generations, possessed the estate of Struan in Perthshire. He was born in 1721, at Borthwick, in the county of Mid-Lothian, where his father was then minister; and received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, which, from the high reputation of Mr. Leslie as a teacher, was at that time resorted to from all parts of Scotland. In 1733, he again joined his father's family on their removal to Edinburgh; and, towards the end of the same year, he entered on his course of academical study. From this period till the year 1759, when, by the publication of his Scottish History, he fixed a new æra in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life were such as to supply few materials for biography; and the imagination is left to fill up a long interval,

spent in the silent pursuit of letters, and enlivened by the secret anticipation of future eminence. His genius was not of that forward and irregular growth, which forces itself prematurely on public notice; and it was only a few intimate and discerning friends, who, in the native vigour of his powers, and in the patient culture by which he laboured to improve them, perceived the earnestness of a fame that was to last for ever. The large proportion of Dr. Robertson's life which he thus devoted to obscurity will appear the more remarkable, when contrasted with his early and enthusiastic love of study. Some of his oldest common-place books, still in his son's possession, (dated in the years 1735, 1736, and 1737,) bear marks of a persevering assiduity, unexampled perhaps at so tender an age; and the motto prefixed to all of them, (*Vita sine literis mors est*), attests how soon those views and sentiments were formed, which, to his latest hour, continued to guide and to dignify his ambition. His studies at the university being at length finished, Dr. Robertson was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dalkeith in 1741, and in 1743, he was presented to the living of Gladsmuir in East Lothian by the earl of Hopeton. The income was but inconsiderable (the whole emoluments not exceeding one hundred pounds a-

year): but the preferment, such as it was, came to him at a time singularly fortunate; for, not long afterwards, his father and mother died within a few hours of each other, leaving a family of six daughters and a younger son, in such circumstances as required every aid which his slender funds enabled him to bestow. Undeterred by the magnitude of a charge, which must have appeared fatal to the prospects that had hitherto animated his studies; and resolved to sacrifice to a sacred duty all personal considerations, he invited his father's family to Gladsmuir, and continued to educate his sisters under his own roof, till they were settled respectably in the world. Nor did he think himself at liberty; till then, to complete an union, which had been long the object of his wishes, and which may be justly numbered among the most fortunate incidents of his life. He remained single till 1751, when he married his cousin Miss Mary Nisbet, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. While he was thus engaged in the discharge of those pious offices which had devolved upon him by the sudden death of his parents, the rebellion of 1745 broke out in Scotland, and afforded him an opportunity of evincing the sincerity of that zeal for the civil and religious liberties of his country, which he

had imbibed with the first principles of his education ; and which afterwards, at the distance of more than forty years, when he was called on to employ his eloquence in the national commemoration of the Revolution, seemed to rekindle the fires of his youth. His situation as a country clergyman, confined, indeed, his patriotic exertions within a narrow sphere ; but even here, his conduct was guided by a mind superior to the scene in which he acted. On one occasion, (when the capital of Scotland was in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels), the state of public affairs appeared so critical, that he thought himself justified in laying aside, for a time, the pacific habits of his profession, and in quitting his parochial residence at Gladsmuir, to join the volunteers of Edinburgh : and when, at last, it was determined that the city should be surrendered, he was one of the small band who repaired to Haddington, and offered their services to the commander of his majesty's forces. The duties of his sacred profession were, in the mean time, discharged with a punctuality which secured to him the veneration and attachment of his parishioners ; while the eloquence and taste that distinguished him as a preacher, drew the attention of the neighbouring clergy, and prepared the

way for that influence in the church which he afterwards attained. A sermon which he preached in the year 1755 before the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and which was the earliest of all his publications, affords a sufficient proof of the eminence he might have attained in that species of composition, if his genius had not inclined him more strongly to other studies. This sermon, the only one he ever published, has been long ranked, in both parts of the island, among the best models of pulpit eloquence in our language. It has undergone five editions ; and is well known, in some parts of the continent, in the German translation of Mr. Ebeling. A few years before this period, he made his first appearance in the debates of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The establishment of the Select Society in Edinburgh, in the year 1754, opened another field for the display and for the cultivation of his talents. This institution, intended partly for philosophical inquiry, and partly for the improvement of the members in public speaking, was projected by Mr. Allan Ramsay the painter, and a few of his friends ; but soon attracted so much of the public notice, that in the following year the number of members exceeded a hundred, including all the individuals in Edinburgh

and the neighbourhood, who were most distinguished by genius or by literary attainments. In the General Assembly held in the year 1757, there occurred one subject of debate, unconnected with the ordinary details of church government. This occurrence was the same kindled among the Scottish clergy by the publication of the tragedy of Douglas, the author of which, Mr John Home, was then minister of Athelstanford. The extraordinary merits of this performance, which is now become to Scotsmen a subject of national pride, were not sufficient to atone for so bold a departure from the austerity expected in a presbyterian divine; and the offence was not a little exasperated by the conduct of some of Mr. Home's brethren, who, partly from curiosity, and partly from a friendly wish to share in the censure bestowed on the author, were led to witness the first representation of the piece on the Edinburgh stage. In the whole course of the ecclesiastical proceedings connected with these incidents, Dr. Robertson distinguished himself by the ablest and most animated exertions in defence of his friends; and contributed greatly, by his persuasive eloquence, to the mildness of that sentence in which the prosecution at last terminated. His arguments on this occasion had, it may be presumed, the

greater weight, that he had never himself entered within the walls of a playhouse; a remarkable proof, among numberless others which the history of his life affords, of that scrupulous circumspection in his private conduct, which, while it added so much to his usefulness as a clergyman, was essential to his influence as the leader of a party; and which so often enabled him to recommend successfully to others, the same candid and indulgent spirit that was congenial to his own mind. In the spring of the year which followed the debates about Mr. Home's tragedy, Dr. Robertson went to London to concert measures for the publication of his History of Scotland;—a work of which the plan is said to have been formed soon after his settlement at Gladsmair. It was published on the first of February 1759, and was received by the world with such unbounded applause, that before the end of that month, he was desired by his bookseller to prepare for a second edition. From this moment the complexion of his fortune was changed. After a long struggle, in an obscure, though a happy and hospitable retreat, with a narrow income and an increasing family, his prospects brightened at once. He saw independence and affluence within his reach; and flattered himself with the idea of giving a still bolder

light to his genius, when no longer depressed by those tender anxieties, which so often fall to the lot of men whose pursuits and habits, while they heighten the endearments of domestic life, withdraw them from the paths of interest and ambition. Among the many congratulatory letters addressed to him on this occasion, a few have been accidentally preserved; and although the contents of some of them may not now appear very important, they still derive a certain degree of interest from the names and characters of the writers. Mr. Garrick, to whom a copy of the book had been sent at the author's request, thus writes: "Upon my word, I was never more entertained in all my life; and though I read it aloud to a friend and Mrs. Garrick, I finished the three first books at two sittings. I could not help writing to Millar, and congratulating him upon this great acquisition to his literary treasures. I will assure you that there is no love lost (as the saying is) between you and Mrs. Garrick. She is resolved to see Scotland as soon as my affairs will permit: nor do I find her inclination in the least abated, though I read your Second Book (in which her religion is so exquisitely handled) with all the malevolent exertion I was master of—but it would not do; she thinks you right

even in that, and still resolves to see Scotland. In short, if she can give up the Pope and his trumpery so readily to you, what must her poor husband think? I shall keep in England, I assure you; for you have convinced me how difficult it is to contend with the Scots in their own country." Mr. Hume, between whom and Dr. Robertson there ever subsisted an uninterrupted friendship, writes as follows: "I am afraid that my letters will be tedious and disagreeable to you by their uniformity. Nothing but continued and unvaried accounts of the same thing must in the end prove disgusting. Yet since you will hear me speak on this subject, I cannot help it, and must fatigue your ears as much as ours are in this place, by endless, and repeated, and noisy praises of the History of Scotland. Dr. Douglas told me yesterday that he had seen the bishop of Norwich, who had just bought the book from the high commendations he heard of it from Mr. Legge. Mallet told me that Lord Mansfield is at a loss whether he shall most esteem the matter or the style. Elliot told me, that being in company with George Grenville, that gentleman was speaking loud in the same key. Our friend pretended ignorance; said he knew the author, and if he thought the book good for any thing, would send for

it and read it. Send for it by all means (said Mr. Grenville), you have not read a better book of a long time. But, said Eliot, I suppose, although the matter may be tolerable, as the author was never on this side of the Tweed till he wrote it, it must be very barbarous in the expression. By no means, cried Mr. Grenville; had the author lived all his life in London, and in the best company, he could not have expressed himself with greater elegance and purity. Lord Lyttleton seems to think, that since the time of St. Paul there scarce has been a better writer than Dr. Robertson. Mr. Walpole triumphs in the success of his favourites the Scotch," &c. During the time that the History of Scotland was in the press, Dr. Robertson removed with his family from Gladmuir to Edinburgh, in consequence of a presentation which he had received to one of the churches of that city. His preferments now multiplied rapidly. In 1759 he was appointed chaplain of Stirling castle; in 1761, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and in 1762, he was chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. Two years afterwards, the office of king's historiographer for Scotland (with a salary of 200l. a-year) was revived in his favour. Soon after the publication of his Scottish history, we find Dr. Robertson consulting

his friends about the choice of another historical subject;—anxious to add new laurels to those he had already acquired. The two subjects which appear to have chiefly divided his choice were, the History of Greece, and that of the Emperor Charles V; but after much deliberation, he resolved to undertake the latter. The delays which retarded the publication of the History of Charles V, together with the author's established popularity as a writer, had raised the curiosity of the public to a high pitch before that work appeared; and perhaps there never was a book, unconnected with the circumstances of the times, that was expected with more general impatience. It is unnecessary to say, that these expectations were not disappointed. The paragraphs which immediately follow are part of a letter from Mr. Hume, without any date; but written, as appears from the contents, while the History of Charles V. was still in the press. The levity of the style forms a striking contrast to the character which this grave and philosophical historian sustains in his publications. To some, however, it will not be wholly uninteresting to enjoy a glimpse of the writer and his correspondent in the habits of private intercourse; and that to them the playful and good-natured irony of Mr.

Hume will suggest not unpleasant pictures of the hours which they borrowed from business and study. Dr. Robertson used frequently to say, that in Mr. Hume's gaiety there was something which approached to infantine; and that he had found the same thing so often exemplified in the circle of his other friends, that he was almost disposed to consider it as characteristic of genius. "I got yesterday from Strahan about thirty sheets of your History to be sent over to Spard, and last night and this morning have run them over with great avidity. I could not deny myself the satisfaction (which I hope will not displease you,) of expressing presently my extreme approbation of them. To say only they are very well written, is by far too faint an expression, and much inferior to the sentiments I feel: they are composed with nobleness, with dignity, with elegance, and with judgment, to which there are few equals. They even excel, and I think in a sensible degree, your History of Scotland. I propose to myself great pleasure in being the only man in England, during some months, who will be in the situation of doing you justice, after which you may certainly expect, that my voice will be drowned in that of the public. You know that you and I have always been on the footing of finding in

each other's productions something to blame and something to commend; and therefore you may perhaps expect also some seasoning of the former kind; but really neither my leisure nor inclination allowed me to make such remarks, and I sincerely believe you have afforded me very small materials for them. However, such particulars as occur to my memory I shall mention. *Maltreat* is a Scotticism which occurs once. What the devil had you to do with that old-fashioned dangling word *wherewith*? I should as soon take back *wherewithal*, *wherewithal*, and *wherewithal*. I think the only tolerable, decent gentleman of the family is *wherein*; and I should not choose to be often seen in his company. But I know your affection for *wherewith* proceeds from your partiality to Dean Swift, whom I can often laugh with, whose style I can even approve, but surely "can never admire. It has no harmony, no eloquence, no ornament; and not much correctness, whatever the English may imagine. Were not their literature still in a somewhat barbarous state, that author's place would not be so high among their classics. But what a fancy is this you have taken of saying always *an hand, an heart, an head?* Have you *an ear*? Do you not know that this (n) is added before vowels to prevent the ca-

cophony, and ought never to take place before (h) when that letter is sounded? It is never pronounced in these words: why should it be wrote? Thus, I should say, *a history*, and *an historian*; and so would you too, if you had any sense. But you tell me that Swift does otherwise. To be sure there is no reply to that; and we must swallow your *batb* too upon the same authority, I will see you d——d sooner.—But I will endeavour to keep my temper. I do not like this sentence in page 149. "This step was taken in consequence of the treaty Wolsey had concluded with the emperor at Brussels, and which had hitherto been kept secret." *Si sic omnia dixisset*, I should never have been plagued with hearing your praises so often sounded, and that fools preferred your style to mine. Certainly it had been better to have said, "which Wolsey," &c. That relative ought very seldom to be omitted, and is here particularly requisite to preserve a symmetry between the two members of the sentence. You omit the relative too often, which is a colloquial barbarism, as Mr. Johnson calls it. Your periods are sometimes, though not often, too long. Suard will be embarrassed with them, as the modish French style runs into the other extreme." The History of the emperor Charles V. was

published, in three volumes 4to, in 1769. While Dr. Robertson's fame was thus rapidly extending wherever the language in which he wrote was understood and cultivated, he had the singular good fortune to find in M. Suard a writer fully capable of transfusing into a language still more universal, all the spirit and elegance of the original. It appears from a letter among Dr Robertson's papers, that M. Suard had been selected for this undertaking by the well-known Baron d'Holbach. He has since made ample additions to his fame by his own productions; but it was his translation of Charles V. which first established his reputation, and procured him a seat in the French Academy. After an interval of eight years from the publication of Charles V. Dr. Robertson produced the "History of America;" a work which, by the variety of research and of speculation that it exhibits, enables us to form a sufficient idea of the manner in which he had employed the intervening period. In undertaking this task, the author's original intention was only to complete his account of the great events connected with the reign of Charles V; but perceiving, as he advanced, that a History of America, confined solely to the operations and concerns of the Spaniards, would not be likely to excite a very

General interest, he resolved to include in his plan the transactions of all the European nations in the new world. The origin and progress of the British empire there, he destined for the subject of one entire volume; but afterwards abandoned, or rather suspended the execution of this part of his design, for reasons mentioned in his preface. This work was received by the world with the same applause that had distinguished the publication of his former writings. The Spanish nation were not insensible of what they owed to Dr. Robertson for the "temperate spirit" with which he had related this portion of their story. On the 8th of August 1777, he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, in testimony of their approbation of the industry and care with which he has applied to the study of Spanish history, and as a recompence for his merit in having contributed so much to illustrate and spread the knowledge of it in foreign countries." The Academy, at the same time, appointed one of its members to translate the History of America into Spanish; and it is believed, that considerable progress had been made in the translation, when the Spanish government, judging it inexpedient that a work should be made public, in which the na-

ture of the trade with America, and the system of colonial administration were so fully explained, interposed its authority to stop the undertaking. From the close of the 15th century, we date the most splendid æra in the annals of modern times. From the slumber of ages the human genius at last awoke, and, after a pause of many centuries, men began to think. Discoveries were then made, the influence of which descended to posterity; and events happened that gave a new direction to the spirit of nations. Conducted by the enthusiasm of genius, and assisted by the light of philosophy, Columbus made the boldest of human efforts, discovered another hemisphere, and added as it were a new continent to the globe. Views and Sketches of the new world had been given by able writers; but prior to the appearance of Dr. Robertson's history, no author had bestowed the mature and profound investigation which such a subject required, or had finished, upon a regular plan, that complete narration and perfect whole, which it is the province of the historian to transmit to posterity. In 1787, appeared a translation of the Abbe Clavigero's History of Mexico; in which work the author threw out various reflections, tending, in several instances, to impeach the credit of Dr. Robertson's

tory of America. This attack induced our historian to revise his work, and to inquire into the truth of the charges brought against it by the historians of New Spain. The result he published in 1788, under the title of "Additions and Corrections to the former editions of Dr. Robertson's history of America." As these volumes, however, did not complete his original design, he announced in the preface his intention to resume the subject at a future period, suspending, in the mean time, the execution of that part of his plan which related to the British settlements, "on account of the ferment which then agitated our North American colonies." A fragment of this intended work, which has been published since his death, while it illustrates the persevering ardour of his mind, must excite a lively regret in all who read it, that a history so peculiarly calculated by its subject to co-extend his fame with the future progress of our language in the regions beyond the Atlantic, had not been added to the other monuments of his genius. In consequence of the interruption of Dr. Robertson's plans produced by the American Revolution, he was led to think of some other subject which might, in the mean time, give employment to his studious leisure. A letter, dated July 1778, to his

friend the Rev. Mr. Waddilove, (now dean of Rippon,) contains some important information with respect to his designs at this period. "The state of our affairs in North America is not such as to invite me to go on with my History of the New World. I must wait for times of greater tranquillity, when I can write and the public can read with more impartiality and better information than at present. Every person with whom I conversed in London confirmed me in my resolution of making a pause for a little, until it shall be known in what manner the ferment will subside. But as it is neither my inclination nor interest to be altogether idle, many of my friends have suggested to me a new subject, the History of Great Britain from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover. It will be some satisfaction to me to enter on a domestic subject, after being engaged so long on foreign ones, where one half of my time and labour were employed in teaching myself to understand manners and laws, and forms which I was to explain to others. You know better than any body how much pains I bestowed in studying the constitution, the manners, and the commerce of Spanish America. The review contained in the first volume of Charles V. was founded on researches still more la-

borious. I shall not be involved in the same painful inquiries if I undertake the present work. I possess already as much knowledge of the British government and laws as usually is possessed by other persons who have been well educated, and have lived in good company. A minute investigation of facts will be the chief object of my attention. With respect to these, I shall be much aided by the original papers published by sir John Dalrymple and Macpherson, and lately by Lord Hardwicke. The Memoirs of Noailles, concerning the French negotiations in Spain, contain very curious information. I have got a very valuable collection of papers from the duke of Montague, which belonged to the duke of Shrewsbury, and I am promised the large collection of the duke of Marlborough, which were formerly in the hands of Mr. Mallet. From these and other materials I hope to write a history, which may be both entertaining and instructive. I know that I shall get upon dangerous ground, and must relate events concerning which our political factions entertain very different sentiments. But I am little alarmed with this. I flatter myself that I have temper enough to judge with impartiality; and if, after examining with candour I do give offence, there is no man whose situation is more independent." What-

ever the motives were which induced him to relinquish this project, it is certain that it did not long occupy his thoughts. From a letter of Mr. Gibbon, it would appear to have been abandoned before the end of the year 1779. It does not seem that he projected any other work after this period. He seems indeed soon to have abandoned all thoughts of writing any more for the public, and to have indulged the idea of prosecuting his studies in future for his private amusement. His circumstances were independent: he was approaching to the age of sixty, with a constitution considerably impaired by a sedentary life; and a long application to the compositions he had prepared for the press, had interfered (it is presumable) with much of the gratification he might have enjoyed, if he had been at liberty to follow the impulse of his own taste and curiosity. He retired from the business of the ecclesiastical courts about the same time; and, for seven or eight years, divided the hours which he could spare from his professional duties, between the luxury of reading and the conversation of his friends. The activity of his mind, in the mean time, continued unimpaired; and the habits of study he had so long been accustomed to, gave a certain scope and connection even to his historical recreations. To

one of these, which, from its accidental connection with some of his former works, engaged his attention more closely than his ordinary pursuits, the public is indebted for a valuable performance, of which the materials seem almost to have swelled insensibly to a volume, long after his most intimate friends imagined that he had renounced all thoughts of the press. The "Disquisition concerning Ancient India," which closed his historical labours, took its rise (as he himself informs us,) "from the perusal of Major Rennell's memoir for illustrating his map of Indostan." This work he began in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and in twelve months brought it to a conclusion. "If I might presume to hope, (says he, in one of the last sentences which he addressed to the public), that the description I have given of the manners and institutions of the people of India could contribute in the smallest degree, and with the most remote influence, to render their character more respectable, and their condition more happy, I should close my literary labours with the satisfaction of thinking, that I have not lived or written in vain." Dr. Robertson's health began apparently to decline in the end of the year 1791. Till then, it had been more uniformly good than might have been expected from

his studious habits; but, about this period, he suddenly discovered strong symptoms of jaundice, which gradually undermined his constitution, and terminated at length in a lingering and fatal illness. He had the prospect of death long before him; a prospect deeply afflicting to his family and his friends; but of which, without any visible abatement in his spirits, he happily availed himself, to adorn the doctrines which he had long taught, by an example of fortitude and of Christian resignation. In the concluding stage of his disorder, he removed from Edinburgh to Grange House in the neighbourhood, where he had the advantage of a freer air, a more quiet situation, and (what he valued more than most men,) the pleasure of rural objects, and of a beautiful landscape. While he was able to walk abroad, he commonly passed a part of the day in a small garden, enjoying the simple gratifications it afforded with all his wonted relish. He died on the 11th of June 1793, in the 71st year of his age. A portrait of him by Raeburn, for which he sat a few months before his death, is preserved in the library of the university of Edinburgh.

ROBISON (JOHN) was born at Boggall, in the county of Stirling. His father, a respectable merchant in the town of Glasgow, having, by a course

of successful industry, acquired considerable property, employed it in the purchase of his estate, to which he retired during the latter period of his life. There being no proper school in the neighbourhood, the subject of this memoir received the whole of his education in Glasgow, and before entering on his nineteenth year had completed his course of study at that university. Here he acquired a considerable proficiency in all the different branches of knowledge; but, as may be supposed, early manifested a peculiar predilection for the mathematical sciences. And though he went deep into algebra and fluxions he yet derived from Simson, and always retained, a disposition to prefer the more accurate though less comprehensive system of ancient geometry. The first thing which is said to have obtained him the notice of that eminent professor, was his having produced a geometrical solution of a problem which had been given out to the class in an algebraic form. Mr. Robison was designed by his parents for the clerical profession; but though he was deeply impressed with the truths of religion, he had yet contracted an insurmountable aversion to the professional study of theology. His friends therefore looked round for some situation in which his mathematical talents might be turned

to advantage. Dr. Dick, professor of natural philosophy, being in want of an assistant, Mr. Robison, then not nineteen years of age, was recommended by Dr. Smith as a proper person for discharging that office. Dick thought him too young; but acknowledging his merit, he joined with Dr. Simson in recommending him to Dr. Blair prebendary of Westminster, whom they understood to be in quest of a young man to go to sea with Edward duke of York, and read mathematics with his royal highness, and a young officer who was to attend him as a companion. On reaching London, however, these flattering prospects were found to have no solid foundation; the duke of York was not even going to sea. As returning to Glasgow would now have been awkward, he agreed to go to sea as mathematical tutor to Mr. Knowles, eldest son of Admiral Knowles, and the duke's intended companion. His pupil being appointed lieutenant on board the Royal William, Mr. Robison, at his own request, was rated midshipman. Here he spent the three following years, which he often spoke of as the happiest of his life. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the art of seamanship, and was sometimes employed in making surveys of coasts and rivers. In this capacity his merit seems to have attracted

the notice of lord Anson, then at the head of the Admiralty Board, by whom he was sent, in 1762, to Jamaica, in order to make trial of Harrison's time-keeper. But on returning from this mission he found his prospects of advancement completely blasted. Lord Anson had died; the vessel on board of which was his pupil Mr. Knowles had foundered at sea, and himself with all the crew perished. Admiral Knowles had retired to the country inconsolable for the loss of his son. At the same time the appearance of an approaching peace left him no room to expect promotion in the navy. He determined therefore to return to Glasgow, and admiral Knowles soon after placed under his care his remaining son, now rear-admiral sir Charles Knowles. At Glasgow he renewed his studies with great assiduity, but his instructors were changed. Dr. Simson was dead; Dr. Smith had left Glasgow to travel with the duke of Buccleugh. But the place of latter gentlemen had been well supplied by Dr. Reid, and Mr. Robison had also an opportunity of attending the lectures of Mr. Millar on civil law, and Dr. Black on chemistry. When Dr. Black, in 1769, was called to Edinburgh, Mr. Robison was appointed by the university of Glasgow to succeed that great man as lecturer on chemistry.

He read lectures on that science for three years with great applause, and had among his pupils men who have since ranked with the most eminent chemists of the age. In 1770, sir Charles Knowles having gone to Russia, on the invitation of the empress Catherine, then intent on the improvement of her marine, invited Mr. Robison to accompany him as his official secretary, with a salary of 250l. a-year. As he was still attached to the navy, and to his former patron, and as, though lecturing on chemistry, he did not enjoy the rank of professor, Mr. Robison made no hesitation in accepting the proposal. His conduct at St. Petersburg, and the knowledge which he had there occasion to display, seems to have powerfully recommended him to the board of Admiralty; for in 1772, he was appointed Inspector-General of the corps of Marine Cadets, an academy consisting of upwards of four hundred young gentlemen and scholars under the tuition of about forty teachers. As the person who fills this office has the rank of lieutenant-colonel, it became necessary, by the customs of Russia, that Mr. Robison should prove himself a gentleman, or what is there called a *dvoranin*, and the proof required was entered on record. In this office his employment consisted in visiting daily every class of the academy; in receiv-

ing weekly reports from each master, stating the diligence and progress of every person in his class; and twice a year, in advancing the young gentlemen into the higher classes, according to their respective merits. Of these he was considered as the sole judge, and from his sentence there lay no appeal. He lived in terms of the utmost harmony with general Kutizoff, who was military head of the academy, and held the third place in the Admiralty college. By him all Mr. Robison's measures were supported, and he was even introduced to the notice of the Grand Duke, as an admirer of the Russian language. But though his situation was thus honourable and advantageous, he felt that something more was necessary to render it comfortable. He could not but regret his distance from his native country, and residence among a people who, though rapidly improving, were still tinctured with barbarism. His appointment also attached him, not to the capital, but to Cronstadt, where he was nearly cut off from all civilized and enlightened society. Receiving an invitation, therefore, from the magistrates and town-council to fill the place of professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, he gladly removed to that city. The Grand Duke parted with him reluctantly, and requested,

when he left the academy, that he would take with him some young men of talents from the corps of cadets; and he promised him a pension of 400 rubles (80l.) a-year. That pension was regularly paid, only during the three years that the gentlemen whom he selected resided in Edinburgh; it was then discontinued, it is believed, because he did not continue a correspondence with the academy, and communicate all the British improvements in marine education. Of his lectures high expectations were formed, which were fully realized. He has only been complained of as somewhat abstruse, and as not bringing himself down sufficiently to the comprehension of his youthful auditors. This, however, appears to have been owing, not to any want of order or perspicuity, but to his expecting to find in them a more complete acquaintance with pure mathematics than many of them had attained. Unfortunately he was prevented for many years from teaching, by a languishing state of health, accompanied with peculiar depression of spirits, a not unfrequent attendant on too entire a devotion to mathematical studies, and of the reclusive and pensive habits which they tend to generate. By the judicious choice, however, which he made of substitutes, the want of his personal instructions was

less severely felt. For a year or two before his death he began again to lecture, having only engaged the Rev. Mr. Thomas Macknight to afford him occasional assistance; an office which was performed by that gentleman with acknowledged ability. When the Royal Society of Edinburgh was incorporated by royal charter in 1783, he was chosen by that learned body to be their general secretary, and discharged that office to their entire satisfaction, till a few years ago, when bad health obliged him to resign it. To their Transactions he has contributed several very interesting papers. In 1798 Mr. Robison published a work, which attracted, in an uncommon degree, the attention of the public; we mean that on Free Masonry. It is needless to say how different have been the judgments pronounced upon this publication, according to the different parties which men have espoused. That there is considerable ground for the statements contained in it, appears evidently from the testimony of the most respectable and best informed German authors. At the same time, several circumstances have led him to form an exaggerated idea of its magnitude, and still more of its consequences. But whatever opinion may be formed on this subject, every impartial reader will acknowledge,

that its mistakes are unintentional, and that it was written from the best of motives, and with the view of defending the most important interests of religion and virtue. A few years after, on the death of Dr. Black, he published the lectures of that great chemical discoverer, with notes, which are universally allowed to add greatly to their value. In consequence of Mr. Robison's connection with the court of Russia, a copy of this publication was sent to the reigning emperor, and he received, in return, the present of a box set in diamonds, accompanied by a letter strongly impressive of the regard in which his character and talents were held by that virtuous and enlightened monarch. In the course of last year he published the first volume of Elements of Mechanical Philosophy, which was to comprize the substance of his lectures on that subject; of which we need only say, that it has if possible exceeded the very high expectations which were formed by the whole learned world of its merit and importance. It was meant to extend to four or five volumes: but a fatal obstacle opposed its completion. On Monday the 28th of January he delivered a lecture, as usual, in his class, and went afterwards to take his accustomed walk. Being exposed to a greater degree of cold than usual, he was seized soon after

his return with an extreme degree of debility, which, on the Wednesday morning after, terminated in his death. It seems to have been less the consequence of any particular illness, than of a frame worn out by long continued illness and suffering. Besides the loss experienced by his friends and pupils, the public have sustained an irreparable one in the stop put to the continuance of the great work above mentioned. We are happy to understand, however, that materials have been left for a second volume, which in due time will make its appearance. Mr. Robison contributed also a very considerable number of articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. These are to be collected and published by his friends; and they will form, no doubt, a most valuable abridgement of physical and mathematical science.

ROLLOCK (ROBERT), first principal of the university of Edinburgh, in 1581. He is the author of various theological works, which prove the depth of his sacred learning, and his assiduity as a writer, but which are not now much regarded.

ROSS (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet, was born in Aberdeenshire, about the year 1700. He is represented as having attained to some proficiency in the study of the Latin language, but the school where

he acquired his knowledge is not specified. At a proper age he was sent to the university of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of A. M. Having quitted the university, he was settled as parochial schoolmaster at Birse, in his native county. About the year 1773 he removed to the parish of Lochlee in the county of Angus, where he spent the remainder of his simple and unvaried life, in the correct discharge of his official duties. Ross's pastoral tale, intituled "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," was published at Aberdeen in the year 1768, together with a few Scottish songs; and the second edition appeared in 1778. He died at Lochlee in the month of May 1783.

ROSS (DAVID), actor, was born in the year 1728, and was educated at Westminster school. He was disinherited by his father for going on the stage, yet had the happiness and credit of retaining the steady regard of a most respectable number of schoolfellows, as well as other friends, whom he acquired in later life. He came upon Covent Garden stage about the year 1753, and having the advantage of a good person and education, was respectable in tragedy and comedy. He uninterruptedly enjoyed his situation till about the year 1778, when, being left out of the engagements at that time, he

never afterwards recovered it. Improvident like the generality of his brethren, he had made no provision for the future, and was consequently consigned to severe distress. In this situation an ill paid annuity from a mortgage in the Edinburgh theatre, (of which he had formerly been manager) served rather to tantalize than to relieve him. His wants, however, unavoidably disclosing themselves, he was one day surprised by an inclosure of a sixty pound note, the envelope containing only a mention that it came from an old schoolfellow, and a direction to a banker where he was to receive the same sum annually. This, which he afterwards found his most certain provision, was continued for many years, and the donor was still unknown. The mystery was at length discovered through an inadvertence of the banker's clerk, and Ross, with infinite gratitude, found his benefactor in the person of Admiral Barrington. The accident of breaking his leg in 1788, decided his theatrical fate, and he lived principally on the bounty of his great naval friend. He married the celebrated Fanny Murray, who whatever her former indiscretions were, conducted herself as a wife with exemplary prudence and discretion. He died September 14, 1790, and was interred in the paved department of St. James's

church-yard Piccadilly. A great many of his friends being in the country, the funeral was, of course, very private. As an actor, he had claims to great praise in tragic characters of the mixed passions, as well as lovers in genteel comedy; but from indolence, or the love of pleasure, he was not always equal to himself. In the year 1752, during the Christmas holidays, he performed the part of George Barnwell, and Mrs. Pritchard, Millwood. Soon after Dr. Barrowby, physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was sent for by a young gentleman in Great St. Helen's, apprentice to a very capital merchant. He found him very ill with a slow fever, a heavy hammer pulse, that no medicine could touch. The nurse told him that he sighed at times so very deeply, that she was sure there was something on his mind. The doctor sent every one out of the room, and told his patient, he was certain there was a secret distress which lay so heavy on his spirits, that it would be in vain to order him medicine, unless he would open his mind freely. After much solicitation on the part of the doctor, the youth confessed there was indeed something lay heavy at his heart, but that he would sooner die than divulge it, as it must be his ruin if it was known. The doctor assured him if he would make him his confidant,

He would by every means in his power to serve him, and that the secret, if he desired it, should remain so to all the world, but to those who might be necessary to relieve him.—After much conversation, he told the doctor, he was the second son to a gentleman of good fortune in Hertfordshire; that he had made an improper acquaintance with a kept mistress of a captain of an Indiaman then abroad; that he was within a year of being out of his time, and had been entrusted with cash, drafts, and notes, which he had made free with, to the amount of two hundred pounds. That, going two or three nights before to Drury Lane, to see Ross and Mrs. Pritchard in their characters of George Barnwell and Millwood, he was so forcibly struck, he had not enjoyed a moment's peace since, and wished to die, to avoid the shame he saw hanging over him. The doctor asked where his father was? he replied, he expected him there every minute, as he was sent for by his master upon his being taken so very ill. The doctor desired the young gentleman to make himself perfectly easy, as he would undertake his father should make all right; and, to get his patient in a promising way, assured him, if his father made the least hesitation, he should have the money of him. The father soon arrived. The doctor took him

into another room, and, after explaining the whole cause of his son's illness, begged him to save the honour of his family, and the life of his son. The father, with tears in his eyes, gave him a thousand thanks, said he would step to his banker, and bring the money. While the father was gone, Dr. Barrowby went to his patient, and told him every thing would be settled in a few minutes, to his ease and satisfaction: that his father was gone to his banker for the money, and would soon return with peace and forgiveness, and never mention, or even upbraid him, with the past.—They soon met, kissed, and embraced. The young man immediately recovered, and lived to be a very eminent merchant. Dr. Barrowby never divulged his name, but the story he mentioned often in the Green-room of Drury Lane Theatre; and after telling it one night when Mr. Ross was standing by, he said to him, "You have done some good in your profession, more, perhaps, than many a clergyman who preached last Sunday," for the patient told the doctor, the play raised such horror and contrition in his soul, that he would, if it would please God to raise a friend to extricate him out of that distress, dedicate the rest of his life to religion and virtue. Though Ross never knew his name, nor saw him to his know-

edge he had for nine or ten years, at his benefit, a note sealed up with ten guineas, and these words : " A tribute of gratitude from one who was highly obliged, and saved from ruin, by seeing Mr. Ross's performance of Barnwell."

RUDDIMAN (THOMAS), was born in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire, in October 1674. He was initiated in grammar at the parish school of Boyndie, and having, in November 1690, gone to Aberdeen, he obtained a bursary in that university. In June 1694, he obtained the degree of master of arts. He was now engaged by Robert Young of Auldbar to assist the studies of his son. While in this situation, hearing, in February 1695, of the decease of Patrick Bellie, the schoolmaster of Laurencekirk, in the Mearns, he obtained his place, partly by the recommendation of his present patron, though perhaps as much by his own reputation for diligence and learning. Here he remained for three years and a half, till towards the end of 1699, that an accident opened new prospects to his view, The celebrated Dr. Pitcairne being detained by violence of weather at this inconsiderable hamlet, which had not yet a library at the inn, felt the misery of having nothing to do. Wanting society, he inquired if there was no person in the village who

could interchange conversation, and would partake of his dinner. The hostess informed him, that the schoolmaster, though young, was said to be learned, and though modest, she was sure could talk. Thus met Pitcairne, at the age of forty-seven, with Ruddiman, at twenty-five. Their literature, their politics, and their general cast of mind, were mutually pleasing to each other. Pitcairne invited Ruddiman to Edinburgh, offered him his patronage, and performed in the end, what is not always experienced, as much as he originally promised. Ruddiman, accordingly came to that city in 1700; and on the 2d of May 1702, he was appointed assistant librarian to the Advocates library. In 1709, he published "*Johnstoni Cantici Solomonis paraphrasis poetica.*" To an edition of the translation of Virgil's *Æneid* by Gavin Douglas, published in 1710, Mr. Ruddiman wrote the "large Glossary, explaining the difficult words, and serving for a dictionary to the old Scottish language." A vacancy happening soon after in the grammar school of Dundee, the magistrates invited our grammarian to fill the office of rector; but the Faculty of Advocates, unwilling to part with him, voluntarily gave him an addition to his annual salary, to induce him to continue in their service. In 1714, Ruddiman

published "The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue;" a work which will transmit his name with celebrity to every age, as long as the language of Rome shall be taught in the schools of Scotland. An entire edition of the works of Buchanan, with notes by our author, made its appearance in 1715, in two volumes folio. In the same year he commenced printer, in copartnership with his brother Walter; and the first production of their press was the second volume of "Abercromby's Martial Achievements." In 1725 he published the first part of his "Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones," and the second part was delivered to the learned world in 1721. Mr. Ruddiman engaged as the printer of a newspaper, "The Caledonian Mercury," in 1724, and in 1729 acquired the property of the paper, which continued in his family to the year 1772. In 1737, when he was upon a visit at London, Ruddiman engaged to edit the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," a work left imperfect by the death of the author, Mr. James Anderson. Mr. Ruddiman's preface to that work is a masterpiece of its kind. After this great performance, he ceased for a while from his labours, at the age of sixty-five. The "Diplomata," which added more to his renown than to his fortune, was the last book of any mag-

nitude which his diligence edited. In 1745, however, he wrote a "Vindication of Buchanan's version of the Psalms," in opposition to a learned English gentleman, who had preferred the version of Dr. Johnston. In this elaborate book, which is a standard of criticism, Mr. Ruddiman shews his unbiassed regard to truth and merit; for though he had differed from Buchanan as a historian, he would maintain his superiority as a poet. During the calamitous summer of 1745, Ruddiman retired from the disturbed scenes of Edinburgh to the sequestered quiet of the country. Here he diverted the dreary days of rebellion, by pursuing his accustomed studies. It was in the retirement of a farmer's dwelling that he wrote, without any purpose of publication, "Critical Observations on Burman's Commentary upon Lucan's Pharsalia," which that eminent scholar had published at Leyden in 1740. After this time, he published several small treatises on disputed parts of the Scottish history, to which he was called by some who had attacked him with abundance of scurrility and abusive language. He preserved the dignity of a scholar and a Christian. While he maintained the truth, he kept his temper; shewed he had the greatness to pity, and the charity to forgive; and was as far superior to his

ponents in good breeding as real knowledge. His principles were formed upon mature reflection; but once convinced they were right, he was very steady to them, though at the same time he could make great allowances for those who did not think as he did. In October 1751, at the age of twenty-seven, he was obliged to ask the aid of physicians for reserving his sight, which, however, they did not effect. Yet this misfortune, which to a scholar cannot be easily supplied, did not prevent him from doing kind acts to his relations, and continuing his correspondence with his friends; from pursuing his studies, and producing, meantime, his edition of Livy, which Harwood declares is one of the most accurate that ever was published. Glasgow had to boast of the potless perfection of her Horace, in 1744; Edinburgh had reason, said that able critic, to triumph in the immaculate purity of Ruddiman's Livy, in 1751. The deprivation of sight brought with it other losses besides the retardation of his usual labours, and the hindrance of his accustomed walks. Ruddiman had a spirit too conscientious and too independent to hold an office which he could no longer execute. And, on the 7th of January 1752, he gave in a resignation to the Faculty of Advocates of his charge

as their librarian, which he had diligently executed for almost half a century. His letter of resignation he wrote in English, expressing his gratitude for their many favours, and offering his prayers for their future honours. When the late Dr. Johnson was told in what language our grammarian had relinquished his trust, and expressed his thankfulness, he said, "That such a letter from such a scholar ought to have been in Latin." Yet of Ruddiman Johnson declared, "That his learning is not his highest excellence;" and sent him, as a mark of his kindness, a copy of the Rambler, when it was republished at Edinburgh, Ruddiman, however, had outlived his vanities; and the lawyers of Scotland were not to learn, that their librarian could write Tully's language with Tully's purity. Ruddiman died at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 19th January 1757, when he had advanced into the eighty-third year of his age. He had lived for seven years under the affliction of bodily diseases of various kinds; but his mental powers remained unshaken to the end. He had been long afflicted by the strangury; he had been somewhat stupified by deafness; and at the same time that the sight of one of his eyes was lost, the vision of the other was almost extinguished: But the pressure of his infirmities

only gave ardour to his piety, and the debilities of age only invigorated the steadiness of his faith. He was buried in the cemetery of the Grey-friars church.

RUNCIMAN (ALEXANDER), a celebrated Scottish painter. About the beginning of the last century the arts began to be cultivated. Several French painters of considerable merit practised the art in Scotland, and increased the knowledge of its principles in the metropolis of the country. De la Cour and Pavillon initiated a number of Scottish pupils, who, after they had acquired the rudiments of the art, and imbibed the enthusiasm necessary to future proficiency, went to Italy to complete their studies. Alexander Runciman was born in Edinburgh in 1736. His father was an architect, a profession early allied to that of painting; and it is easy to conceive, that, habituated from his infancy to behold his father's drawings, Alexander must have acquired a propensity to the art in general. His disposition he evinced very early in life, and was frequently employed in making sketches of any remarkable object that came in his way. But the fertile pencil of Alexander could not long remain contented with drawing straight lines and plans of elevation. The mutilated, moss grown trunk, the rifted

rock, and the foaming water fall, were better suited to his romantic genius; and there can be no doubt, that sensibility such as his, must have been transported to extacy, while dwelling upon the fascinating graces of landscape. Mr. Runciman went as an apprentice to John and Robert Norries in the year 1750, the elder of whom was a celebrated landscape painter, and under his instruction our young artist made rapid improvement in the art. Runciman began professionally to paint landscape about the year 1755. These were not first attempts; he had studied and painted much before this public exhibition; and his drawings at this period evinced his application in the strongest manner. But although they were comparatively excellent, they were only the forebodings of future greatness, and an indication of that superlative merit which he afterwards displayed even in this branch of the art. Runciman continued to paint landscape for five years, with increasing reputation. But the versatility of his talents did not permit him to be great only in one department. In 1760, his genius launched into the extensive regions of History Painting, where, in delineating human passions, his energetic mind had greater scope, than in portraying peaceful fields, the humble cottage, and the unambitious



Alexander Runciman

PAINTER.

Eden: Published by A. Gifford & Co.



shepherd. During six years did he dedicate himself to the study and practice of history painting, amidst many disadvantages of situation. But although he made rapid progress in all the important qualities which constitute eminence in this branch of the art, yet he could not be satisfied with himself until he should study in Italy those celebrated works, the excellence of which he laboured so strenuously to equal. In the year 1766, being thirty years of age, he set out for Italy, full of the enthusiasm of a painter, to kneel before the pictures of a Raphael and the Carracci, and catch a share of the inspiration which animated these masters. Five years he resided in Italy, where he continued to draw from the antique, to copy the best pictures of the ancient masters, and to improve himself, by assiduous study of the numerous celebrated works to be met with in the Italian galleries. By these means, he not only increased in facility and truth in drawing, but acquired new general principles, and a more refined and correct taste. His conceptions, too, could not fail of being still farther enlarged, by the view of so many sublime works of genius. The art of composition, of such consequence in a historical painter, could only be thoroughly learned from attentively studying its principles, as they are exempli-

E e

fied in these scientific standards; and he caught with such truth the rich yet chastened style of colouring of the Venetian school, that he was allowed to excel in this quality all his contemporaries. Runciman returned to his native country in 1771, with those improvements which were to be expected from such opportunities as he had now enjoyed, and a more mature judgment. He was now well entitled to the patronage of his country, and in so far obtained it. He was, in 1771, appointed by the Trustees for the encouragement of arts and manufactures, master of the academy established in Edinburgh for the study of drawing. He also at this time projected, and began his great work in the hall of Ossian at Pennycuik, the seat of Sir James Clerk, Bart. Runciman's next capital performance is a picture of the Ascension, painted on the ceiling above the altar of the Episcopal chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. His king Lear seems to have been conceived and executed with all the fire and feeling of Shakespeare; and the Andromeda is coloured in a style nothing inferior to Titian or Corregio. His great historical work of Agrippina landing with the ashes of Germanicus, would of itself fully establish his fame as a celebrated painter. He continued to superintend the academy, and to execute

historical pieces, as far as his leisure and health (which was considerably injured by painting the hall of Ossian) would permit. His salary from his office formed a little competency, which, when augmented by the emoluments derived from his other works, raised him to a state of independence. The fine arts and his friends were deprived of this extraordinary painter on October 21, 1785.

RUSSELL (WILLIAM)

was born in the year 1746. He was sent to the school of Inverleithen, where he acquired a slender knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1756 he was removed to Edinburgh, in order to be instructed in writing and arithmetic. Having studied these useful branches of education for about ten months, he was bound apprentice to the printing business for five years. When he had finished his apprenticeship, he published a "Collection of Modern Poems," which seems to have attracted some notice at the time of its appearance. In 1763, while employed as a journeyman printer, he became a member of the Miscellaneous Society, a private literary institution, chiefly under the direction of Mr. professor Dalziel and Mr. Liston, our late ambassador to America. About this period, he made an attempt to adapt

Crebillon's "Rhadamisthe et Zenobie" to the British theatre. His tragedy was offered to the manager of Drury-lane theatre; but, as Murphy's "Zenobia" was at that time in rehearsal, it was deemed imprudent to accept of another play on the same subject. In 1765, lord Elibank having invited him to his seat in East Lothian, he spent there the greater part of the autumn. He now relinquished his original employment, and resided with his father. In 1767 he set out for London. His hopes in this expedition did not answer his expectations; and he felt himself under the necessity of engaging himself as a corrector of the press to Mr. William Strahan, afterwards his majesty's printer. His "Sentimental Tales" appeared in 1770. From this time he wrote many essays in prose and verse in the monthly publications. In 1772, he published a collection of "Fables, Moral and Sentimental," and an "Essay on the Character, Manners, and Genius of Women," from the French of M. Thomas. "Julia," a poetical romance, appeared in 1774; and the "History of America," published in numbers, was completed in 1779. In the course of the same year he also published the two first volumes of his "History of Modern Europe." During the following

year his studies met with a temporary interruption: he embarked for Jamaica, in order to recover some money due to him as heir to his brother, who had died in that island. In 1783 he published the "Tragic Muse," a poem addressed to Mrs. Siddons. The three volumes which complete the History of Modern Europe, made their appearance in 1784. In 1787 he formed a matrimonial connection with Miss Scott, and fixed his residence at Knottsholm, a farm belonging to the duke of Buccleuch, and situated at a small distance from the town of Langholm. In 1792

he obtained from the university of St Andrews the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Encouraged by the reception of his last performance, he had begun to digest the "History of Ancient Europe;" two volumes of which appeared in the course of the following year. This work was less favourably received; but the period was now approaching, when to him applause and censure were to be alike indifferent. A stroke of the palsy quickly terminated his life, in the 47th year of his age. He was interred in the church-yard of Westerkirk.

S

S C O

S C O

SCOT (MICHAEL), of Balwirie, a learned Scottish author of the 13th century. This singular man made the tour of France and Germany, and was received with some distinction at the court of the emperor Frederic II. Having travelled enough to gratify his curiosity, he returned to Scotland, and gave himself up to study and contemplation. He was skilled in languages; and, considering the age in which he

lived, was no mean proficient in philosophy, mathematics, and medicine. He translated into Latin from the Arabic, the history of animals by the celebrated physician Avicenna. He published the whole works of Aristotle, with notes, and affected much to reason on the principles of that great philosopher. He was much admired in his day, and had Roger Bacon and Cornelius Agrippa for his panegyrist.

SCOT (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet, who flourished in the 16th century. A considerable number of his poems may be found in the collections of lord Hailes, Allan Ramsay, and Mr. Sibbald. His productions may be classed among the most elegant Scottish poems of the 16th century.

SCRIMZEUR (HENRY) was born at Dundee in 1506. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Dundee, from which he removed to the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards to that of Paris. Having gone to Geneva, he was there appointed professor of philosophy; from which he removed to Augsburg, under the patronage of a Mr. Fugger. Returning to Geneva, he resumed his chair, and soon after instituted a course of lectures on the civil law. Mr. Scrimzeur was one of the purest Latin writers of his age, and has left behind him a great many pieces written in that language. He died in Geneva about the year 1571.

SEGGAT (THOMAS), a Scottish poet, who flourished about the end of the 16th century. Some of his Latin poems may be found in the second volume of the "*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*."

SELKIRK (ALEXANDER), rendered famous by Mr. De Foe, who writes his adventures under the name of Robin-

son Crusoe, was born at Largo in Fife, in 1676. Having gone to the sea in his youth, and being sailing master of the ship *Cinque Ports*, bound for the South Seas, he was put on shore on the island of Juan Fernandez, as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitary place he remained four years and four months, till at last he was relieved and brought to England by captain Woods Rogers. By long seclusion from intercourse with men, he had so far forgot the use of speech, that the people on board captain Rogers' ship could scarcely understand him, for he seemed to speak his words by halves. The chest and musquet which Selkirk had with him in the island, are still in the possession of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo.

SEMPLE (HUGH) of the Jesuit college at Madrid, a Scottish writer, who acquired considerable reputation among his contemporaries by his critical disquisitions "*De Mathematicis Disciplinis*," published in 1635.

SHARP (JAMES) archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in 1618. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, the presbyterian party in Scotland sent Mr. Sharp, at that time one of their ministers, to wait upon the king in their name, and to endeavour to procure his consent that Presbyterianism should be the established reli-

gion of the Scots. But Charles did not conceive presbyterianism to be a religion fit for a gentleman. Many of those Scottish loyalists who had suffered the most for his father and himself were of the Episcopal communion; and Clarendon, the principal minister for English affairs, was attached to episcopacy upon the same principles. When such was the case, it was not to be expected that the representations of the presbyterians would be much regarded. But Sharp, the supposed zealous agent of that party, had betrayed the cause he was sent to solicit; and, to the unspeakable indignation of the presbyterians who had sent him, came down from London episcopal primate of all Scotland. In all the melancholy transactions which followed for many years this establishment of episcopacy, the odium of the measures pursued were always thrown upon Sharp; and even occasioned attempts against his life. One of these attempts had been already frustrated; but the rage of those whom he had made his enemies was still unextinguished. A person named Carmichael, who was employed under his authority to watch for the suppression of conventicles throughout the diocese of St. Andrews, brought new odium upon the archbishop by his vigilance, cunning, and severity. The conventiclers were

in arms for their own defence. A party had vowed to retaliate Carmichael's malignity upon his own head; nor would they have been sorry to fulfil this vow upon the archbishop himself. They had gone out in pursuit of Carmichael, but had missed him, when they were suddenly informed, that Sharp himself was approaching in his coach from Ceres, and would speedily pass near the very spot at which they then were. They awaited his coming; then followed hard after his coach, till they saw it at a place the most remote from help against their attack, in the middle of Magask moor. Here they hastened to surround it; dismounted and disarmed his servants, who strove to defend their master; struck the postilion from his seat, and cut the traces of the carriage. Two of the assassins then discharged their pieces at the archbishop; but in the trepidation of rage, they had, however, failed of making any dangerous wound. The assassins were now retreating, when his daughter, who was with him in the coach, was overheard to cry out, "O there is life yet!" They immediately turned; dragged him from the coach, and murdered him with the most savage cruelty. This happened on the 3d of May 1679.

SHORT (JAMES), an eminent optician and constructor of reflecting telescopes, was the

son of William Short, a joiner in Edinburgh. He was born on the 10th of June O. S. in the year 1710. At the age of ten years, young Short was entered on the foundation of George Heriot, his father and mother being now dead, and the circumstances of the family very scanty. His genius for mechanics appeared about that time, in cutting out and joining little chests, book-cases, and such like conveniences for himself, with the tools that came in his way. At twelve years old he was put to the High School of Edinburgh, where he generally kept at the head of his form, and showed a considerable taste for classical learning. This prompted his friends to destine him for a learned profession. After having been four years at the high school, then taught by Mr. Arbuthnot, he went, in the year 1726, to the university of Edinburgh, where he passed through a regular course of study with applause; took his degree as master of arts; and at the earnest solicitations of his grandmother, attended the divinity hall, and passed his trials to fit him for a preacher in the church of Scotland, in the year 1731. Soon after this, the mind of our young artist began to revolt against the idea of a profession so little suited to his talents; and, having had occasion to attend a course of Mr. Maclaurin's

mathematical class in the college, he soon lost all relish for his ecclesiastical prospects; and made so great a figure in the class, that the professor took great notice of him, and invited him often to his house, where he had an opportunity of knowing more fully the extent of his capacity. In the year 1732, Mr. Maclaurin kindly permitted Mr. Short to use his rooms in the college for his apparatus; and there he began to work in his profession, under the eye of his eminent master and patron, who, in a letter to Dr. Turin, about two years after, takes notice of the proficiency made by Mr. Short in the casting and polishing of the metallic specula of reflecting telescopes: "Mr. Short," he writes, "who had begun with making glass specula, is now employing himself to improve the metallic. By taking care of the figure, he is enabled to give them larger apertures than others have done, and, upon the whole, they surpass in perfection all that I have seen of other workmen." The figure which Mr. Short gave to his great specula was parabolical; not, however, by any rule or canon, but by practice and mechanical devices. This parabolical figure, given to the great specula of reflecting telescopes, had been formerly pointed out by the great sir Isaac Newton, as the most necessary attainment for the per-

fection of those instruments. Mr. Short continued from this time to practise his art with great success; and when, in the year 1736, he was called up to London, at the desire of queen Caroline, to give instructions in mathematics to William duke of Cumberland, he had cleared the sum of 500*l.* by the profits of his business. While Mr. Short was at London, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was much taken notice of and patronised by the earls of Morton and Macclesfield. Towards the end of the year 1736, he returned again to Edinburgh, and having made several useful improvements in his art during his stay in England, he prosecuted it now with fresh vigour and applause. In the year 1739, being then at London, the earl of Morton, his great patron, took Mr. Short with him on his lordship's progress to the Orkney isles, and set him to work on the adjustment of the geography of that part of Scotland. He returned to England with the earl, and having now finally established himself there in the line of his profession, his visits to Scotland became less frequent. In the year 1743, he was employed by lord Thomas Spencer to make a reflector of twelve feet focus, the greatest that had, or indeed ever has been constructed, except those for the king of Spain, and some others

of the same focal distance, with greater improvements and higher magnifiers. The telescope for the king of Spain was finished in the year 1752, which, with its whole apparatus, cost 1200*l.* The instrument made for lord Thomas Spencer, having fewer accompaniments, was purchased for 600 guineas. Mr. Short came to Scotland in 1760, and in 1766, for the last time. On the 15th of June 1768, he died of a mortification in his bowels, at Newington Butts, near London, and was buried on the 22d of that month, being the anniversary of his birth. Mr. Short left a fortune of about 20,000*l.* 15,000*l.* of which he left to two nephews, and the rest in legacies to his friends. To the lady Mary Douglas, the daughter of his patron the earl of Morton, he left 1000*l.* and the reversion of his estate after the death of his nephews, if they should happen to leave no issue. But this reversionary and contingent succession the lady Mary Douglas, at the desire of her father, very generously relinquished by a deed in favour of Mr. Short's brother, Mr. Thomas Short, and his children.

SIBBALD (JAMES), bookseller in Edinburgh, and proprietor of the Edinburgh circulating library, was born in 1747. His productions in literature were numerous; but as his extreme modesty prevented them

from appearing in an ostentatious manner, or even in his name, they were not perhaps generally known to be his beyond the circle of his friends. The principal papers in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, which was begun in 1783, and was conducted by him for a good many years afterwards, bear sufficient testimony to his taste and learning. A short period before his death he published his principal work, "A Chronological Series of the Poetry of Scotland, from the earliest authentic periods down to the union of the crowns; with a volume containing a general glossary of the Scottish language." This last work will be sufficient alone to perpetuate his memory, as a person of the greatest attainments in the difficult field of Scottish antiquities. Mr. Sibbald died at Edinburgh in 1803.

SINCLAIR (WILLIAM), bishop of Dunkeld, in the reign of Robert Bruce. The English having sent a fleet into the Firth of Forth, they sailed to Inverkeithing bay, and landed in Fife. The earl and sheriff of that county raised about 500 men, and hastened to oppose the invaders. But dismayed at finding that the English had left their ships, and were posted in great force to receive them, they betook themselves to flight, without meeting the first onset of the enemy. In their flight

they were met by bishop Sinclair, who was hastening to the coast with sixty followers. Sinclair exclaimed in rage to the fugitive chiefs, "Whither flee ye? why do I not hack the gilded spurs from your heels? — Whoso loves Scotland, let him follow me." So saying the bishop threw aside his sacerdotal vestment; rallied the flying Scots; put himself at their head with his little company; impetuously attacked the English; drove them back with great slaughter; and pursued them to their ships.

SMITH (ADAM), author of the *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, was the son of Adam Smith, comptroller of the Customs at Kirkcaldy, and of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Mr. Douglas of Stratherny. He was the only child of the marriage, and was born at Kirkcaldy on the 5th of June 1723, a few months after the death of his father. His constitution during infancy was infirm and sickly, and required all the tender solicitude of his surviving parent. She was blamed for treating him with an unlimited indulgence; but it produced no unfavourable effects on his temper or his dispositions; and he enjoyed the rare satisfaction of being able to repay her affection, by every attention that filial gratitude could dictate, during the long period of 60

years. An accident, which happened to him when he was about three years old, is of too interesting a nature to be omitted in the account of so valuable a life. He had been carried by his mother to Stratherry, on a visit to his uncle Mr. Douglas, and was one day amusing himself alone at the door of the house, when he was stolen by a party of that set of vagrants who are known in Scotland by the name of tinkers. Luckily he was soon missed by his uncle, who, hearing that some vagrants had passed, pursued them, with what assistance he could find, till he overtook them in Leslie wood; and was the happy instrument of preserving to the world a genius, which was destined, not only to extend the boundaries of science, but to enlighten and reform the commercial policy of Europe. The school of Kirkaldy, where Mr. Smith received the first rudiments of his education, was then taught by Mr. David Mil- lar, a teacher, in his day, of considerable reputation, and whose name deserves to be recorded, on account of the eminent men whom that very obscure seminary produced while under his direction. Among the companions of his earliest years, Mr. Smith soon attracted notice, by his passion for books, and by the extraordinary powers of his memory. The weakness of his bodily constitution

prevented him from partaking in their more active amusements; but he was much beloved by them on account of his temper, which though warm, was to an uncommon degree friendly and generous. Even then he was remarkable for those habits which remained with him through life, of speaking to himself when alone, and of absence in company. From the grammar-school of Kirkaldy, he was sent, in 1737, to the university of Glasgow, where he remained till 1740, when he went to Balliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner on Snell's foundation. While Mr. Smith was at the university of Glasgow, his favourite pursuits were mathematics and philosophy. These, however, were certainly not the sciences in which he was formed to excel; nor did they long divert him from pursuits more congenial to his mind. The study of human nature in all its branches, more particularly of the political history of mankind, opened a boundless field to his curiosity and ambition; and while it afforded scope to all the various powers of his versatile and comprehensive genius, gratified his ruling passion, of contributing to the happiness and the improvement of society. To this study, diversified at his leisure hours by the less severe occupations of polite literature, he seems to have devoted himself

almost entirely from the time of his removal to Oxford; but he still retained, and retained even in advanced years, a recollection of his early acquisitions, which not only added to the splendour of his conversation, but enabled him to exemplify some of his favourite theories concerning the natural progress of the mind in the investigation of truth, by the history of those sciences in which the connection and succession of discoveries may be traced with the greatest advantage. It was probably also, at this period of his life, that he cultivated with the greatest care the study of languages. The knowledge he possessed of these, both ancient and modern, was uncommonly extensive and accurate; and, in him, was subservient, not to a vain parade of tasteless erudition, but to a familiar acquaintance with every thing that could illustrate the institutions, the manners, and the ideas of different ages and nations. How intimately he had once been conversant with the more ornamental branches of learning; in particular, with the works of the Roman, Greek, French, and Italian poets; appeared sufficiently from the hold which they kept of his memory, after all the different occupations and inquiries in which his maturer faculties had been employed. In the English language, the variety of poetical

passages which he was not only accustomed to refer to occasionally, but which he was able to repeat with correctness, appeared surprising even to those whose attention had never been directed to more important acquisitions. After a residence at Oxford of seven years, he returned to Kirkaldy, and lived two years with his mother; engaged in study, but without any fixed plan for his future life. He had been originally destined for the church of England, and with that view had been sent to Oxford; but not finding the ecclesiastical profession suitable to his taste, he chose to consult, in this instance, his own inclination, in preference to the wishes of his friends; and, abandoning at once all the schemes which their prudence had formed for him, he resolved to return to his own country, and to limit his ambition to the uncertain prospect of obtaining, in time, some one of those moderate preferments, to which literary attainments lead in Scotland. In the year 1748, he fixed his residence at Edinburgh, and during that and the following years, read lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres, under the patronage of lord Kames. At what particular period his acquaintance with Mr. David Hume commenced, does not appear; but it seems to have grown into friendship before the year

952. It was a friendship on both sides founded on the admiration of genius, and the love of simplicity; and which forms an interesting circumstance in the history of each of these eminent men, from the ambition which both have shewn to record it to posterity. In 1751, he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow; and the year following, he was removed to the professorship of moral philosophy in the same university, upon the death of Mr. Thomas Craigie, the immediate successor of Dr. Hutcheson. In this situation he remained thirteen years; a period he used frequently to look back to, as the most useful and happy of his life. It was indeed a situation in which he was eminently fitted to excel, and in which the daily labours of his profession were constantly recalling his attention to his favourite pursuits, and familiarizing his mind to those important speculations he was afterwards to communicate to the world. In this view, though it afforded, in the mean time, but a very narrow scene for his ambition, it was probably instrumental, in no inconsiderable degree, to the future eminence of his literary character. Of Mr. Smith's lectures while a professor at Glasgow, no part has been preserved, excepting what he himself published in the Theory of Moral Sentiments,

and in the Wealth of Nations. But while Mr. Smith was thus distinguishing himself by his zeal and ability as a public teacher, he was gradually laying the foundation of a more extensive reputation, by preparing for the press his system of morals, The first edition of this work appeared in 1759, under the title of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments." Hitherto Mr. Smith had remained unknown to the world as an author; nor is it known that he made any trial of his powers in anonymous publications, excepting in a periodical work called "The Edinburgh Review," which was begun in the year 1755, by some gentlemen of distinguished abilities, but which they were prevented by other engagements from carrying farther than the two first numbers. To this work Mr. Smith contributed a review of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English language, and also a letter, addressed to the editors, containing some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe. In the former of these papers, he points out some defects in Dr. Johnson's plan, which he censures as not sufficiently grammatical. "The different significations of a word (he observes) are indeed collected; but they are seldom digested into general classes, or ranged under the meaning which

the word principally expresses; and sufficient care is not taken to distinguish the words apparently synonymous." To illustrate this criticism, he copies from Dr. Johnson the articles *But* and *Humour*, and opposes to them the same articles digested agreeably to his own idea. The various significations of the word *But* are very nicely and happily discriminated. The other article does not seem to have been executed with equal care. The observations on the state of learning in Europe are written with ingenuity and elegance; but are chiefly interesting, as they shew the attention which the author had given to the philosophy and literature of the Continent, at a period when they were not much studied in the island. In the same volume with the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Mr. Smith published a Dissertation "On the Origin of Languages, and on the different Geniuses of those which are original and compounded." After the publication of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Mr. Smith remained four years at Glasgow, discharging his official duties with unabated vigour, and with increasing reputation. During that time, the plan of his lectures underwent a considerable change. His ethical doctrines, of which he had now published so valuable a part, occupied a much smaller portion of the

course than formerly; and accordingly, his attention was naturally directed to a more complete illustration of the principles of jurisprudence and of political economy. Towards the end of 1763, Mr. Smith received an invitation from Mr. Charles Townsend to accompany the duke of Buccleuch on his travels; and the liberal terms in which the proposal was made to him, added to the strong desire he had felt of visiting the Continent of Europe, induced him to resign his office at Glasgow. With the connection which he was led to form in consequence of this change in his situation, he had reason to be satisfied in an uncommon degree, and he always spoke of it with pleasure and gratitude. To the public it was not perhaps a change equally fortunate; as it interrupted that studious leisure for which nature seems to have destined him, and in which alone he could have hoped to accomplish those literary projects which had flattered the ambition of his youthful genius. The alteration, however, which, from this period, took place in his habits, was not without its advantages. He had hitherto lived chiefly within the walls of an university; and although to a mind like his, the observation of human nature on the smallest scale is sufficient to convey a tolerably just conception of what passes on the great thea-

of the world, yet it is not to be doubted, that the variety of scenes through which he afterwards passed, must have enriched his mind with many new ideas, and corrected many of those misapprehensions of life and manners which the best descriptions of them can scarcely fail to convey. After leaving Glasgow, Mr. Smith joined the duke of Buccleuch at London early in the year 1764, and set out with him for the Continent in the month of March following. At Dover they were met by sir James Macdonald, who accompanied them to Paris, and with whom Mr. Smith laid the foundation of a friendship, which he always mentioned with great sensibility, and of which he often lamented the short duration. The panegyrics with which the memory of this accomplished and amiable person has been honoured by so many distinguished characters in the different countries of Europe, are a proof how well fitted his talents were to command general admiration. The esteem in which his abilities and learning were held by Mr. Smith, is a testimony to his extraordinary merit of still superior value. Mr. Hume, too, seems, in this instance, to have partaken of his friend's enthusiasm. "Were you and I together, (says he in a letter to Mr. Smith,) we should shed tears at present for the death of poor sir James

Macdonald. We could not possibly have suffered a greater loss than in that valuable young man." In this first visit to Paris, the duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Smith employed only ten or twelve days, after which they proceeded to Thoulouse, where they fixed their residence for eighteen months; and where, in addition to the pleasure of an agreeable society, Mr. Smith had an opportunity of correcting and extending his information concerning the internal policy of France, by the intimacy in which he lived with some of the principal persons of the Parliament. From Thoulouse they went, by a pretty extensive tour, through the south of France to Geneva. Here they passed two months. The late earl Stanhope, for whose learning and worth Mr. Smith entertained a sincere respect, was then an inhabitant of that republic. About Christmas 1765, they returned to Paris, and remained there till October following. The society in which Mr. Smith spent these ten months, may be conceived from the advantages he enjoyed, in consequence of the recommendations of Mr. Hume. Turgot, Quesnai, Necker, d'Alembert, Helvetius, Marmontel, Madame Riccoboni, were among the number of his acquaintances; and some of them he continued ever afterwards to reckon among his friends. From

Madame d'Anville, the respectable mother of the late excellent and much lamented duke of Rochefoucauld, he received many attentions, which he always recollected with particular gratitude. It is much to be regretted, that he preserved no journal of this very interesting period of his history ; and such was his aversion to write letters, that it is scarcely supposed any memorial of it exists in his correspondence with his friends. The extent and accuracy of his memory, in which he was equalled by few, made it of little consequence to himself to record in writing what he heard or saw ; and from his anxiety before his death to destroy all the papers in his possession, he seems to have wished, that no materials should remain for his biographers, but what were furnished by the lasting monuments of his genius, and the exemplary worth of his private life. Mr. Smith was well known to M. Quesnai, the profound and original author of the *Economical Table* ; a man (according to Mr. Smith's account of him) " of the greatest modesty and simplicity ;" and whose system of political economy he has pronounced, " with all its imperfections," to be " the nearest approximation to the truth that has yet been published on the principles of that very important science." If he had not been prevented by Quesnai's

death, Mr. Smith had once an intention (as he told himself) to have inscribed to him his "*Wealth of Nations*." It was not, however, merely the distinguished men who about this period fixed so splendid an æra in the literary history of France, that excited Mr. Smith's curiosity while he remained in Paris. His acquaintance with the polite literature both of ancient and modern times was extensive ; and amidst his various occupations, he had never neglected to cultivate a taste for the fine arts ;—less, it is probable, with a view to the peculiar enjoyments they convey, (though he was by no means without sensibility to their beauties), than on account of their connection with the general principles of the human mind ; to an examination of which they afford the most pleasing of all avenues. To those who speculate on this very delicate subject, a comparison of the modes of taste that prevail among different nations, affords a valuable collection of facts ; and Mr. Smith, who was always disposed to ascribe to custom and fashion their full share in regulating the opinions of mankind with respect to beauty, may naturally be supposed to have availed himself of every opportunity which a foreign country afforded him of illustrating his former theories. In October 1766, the duke of Buc-

Heuch returned to London. The retirement in which Mr. Smith passed his next ten years, formed a striking contrast to the unsettled mode of life he had been for some time accustomed to, but was so congenial to his natural disposition, and to his first habits, that it was with the utmost difficulty he was ever persuaded to leave it. During the whole of this period, (with the exception of a few visits to Edinburgh and London), he remained with his mother at Kirkaldy; occupied habitually in intense study, but unbending his mind at times in the company of some of his old school-fellows, whose "sober wishes," had attached them to the place of their birth. In the society of such men, Mr. Smith delighted; and to them he was endeared, not only by his simple and unassuming manners, but by the perfect knowledge they all possessed of those domestic virtues which had distinguished him from his infancy. Mr. Hume, who (as he tells us himself) considered "a town as the true scene for a man of letters," made many attempts to seduce him from his retirement. In a letter, dated in 1772, he urges him to pass some time with him in Edinburgh. "I shall not take any excuse from your state of health, which I suppose only a subterfuge invented by indolence and love of solitude. Indeed, my dear Mr. Smith, if

you continue to hearken to complaints of this nature, you will cut yourself out entirely from human society, to the great loss of both parties." In another letter, dated in 1769, from his house in James's court, (which commanded a prospect of the Firth of Forth, and of the coast of Fife), "I am glad (says he) to have come within sight of you? but as I would also be within speaking terms of you, I wish we could concert measures for that purpose. I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with horror and a kind of hydrophobia the great gulph that lies between us. I am also tired of travelling, as much as you ought naturally to be of staying at home. I therefore propose to you to come hither, and pass some days with me in this solitude. I want to know what you have been doing, and propose to exact a rigorous account of the method in which you have employed yourself during your retreat. I am positive you are in the wrong in many of your speculations, especially where you have the misfortune to differ from me. All these are reasons for our meeting, and I wish you would make me some reasonable proposal for that purpose. There is no habitation on the island of Inchkeith, otherwise I should challenge you to meet me on that spot, and neither of us ever to leave the place, till we were

fully agreed on all points of controversy. I expect General Conway here to-morrow, whom I shall attend to Roseneath, and I shall remain there a few days. On my return, I hope to find a letter from you containing a bold acceptance of this defiance." At length (in the beginning of the year 1776) Mr. Smith accounted to the world for his long retreat, by the publication of his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." He received a letter of congratulation on this event from Mr. Hume. It is dated 1st April 1776, (about six months before Mr. Hume's death); and discovers an amiable solicitude about his friend's literary fame. "Dear Mr. Smith, I am much pleased with your performance, and the perusal of it has taken me from a state of great anxiety. It was a work of so much expectation, by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance; but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily requires so much attention, and the public is disposed to give so little, that I shall still doubt for some time of its being at first very popular. But it has depth and solidity of acuteness, and is

so much illustrated by curious facts, that it must at last take the public attention. It is probably much improved by your last abode in London. If you were here at my fire-side, I should dispute some of your principles,—But these, and a hundred other points, are fit only to be discussed in conversation. I hope it will be soon; for I am in a very bad state of health, and cannot afford a long delay." About two years after the publication of "The Wealth of Nations," Mr. Smith was appointed one of the Commissioners of his majesty's Customs in Scotland; a preferment which, in his estimation, derived an additional value, from its being bestowed on him at the request of the duke of Buccleuch. The greater part of these two years he passed at London, in a society too extensive and varied to afford him an opportunity of indulging his taste for study. His time, however, was not lost to himself; for much of it was spent with some of the first names in English literature. Of these no unfavourable specimen is preserved by Dr. Barnard, in his well known "Verses, addressed to sir Joshua Reynolds and his friends."

If I have thoughts, and can't express 'em,
Gibbon shall teach me how to dress 'em
In words select and terse :

Jones teach me modesty and Greek,
 Smith how to think, Burke how to speak,
 And Beauclerc to converse.

In consequence of Mr. Smith's appointment to the Board of Customs, he removed, in 1778, to Edinburgh, where he spent the last twelve years of his life; enjoying an affluence which was more than equal to all his wants; and what was to him of still greater value, the prospect of passing the remainder of his days among the companions of his youth. His mother, who, though now in extreme old age, still possessed a considerable degree of health, and retained all her faculties unimpaired, accompanied him to town; and his cousin Miss Douglas, (who had formerly been a member of his family at Glasgow, and for whom he had always felt the affection of a brother), while she divided with him those tender attentions which her aunt's infirmities required, relieved him of a charge for which he was peculiarly ill qualified, by her friendly superintendence of his domestic economy. The change in his habits which his removal to Edinburgh produced, was not equally favourable to his literary pursuits. The duties of his office, though they required but little exertion of thought, were yet sufficient to waste his spirits, and to dissipate his attention; and now that his career is closed,

it is impossible to reflect on the time they consumed, without lamenting that it had not been employed in labours more profitable to the world, and more equal to his mind. During the first years of his residence in this city, his studies seemed to be entirely suspended; and his passion for letters served only to amuse his leisure, and to animate his conversation. The infirmities of age, of which he very early began to feel the approaches, reminded him at last, when it was too late, of what he yet owed to the public, and to his own fame. The principal materials of the works which he had announced, had been long ago collected; and little probably was wanting, but a few years of health and retirement, to bestow on them that systematical arrangement in which he delighted; and the ornaments of that flowing, and apparently artless style, which he had studiously cultivated, but which, after all his experience in composition, he adjusted, with extreme difficulty, to his own taste. The death of his mother in 1784, which was followed by that of Miss Douglas in 1788, contributed it is probable to frustrate these projects. They had been the objects of his affection for more than six-

ty years; and in their society he had enjoyed from his infancy, all that he ever knew of the endearments of a family. He was now alone, and helpless; and though he bore his loss with equanimity, and regained apparently his former cheerfulness, yet his health and strength gradually declined till the period of his death, which happened in July 1790, about two years after that of his cousin, and six after that of his mother. His last illness, which arose from a chronic obstruction in his bowels, was lingering and painful; but had every consolation to sooth it which he could derive from the tenderest sympathy of his friends, and from the complete resignation of his own mind. A few days before his death, finding his end approach rapidly, he gave orders to destroy all his manuscripts, excepting some detached essays, which he entrusted to the care of his executors; and they were accordingly committed to the flames. The executors of his will, were Dr. Black and Dr. Hutton; with whom he had long lived in habits of the most intimate and cordial friendship; and who, to the many other testimonies which they had given him of their affection, added the mournful office of witnessing his last moments.

SMOLLETT (TOBIAS)

was born in the old house of Dalquhurn, near the modern village of Renton, in the parish of Cardross, in 1721. In his early childhood, Smollet discovered the most promising indications of a lively wit and vigorous understanding. He was instructed in the rudiments of classical learning at the school of Dumbarton. After the ordinary course of school education, he was removed to Glasgow, where he prosecuted his studies with diligence and success, proportioned to his opportunities of improvement. In Glasgow he formed an intimacy with some students of medicine, which, more than any predilection for the study, determined him to embrace the profession of physic, and, by the advice of his relations, he was put apprentice to Mr. John Gordon, a surgeon of extensive practice in that city. During his apprenticeship, he studied anatomy and medicine under the different professors of the university. Their lectures, however, did not engross his whole attention. He found leisure to cultivate the study of the belles lettres and poetry; and found opportunities also of enlarging his knowledge of the characters of mankind; which afterwards became his favourite study on a larger theatre. At Glasgow, Dr. Moore informs us, he began to direct the edge of his

boyish satire against such green and scauty shoots of affectation and ridicule as the soil produced. One of his juvenile frolics is thus related by that writer : " On a winter evening, when the streets were covered with snow, Smollett happened to be engaged in a snow-ball fight with a few boys of his own age. Among his associates was the apprentice of that surgeon who is supposed to have been delineated under the name of Crab in " Roderick Random." He entered his shop while his apprentice was in the heat of the engagement. On the return of the latter, the master remonstrated severely with him for his negligence in quitting the shop. The youth excused himself by saying, that while he was employed in making up a prescription, a fellow had hit him with a snow-ball ; and that he had been in pursuit of the delinquent. " A mighty probable story, truly," said the master in an ironical tone ; " I wonder how long I should stand here," added he, " before it would enter into any mortal's head to throw a snow-ball at me."—While he was holding his head erect, with a most scornful air, he received a very severe blow in the face by a snow-ball. Smollett, who stood concealed behind the pillar at the shop-door, had heard the dialogue, and perceiving that his companion was puzzled for

an answer, he extricated him, by a repartee equally smart and *a propos*." While he attended the anatomical and medical lectures in the university, and had already produced some verses that met with a very favourable reception among his companions, he was tempted to try his powers in dramatic poetry, and wrote a tragedy, founded on the affecting circumstances related by Buchanan of the assassination of James I. of Scotland. This tragedy, which he afterwards published under the title of " The Regicide," may be justly regarded as an extraordinary production, at so early a period of his life. Smollett was now in the eighteenth year of his age, and had hitherto been maintained in a decent manner by his grandfather, who, had he lived, would in all probability have continued to support and push him forward in the world. At his death, which happened about this period, he was in an unfortunate situation, for it was found that he had made little or no provision for the children of his youngest son. At the age of nineteen, his apprenticeship being finished, and, having gone through the usual course of anatomy and medicine in the university, he determined to leave Scotland, and try his fortune in London, the great field of genius and exertion. He set out, accordingly, to solicit employment in

the army or the navy, and to bring his tragedy upon the stage, with no other helps than a small sum of money, a very large assortment of letters of recommendation, the fruitful resources of a mind stored with professional knowledge and general literature, a rich vein of humour, a lively imagination, and an engaging person and address. On his arrival in London, his tragedy, he tells us, with some recommendations from his literary friends, "was taken into the protection of one of those little fellows who are sometimes called great men, and, like other orphans, neglected accordingly." Having procured the situation of surgeon's mate in a ship of the line, he entered on board one of the largest ships of the fleet, in the unfortunate expedition to Carthage, under admiral Vernon and general Wentworth, in 1741, of which he published a brief but spirited account in his *Roderick Random*, and afterwards a more circumstantial narrative, distinguished by acuteness of observation and depth of reflection, in a "Compendium of Voyages," in 7 vols. 12mo, 1756. Smollett continued only a short time in the service of the navy, being soon disgusted with the drudgery to which his professional duty exposed him; and although he

had a certainty of being promoted, he quitted the service in the *West Indies*, and resided for some time in the island of Jamaica, where he first became acquainted with Anne Lascelles, a beautiful and accomplished woman, whom he afterwards married. He returned to London in 1746, after the suppression of the rebellion, by the memorable victory obtained over the rebels by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden. The accounts circulated at that time in England of the excessive severities exercised upon the Highlanders after the battle, though probably exaggerated, excited his honest indignation; ideas of national independence arose in his mind, and he expressed his resentment of his country's fate in his pathetic and sublime ode, "The tears of Scotland." Some copies of this ode, which consisted originally of six stanzas, having been imprudently circulated in London, with the name of the author, his friends, thinking it might offend the leaders of the Whig party, advised him to suppress it, or conceal his being the author; but the caution of his advisers made him avow it more openly; and after the remonstrances to suppress it he added the seventh stanza, beginning as follows:

While the warm blood bedews my veins,
 And unimpair'd remembrance reigns,
 Resentment of my Country's fate
 Within my filial breast shall beat.

In autumn 1746, Smollett began his literary career, and published his "Advice, a Satire," in 4to. The plan of this performance is similar to that of one of Pope's satires; a dialogue is supposed to be carried on between the Poet and his Friend, who is represented as giving him advice, to which he answers with great spirit, and, in his replies, attacks, with all the severity of Juvenal, several individuals of rank and fortune, who were suspected of some of the most odious vices of the times. Soon after the appearance of this satire, he wrote for Mr. Rich, at that time manager of Covent Garden theatre, an opera, intituled "Alceste;" but a dispute taking place between the author and the manager, it was never acted, nor printed. The music to this opera was composed by Handel, who finding that no use was to be made of it, afterwards adapted it to Dryden's lesser "Ode for St Cecilia's Day." About the beginning of the year 1747, he published his "Reproof, a Satire," in 4to, a second part of the former, and written with equal energy of expression, and acrimony of censure. At this period, his tender attachment for Miss Las-

celles, which began in the island of Jamaica, and had been endeared by a long reciprocal affection, was at length rewarded by the possession of her hand, and the expectation of a fortune of 3000l. in West Indian property. He now hired a genteel house, and lived in a style of elegance and hospitality, agreeable to his own disposition, and suitable to the taste and education of his wife, in expectation of receiving the fortune that belonged to her, of which, however, he obtained little or nothing; after a vexatious and expensive litigation, which impaired her constitution, naturally delicate, and involved him in considerable pecuniary difficulties. He again had recourse to his pen for subsistence, and in the year 1748 published his "Adventures of Roderick Random," in 2 vols 12mo; a work replete with humour and entertainment, which had a rapid and extensive sale, and brought him both reputation and money. This novel was supposed, at the time of its appearance, to contain the real history of the author's life, the incidents and characters only altered and disguised in some circumstances, to prevent application being made to himself or his acquaint-

into an intended assassination ; and a prosecution in the King's Bench commenced accordingly. Of that intention he was honourably acquitted, by the good sense of an English jury, who, in spite of the misrepresentations of malice, distinguished between a premeditated assault, and the sudden impulse of a gentleman in repelling unprovoked rudeness. In the beginning of the year 1755, Smollett published, upon the encouragement of a liberal subscription, a new translation of "The History of the renowned Don Quixotte, from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, with some account of the Author's life ; illustrated with 28 new copperplates, designed by Hayman, and engraved by the best artists," in 2 vols 4to. Immediately on his translation of "Don Quixotte" being finished, Smollett made a journey, which he had long meditated, to his native country, to visit his mother, who then resided with her daughter Mrs. Telfer, at Scotstoun in Peeblesshire. On his arrival, he was introduced to his mother as a gentleman from the West Indies, who was intimately acquainted with her son. The better to support his assumed character, he endeavoured to preserve a very serious countenance, approaching to a frown ; but, while his mother's eyes were rivetted on his countenance, he could not refrain

from smiling. She immediately sprung from her chair, and throwing her arms around his neck, exclaimed, "Ah, my son ! my son ! I have found you at last !" She afterwards told him, that if he had kept his austere looks, and continued to *gloom*, he might have escaped detection some time longer ; "but your old roguish smile" added she, "betrayed you at once." Before he returned to England, he visited various parts of his native country, particularly the city of Glasgow, the scene of his early friendships and boyish pastimes, where he spent two days with Dr. Moore, and some of his old companions. On his arrival in London, Smollett was prevailed upon to undertake the chief direction of the "Critical Review," a new literary journal, which commenced in January 1756. Soon after the commencement of the "Critical Review," he published, without his name, "A Compendium of Authentic and Entertaining Voyages, digested in a chronological series ; the whole exhibiting a clear view of the Customs, Manners, Religion, government, commerce, and natural history, of most nations of the known world," in 7 vols. 12mo. In the year 1757, at a period of national disaster, Smollett, indignant at the pusillanimous conduct of the ministry, and the disgrace of the British arms, wrote "The Re-

praisal, or the Tara of Old England," an after-piece of two acts, designed to rouse the warlike spirit of the nation, and to point the vengeance of his countrymen against their foes. In the beginning of the year 1758, Smollett gave to the world his "Complete History of England, deduced from the descent of Julius Cæsar, to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, containing the transactions of one thousand three hundred and three years," in 2 vols 4to. It has been declared, and never contradicted, that this work was composed and finished for press in fourteen months; an effort to which nothing but the most distinguished abilities and the most vigorous application could have been equal. The work was reprinted the year following in 8vo. Smollett's connection with the "Critical Review," involved him in an unfortunate dispute with Admiral Knowles. A secret expedition against Rochefort had been planned in 1757, under sir John Mordaunt. The expedition failed, and the commander in chief was tried by a court-martial, for disobeying his instructions. In the proceedings on the trial, some blame was imputed to admiral Knowles, and he published a pamphlet in his own vindication. On this pamphlet, and the character of the admiral, the writer of the article in the

"Critical Review" was so unguardedly severe, that admiral Knowles commenced a prosecution against the printer. A sentence being about to be pronounced against the printer in consequence of this, Smollett gallantly stood forth, avowed himself the writer of the strictures in question, and offered the admiral any satisfaction he might demand. A prosecution was now immediately commenced against our author, and he was fined in 100l. and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench prison. While Smollett was in confinement, he was consoled for the temporary deprivation of liberty, by the cordial attachment of his friends, who visited him frequently; and his abilities were exercised in writing his "Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves." This novel was first printed in detached portions, in the "British Magazine" for 1760 and 1761, and afterwards published in 2 vols. 12mo 1762. This year the publication of the modern part of the "Universal History" made its appearance, in which Smollett is supposed to have contributed the histories of France, Italy, and Germany. In 1761 he published, in detached numbers, the first volume of his "Continuation of the History of England," which was completed in 4 vols 8vo. in 1762, and a fifth volume in 1765, which brought down the

history to that period. In this undertaking, Smollett encountered the difficulties inseparable from the historian who relates present transactions. But, while he incurred the resentment of individuals and parties, by the manly freedom with which he characterised and described them, he convinced his friends, by the liberality of his praise, that his gratitude was as warm as any other of his passions. Among the men of genius who flourished in the reign of George II. he mentions Mr. Garrick in the following terms: "The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting, in the sweetness and variety of his tones, the irresistible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of his attitude, and the whole pathos of expression." Mr. Garrick having expressed his sense of this panegyric in a letter to Mr. Smollett, accompanying a present of his "Winter's Tale," he repeats the public declaration of his sentiments in still stronger terms, in the following letter to Mr. Garrick, dated Chelsea, January 27, 1762. "I this morning received your 'Winter's Tale,' and am a-

greeably flattered by this mark of your attention. What I have said of Mr. Garrick in the "History of England," was, I protest, the language of my heart. I shall rejoice if he thinks I have done him barely justice. I am sure the public will think I have done no more than justice. In giving a short sketch of the liberal arts, I could not, with any propriety, forbear mentioning a gentleman so eminently distinguished by a genius that has no rival. Besides, I thought it was a duty incumbent on me in particular, to make a public atonement, in a work of truth, for wrongs done him in a work of fiction." On the publication of "The Rosciad," in 1761, without the name of the author, the writer of that article in the "Critical Review" pronounced an unfavourable judgment on the performance, and dropped an insinuation, that Mr. Colman and Mr. Lloyd were concerned in writing it; a hint founded on misinformation. Mr. Colman and Mr. Lloyd took the alarm, and solemnly denied the charge in the public papers. Churchill set his name to the second edition; and, suspecting Smollett to be the writer of the offensive article in the Review, retaliated with great spirit, in the "Apology to the Critical Reviewers."

Whence could arise this mighty critic spleen,
 The Muse a trifer, and her theme so mean?
 What had I done, that angry Heaven should send
 The bitterest foe where most I wished a friend?
 Oft hath my tongue been wanton at thy name,
 And hail'd the honours of thy matchless fame.
 For me let hoary Fielding bite the ground,
 So nobler Pickle stand superbly bound.
 From Livy's temples tear th' historic crown,
 Which, with more justice, blooms upon thine own, &c.

It appears, however, Churchill was mistaken in his suspicion; for Smollett, hearing that Mr. Colman had also accused him of having made an attack on his moral character in the "Critical Review," exculpated himself from the charge in the following letter to Mr. Garrick, dated Chelsea, April 5, 1761. "I see Mr. Colman has taken offence at the article in the "Critical Review" which treats of the "Rosciad," and I understand he suspected me to be the author of that article. Had he asked me the question, I should have freely told him I was not the author of the offensive article, and readily contributed to any decent scheme which might have been proposed for his satisfaction: But, as he has appealed to the public, I shall leave him and the real author to settle the affair between themselves, and content myself with declaring to you, and that upon my honour, that I did not write one word upon the "Rosciad," and that I have no ill will, nor envy to Mr. Colman,

whom I have always respected as a man of genius, and whose genius I shall always be ready and pleased to acknowledge, either in private or in public. I envy no man of merit; and I can safely say, I do not even repine at the success of those who have no merit. I am old enough to have seen and observed, that we are all the playthings of fortune, and that it depends upon something as insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a halfpenny, whether a man rises to affluence and honours, or continues to his dying day struggling with the difficulties and disgraces of life. I desire to live quietly with all mankind, and, if possible, to be upon good terms with all those who have distinguished themselves by their merit."—The commencement of the reign of his present majesty had been attended with the introduction of the earl of Bute to the ministry; and on the 29th of May 1762, he was appointed first commissioner of the Treasury, and assumed the management.

of public affairs. The new minister, not possessing the confidence of the people, found it necessary to employ some able writers to reconcile the public to his elevation, and to defend the measures of his administration. Among others, Smollett was prevailed upon to palliate the steps which had led to his advancement; and, on the day of his patron's promotion, he published the first number of a weekly paper, intituled "The Briton;" and did what he could to obviate that particular objection which had so much weight with the multitude at that period, and which was unsurmountable,—that he was a native of Scotland. Soon after the publication of "The Briton," Mr. Wilkes happened to be in a company, where it was asserted that lord Bute had engaged Smollett to conduct that paper, on which he observed, "After having distributed among his adherents all the places under government, his lordship is determined to monopolize the wit also." To encounter "The Briton," Mr. Wilkes published "The North Briton," which in the end entirely routed its antagonist, and dissolved the friendship which had long subsisted between our author and that gentleman. In the year 1763, Smollett permitted his name to appear, in conjunction with that of the Rev. T. Francklin and others, to a trans-

lation of the works of Voltaire, with notes historical and critical, in 27 vols. 12mo, to which it is most probable he gave but little assistance. His name also appears to a popular compilation published about this time, intituled, "The Present State of all Nations, containing a Geographical, Natural, Commercial, and Political History of all the Countries of the known World," in 8 vols. 8vo; but little of it, it is probable, was done by his own hand. At this time Smollett lost his only daughter, who died in the 15th year of her age. This domestic calamity, and the bad state of his own health, considerably impaired by a sedentary life, determined him for a while to leave England. Accordingly, in June 1763 he went abroad, and continued in France and Italy about two years. Soon after his return, in 1766, he published his "Travels through France and Italy, containing Observations on Character, Customs, Religion, Government," &c. in 2 vols. 8vo, in a series of letters. In the course of his travels, Smollett seems to have laboured under a constant fit of ill humour, and his letters afford a melancholy proof of the influence of bodily pain over the best disposition. In one of his letters he thus writes: "With respect to the famous Venus Pontia, commonly called *de Medicis*, I believe I ought to be en-

tirely silent, or at least conceal my real sentiments, which will otherwise appear equally absurd and presumptuous. It must be want of taste that prevents my feeling that enthusiastic admiration with which others are inspired at sight of this statue. I cannot help thinking there is no beauty in the features of Venus, and that the attitude is awkward and out of character."

"I was much disappointed at the sight of the Pantheon, which after all that has been said of it, looks like a huge cock-pit, open at the top." The cynical style of these letters drew upon Smollett the following severe censure from the lively sarcastic pen of Sterne. "The learned Smelfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris—from Paris to Rome—and so on—but he set out with the spleen and jaundice, and every object he passed by was discoloured and distorted.—He wrote an account of them, but it was nothing but an account of his miserable feelings.—I met Smelfungus in the grand portico of the Pantheon—he was just coming out of it—"It is nothing but a huge cock-pit," said he,—"I wish you had said nothing worse of the Venus de Medici," replied I,—for in passing through Florence, I had heard he had fallen foul upon the goddess, and used her worse than a common strummer, without the least provocation in na-

ture.—I popped upon Smelfungus again at Turin, in his return home, and a sad tale of sorrowful adventures he had to tell, wherein he spoke of moving accidents by flood and field, and of the cannibals which each other eat: the Anthropophagi—He had been flayed alive, and bedeviled, and worse used than St. Bartholomew, at every stage he had come at—"I'll tell it," said Smelfungus, "to the world."—"You had better tell it," said I, "to your physician." Although Sterne tripped along the same road more cheerily than Smollett, and never allowed disease to "tinge the objects which came in his way, either with sable or sickly green," yet Smollett feared death, "when at his heels, as little as this fellow of infinite jest, and most excellent fancy;" and met him at last, with as much composure as any man "this pleasing, anxious being, e'er resign'd." Soon after the publication of his Travels, he set out on a journey to his native country. He arrived at Edinburgh about the beginning of June 1766, and having passed some time with his mother, he proceeded with his sister and his nephew to Glasgow. From thence, after a short stay, he proceeded to Cameron, the residence of his cousin, Mr. Smollett of Bonhill, on the banks of Lochlomond. During the time of his stay in Scotland, he was

greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, and a troublesome ulcer which had broke out in his arm. He returned to England about the latter end of August, and proceeded directly to Bath, without any alleviation of his complaints. In the beginning of the year 1767, however, his health and spirits were much restored; and during this interval of convalescence he again entered the paths of political discussion. The "Adventures of an Atom" made its appearance, in 2 vols. 12mo, in 1769. This performance, supposed to be written in 1748, exhibits, under Japanese names, the characters and conduct of the leaders of parties in Great Britain, from the commencement of the French war in 1754, to the dissolution of lord Chatham's administration in 1767-8. Soon after the publication of this work, his complaints recurring with violence, he was advised by his friends Drs. Armstrong and Hunter, again to try the influence of the Italian climate. His circumstances not being deemed adequate to the expence of the journey, application was made to obtain for him the office of consul at Nice, Naples, or Leghorn, but without success. Dr. Smollett set out for Italy, accompanied by his wife, early in the year 1770, with a constitution reduced to the last state of debility; and, after residing a short time at Leghorn, he re-

tired to Monte Novo, a most romantic and salutary situation in the neighbourhood, where he was visited by Dr. Armstrong, then on a tour through Germany, France, and Italy. While Smollett resided in Italy, he published, in 1771, his "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," in 3 vols. 12mo, arranged in the form of letters; in which, under the character of Matthew Bramble, whimsically fretful and misanthropic, he represented truly and humorously his own, and inserted the observations he made on visiting his native country, and his exquisite "Ode to Leven Water." This novel was read with general approbation on its first appearance, and is still considered by good judges as the most entertaining and agreeable of all his works. This was the last publication Smollett gave to the world. He lingered through the summer, during which his strength sunk gradually, but he retained his lively humour, fortitude, and composure, as well as the full use of his faculties, to the last, and died at his house in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, on the 21st of October 1771, in the 51st year of his age. Soon after his death, a plain monument was erected to his memory by his widow, with the following inscription, written by his friend Dr. Armstrong.

Hic ossa conduntur
 TOBIÆ SMOLLETT, Scoti ;
 Qui, prosapia generosa et antiqua natus,
 Priscæ virtutis exemplar emicuit ;
 Aspectu ingenuo,
 Corpore valido,
 Pectore animoso,
 Indolo apprime benigna,
 Et fere supra facultates munifica,
 Insignis.
 Ingenio seraci, faceto, versatili,
 Omnigenæ fere dictrinae mire capaci,
 Varia fabularum dulcedine
 Vitam moresque hominum,
 Uberrate summa ludens, depinxit.
 Adverso, interim, nefas ! tali tantoque alumno,
 Nisi quo satyræ opipare supplebat,
 Seculo impio, ignavo, fatuo,
 Quo musæ vix nisi nothæ
 Mœcænatulis Britannicis
 Fovebaptur.
 In memoriam
 Optimi et amabilis omnino viri,
 Per multis amicis desiderati,
 Hocce marmor,
 Dilectissima simul et amantissima conjux
 L. M.
 Sacravit.

Translation.

Here
 Rest the remains
 of
 TOBIAS SMOLLETT,
 A North Briton,
 Who,
 Sprung from an ancient and respectable family,
 Shone forth an example
 Of the virtue of former times.
 Of an ingenuous countenance,
 And manly make.

S M O

S M O

With a breast animated by the justest spirit,
He was eminently distinguished
For great benevolence of temper,
And a generosity even above his fortune.

His wit had every character
Of fertile inventiveness,
Of true pleasantry,
Of flexibility to every subject,
From his aptness and wonderful capacity
For every kind of learning.

The exercise of these talents
Produced a variety of pleasing fictions,
In which,

With great exuberance of fancy,
And true humour,

He laughed at, and described
The lives and manners of men :

While,
(Shameful to relate !)

This genius,
This honour to his country,
Met with nothing,

In these abandoned, worthless, insipid times,
But what was unfavourable to him,
Except indeed

Their abundance of supply to his pen
Of matter of satire :

Times !
In which

Hardly any literary merit,
But such as was in the most false or futile taste,
Received any encouragement

From the paltry mock Mæcænases of Britain.
In honour to the memory

Of this most worthy and amiable
Member of Society,

Sincerely regretted by many friends,
This monument

Was, by his much beloved and affectionate wife,
Dutifully and deservedly
Consecrated.

In the year 1774, a round column, of the Tuscan order, with an urn on its entablature, was erected to Smollett's memory, on the banks of the Leven, near the house in which he was born, by his cousin, James Smollett,

esq. of Bonhill, with the following classical inscription, written partly by professor George Stuart, and partly by John Ramsay of Ochtertyre, and Dr. Johnson.

Siste viator !

Si leporis ingenique venam benignam,
Si morum callidissimum pictorem,

Unquam es miratus,

Immorare paululum memoriae

TOBIÆ SMOLLETT, M. D.

Viri virtutibus hisce

Quas in homine et cive

Et laudes et imiteris,

Haud mediocriter ornati :

Qui in literis variis versatus,

Postquam felicitate sibi propria,

Sese posteris commendaverat,

Morte acerba raptus

Anno ætatis 51.

Eheu ! quam procul a patria !

Prope Liburni portunt in Italia,

Jacet sepultus.

Tali tantoque viro, patrueli suo,

Cui in decursu Lampada

Se potius tradidisse decuit,

Hanc Columnam,

Amoris, eheu ! inane monumentum

In ipsis Levinæ ripis,

Quas versiculis sub exitu vitæ illustratas,

Primis infans vagitibus personuit,

Ponendam curavit

JACOBUS SMOLLETT de Bonhill.

Abi et reminiscere,

Hoc quidem honore,

Non modo defuncti memoriae,

Verum etiam exemplo, prospectum esse :

Aliis enim, si modo digni sint,

Idem erit virtutis præmium !

Spreads on a distant shore her scanty board,
 And humbly takes what strangers can afford.
 Yet, link'd to you by every tender tie,
 To you she lifts the long-dejected eye,
 And thus she speaks—"Who dar'd with manly rage,
 " To lash the vices of an impious age * ?
 " Who dar'd to seize the bold historic pen ;
 " Paint living kings, and ministers, as men † ?
 " Who sung sad Scotia's hapless sons forlorn,
 " Her broken peace, her freshest laurels torn ‡ ?
 " Or who, on oaten reed, by Leven's side,
 " Sung the fair stream, and hail'd the dimpling tide § ?
 " Or who ? say ye, for such, I'm sure, are here,
 " Whose honest bosoms never yet knew fear ;
 " Sons of the north, who stem corruption's tide ||,
 " Your country's honour, and your nation's pride—
 " *Lords of the lion heart and eagle eye,*
 " Who heed no storm that howls along the sky—
 " Say ye—whose lyre, to manly numbers strung,
 " The glorious bliss of Independence sung ¶ ?
 " Who felt that pow'r, and still ador'd his shrine ?—
 " It was your SMOLLETT !—Oh ! he once was mine !"
 Tears stopp'd her utterance, else she would have said,
 " Like him be bold, in virtue undismay'd ;
 " Let Independence all your actions guide,
 " Your surest patron, and your noblest pride."

* "Advice and Reproof," a satire.

† The History of England.

‡ Ode, 1746, beginning, "Mourn hapless Caledonia, mourn."

§ Ode to Leven water.

|| Alluding to the opposition of the northern counties to the corruption of fictitious votes.

¶ Ode to Independence.

SPALDING (CHARLES), an ingenious merchant of Edinburgh, who made many experiments, and considerable improvements on the diving-bell. Having gone to Ireland, in order to recover part of the cargo of the Belgiosa Imperial East Indiaman, of which he was to have one fourth of the silver and lead, and one half of the rest of the cargo, he unfortunately lost his life, on the 3d June 1783. He had dived three times successfully; but at the fourth time, being longer than usual in making the signals, or these being neglected, he was drawn up dead, together with a young man who had unluckily accompanied him in his descent.

SPOTSWOOD (JOHN), archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in 1565. He was educated in the university of Glasgow, and succeeded his father in the parsonage of Calder. In 1601 he attended the duke of Lennox as his chaplain in an embassy to France; and on his return was appointed to the archbishopric of Glasgow. After having filled this see eleven years, he was raised to that of St. Andrew's in 1615, and made primate of all Scotland. He was in high favour with James I, nor was he less valued by Charles I, who was crowned by him in 1633, in the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse. In 1635, upon the death of the earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland, archbi-

H h

shop Spotswood was advanced to that post. He had scarcely held it four years, when, disturbances beginning in Scotland, he was obliged to retire into England; and, broken with age, grief and sickness, he died at London in 1639, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a "History of the church of Scotland, from the year 203 to the reign of James VI."

STEEL (DAVID), a Scottish poet who flourished in the 15th century. He wrote "The thrie tales of the thrie Priests of Peblis; containing many notable examples and sentences." It appears to have been written prior to the conquest of Grenada, 1491; for it mentions, that Maister Johnc, one of the priests, had travelled in five kingdoms of Spain; four Christian and one Heathen.

STEWART (JAMES), earl of Murray, and some time regent of Scotland, was a natural son of James V. He was designed for the service of the church, and at a proper age appointed prior of St. Andrews. The doctrines of the reformers having at this time made considerable progress in Scotland, the prior of St. Andrews early embraced them. His first appearance in public affairs was in 1557, when he was appointed one of the commissioners from the Scottish parliament to attend at the celebration of the

marriage of the young queen to the dauphin of France. In 1559, when the riot at Perth took place in consequence of the preaching of Knox, the prior of St. Andrews adhered to the queen regent; but soon after, on the queen's violating a treaty which had been concluded between the parties at that time, he left her party, and attached himself to that of the Congregation. The power of this party, on receiving such an accession of abilities to their cause, soon increased rapidly. The barons from the neighbouring counties repaired to them; the preachers roused the people to arms; and, wherever they came, the same violent operations which accident had occasioned at Perth, were now encouraged out of policy. In order to check their career, the queen, without losing a moment, put her troops in motion; but the zeal of the Congregation got the start of her vigilance and activity. Though they set out from St. Andrews with a slender train of an hundred horse, crowds flocked to their standard from every corner of the country through which they marched; and before they reached Falkland, a village only ten miles distant, they were able to meet the queen with a superior force. After being amused for some time by the artifices of the queen, the leaders of the Con-

gregation seized Perth and Stirling, and not long after the capital fell into their hands. The prior of St. Andrews continued to direct the counsels of this party during all the transactions which followed, with great prudence and ability; and to him it was principally owing, that their proceedings were conducted to so favourable an issue. The queen regent, and Francis II. being now dead, the prior of St. Andrews was, by a convention of estates held in 1561, appointed to repair to France, and to invite the queen to return into her native country, and assume the reins of government. On Mary's arrival, she committed the chief direction of her affairs to the prior of St. Andrews and Maitland of Lethington; and by their prudent advice, she conducted herself with so much moderation, and deference to the sentiments of the nation, as could not fail of gaining the affections of her subjects. In the same year, the prior was appointed the queen's lieutenant for the administration of justice, and the punishment of the freebooters in the border counties. He executed this commission with such vigour and prudence, as acquired him a great increase of popularity and reputation among his countrymen. In 1562, the queen, having determined to reward the services of the prior of St. Andrews, by creating

him an earl, she made choice of Mar as the place whence he should take his title; and, that he might be the better able to support his new honour, bestowed upon him, at the same time, the lands of that name. These were part of the royal demesnes, but the earls of Huntly had been permitted for several years to keep possession of them. On this occasion the earl not only complained, with some reason, of the loss which he had sustained, but had real cause to be alarmed at the intrusion of a formidable neighbour into the heart of his territories, who might soon be able to rival his power. At this time the queen happened to set out in a progress to the northern parts of the kingdom. She was attended by the earls of Mar and Morton, Maitland, and other leaders of that party. The presence of the queen in a country where no name greater than the earl of Huntly's had been heard of, and no power superior to his had been exercised for many years, was an event of itself abundantly mortifying to that haughty nobleman. But while the queen was entirely under the direction of Mar, all her actions were more apt to be misrepresented, and construed into injuries; and a thousand circumstances could not but occur to awaken Huntly's jealousy, to offend his pride, and to inflame his resentment.

Huntly's third son, sir John Gordon, had been engaged in a scuffle with lord Ogilvie in the streets of Edinburgh, in which the latter was dangerously wounded. For this he was put in confinement; but, having made his escape, he retired to Aberdeenshire, and complained loudly of the indignity with which he had been treated. On Mary's arrival in the north, Huntly employed his wife to soothe the queen; and to intercede for pardon to their son. But the queen peremptorily required, that he should again deliver himself into the hands of justice, and enter himself prisoner in Stirling castle. He promised to obey; but instead of performing his promise, he made his escape from his guards, and returned to take the command of his followers, who were rising in arms all over the north. These were destined to second and improve the blow, by which his father proposed secretly, and at once, to cut off Mar, Morton, and Maitland, his principal adversaries. The time and place for perpetrating this horrid deed were frequently appointed; but the execution of it was wonderfully prevented, by some of those unforeseen accidents, which so often occur to disconcert the schemes and to intimidate the hearts of assassins. His own house at Strathbogie was the last and most convenient scene appointed for committing

the intended violence. But, on her journey thither, the queen heard of young Gordon's flight and rebellion, and refusing, in the first transports of her indignation, to enter under the father's roof, by that fortunate expression of her resentment, saved her ministers from unavoidable destruction. The ill success of these efforts of private revenge precipitated Huntly into open rebellion. As the queen was entirely under the direction of his rivals, it was impossible to work their ruin without violating the allegiance which he owed to his sovereign. On her arrival at Inverness, the commanding officer in the castle, by Huntly's order, shut the gates against her. Mary was obliged to lodge in the town, which was open and defenceless; but this too was quickly surrounded by a multitude of the earl's followers. The utmost consternation seized the queen, who was attended by a very slender train. She every moment expected the approach of the rebels, and some ships were already ordered into the river to secure her escape. The loyalty of the Monros, Frasers, Macintoshes, and some neighbouring clans, who took arms in her defence, saved her from this danger. By their assistance she even forced the castle to surrender, and inflicted on the governor the punishment which his insolence deserved. This

open act of disobedience was the occasion of a measure more galling to Huntly than any the queen had hitherto taken. Lord Erskine having pretended a right to the earldom of Mar, Stewart resigned it in his favour; and at the same time Mary conferred upon him the title of earl of Murray, with the estate annexed to that dignity, which had been in the possession of the earl of Huntly since the year 1548. From this he concluded that his family was devoted to destruction; and, dreading to be stripped piecemeal of his possessions, openly took arms. Instead of yielding those places of strength which Mary required him to surrender, his followers dispersed or cut in pieces the parties which she dispatched to take possession of them; and he himself, advancing with a considerable body of men towards Aberdeen, to which place the queen was now returned, filled her small court with the utmost consternation. Murray had only a handful of men in whom he could confide. In order to form the appearance of an army, he was obliged to call in the assistance of the neighbouring nobles; but as most of these either favoured Huntly's designs, or were intimidated by his power, from them no cordial or effectual service could be expected. With these troops, Murray, who could gain nothing by delay

marched briskly towards the enemy. He found them at Corrichie, posted to great advantage; he commanded his northern associates instantly to begin the attack; but on the first motion of the enemy they treacherously turned their backs; and Huntly's followers, throwing aside their spears and breaking their ranks, drew their swords, and rushed forward to the pursuit. It was then that Murray gave proof both of steady courage and of prudent conduct. He stood immoveable, on a rising ground, with the small but trusty body of his adherents, who, presenting their spears to the enemy, received them with a determined resolution, which they little expected. The irregular attack of Huntly's troops was easily repulsed by Murray's firm battalion; and, before they could recover from the confusion occasioned by this unforeseen resistance, those who had begun the flight, willing to regain their credit with the victorious party, fell upon them, and completed the rout. Huntly himself, who was extremely corpulent, was trode to death in the pursuit. His sons, sir John and Adam were taken, and Murray returned in triumph to Aberdeen with his prisoners. Murray continued to direct the counsels of the queen until her marriage with Darnley. Having opposed this match, he fell into disgrace at court; and,

after an unsuccessful attempt to reinstate himself by force of arms, was obliged to take refuge in England. After the murder of Rizio, Murray returned to his native country, and was graciously received both by the king and queen. In the year 1566, soon after the murder of the king, he retired into France, upon what pretence is not now known. During his absence, the queen had married Bothwell, whose conduct so much irritated the nobles, that an association was entered into for his removal. Armies were soon raised on both sides; the confederate lords succeeded in their designs; Bothwell was obliged to retire, and Mary was made a prisoner by her subjects. A resignation of the crown was now extorted from her; and her consent obtained to the coronation of the young prince her son, and the nomination of Murray as regent during his minority. Meantime Murray held a close correspondence with the chiefs of the confederacy, and at their desire he now returned from France. He seemed at first unwilling to accept the office of regent; but this hesitation cannot be ascribed to the scruples either of diffidence or of duty. Murray wanted neither abilities to entitle him, nor ambition to aspire to this high dignity. He had received the first accounts of his promotion with the ut-

most satisfaction; but by appearing to continue for some days in suspense, he gained time to view with attention the ground upon which he was to act; to balance the strength and resources of the two contending factions; and to examine whether the foundation on which his future fame and success must rest, were sound and firm. Before he declared his final resolution, he waited on Mary at Lochleven. This visit to a sister and a queen in a prison, from which he had neither any intention to relieve her, nor to mitigate the rigour of her confinement, may be mentioned among the circumstances which discover the great want of delicacy and refinement in that age. Murray, who was naturally rough and uncourteously in his manner, expostulated so warmly with the queen concerning her past conduct, and charged her faults so home upon her, that Mary, who had flattered herself with more gentle and brotherly treatment from him, melted into tears, and abandoned herself entirely to despair. This interview, from which Murray could reap no political advantage, and wherein he discovered a spirit so severe and unrelenting, may be reckoned among the most bitter circumstances in Mary's life, and is certainly one of the most unjustifiable in his conduct. Soon after his return from

Lochleven, Murray accepted the office of regent, and began to act in that character without opposition. The good effects of Murray's accession to the regency were quickly felt. The party forming for the queen was weak, irresolute, and disunited; and no sooner was the government of the kingdom in the hands of a man, so remarkable for his wisdom and popularity, than the nobles of whom it was composed lost all hopes of gaining ground, and began to treat separately with the regent. So many of them were brought to acknowledge the king's authority, that scarce any appearance of opposition to the established government was left in the kingdom. The regent was no less successful in his attempt to get into his hands the places of strength in the kingdom. Balfour, the deputy-governor, surrendered the castle of Edinburgh; and, as the reward of his treachery, in deserting Bothwell his patron, obtained terms of great advantage to himself. The governor of Dunbar, who discovered more fidelity, was soon forced to capitulate; some other small forts surrendered without assistance. A parliament was soon after held, in which Mary's resignation of the crown was accepted, and declared to be valid. The king's authority and Murray's election were recognized and confirmed. The imprisoning the queen, and all

the other proceedings of the confederates, were pronounced lawful. The letters which Mary had written to Bothwell were produced, and she was declared to be accessory to the murder of the king. At the same time, all the acts of Parliament in favour of the protestant religion were publicly ratified, and new statutes to the same purposes were enacted. A few days after the dissolution of Parliament, four of Bothwell's dependents were convicted of being guilty of the king's murder, and suffered death as traitors. Notwithstanding the universal submission to the regent's authority, there still abounded in the kingdom many secret murmurs and cabals. The partizans of the house of Hamilton reckoned Murray's promotion an injury to the duke of Chatelherault, who, as first prince of the blood, had in their opinion, an undoubted right to be regent. The length and rigour of Mary's sufferings began to move many to commiserate her case. All who leaned to the ancient opinions in religion dreaded the effects of Murray's zeal. And he, though his abilities were great, did not possess the talents requisite for soothing the rage, or removing the jealousies of these different factions. By insinuation or address he might have gained or softened many who had opposed him; but he was a stranger to

these gentle arts. His virtues were severe; and his deportment towards his equals, especially after his elevation to the regency, distant and haughty. This behaviour offended some of the nobles, and alarmed others. The queen's faction, which had been so easily dispersed, began again to gather and to unite, and was secretly favoured by some who had hitherto zealously concurred with the confederates. Such was the favourable disposition of the nation towards the queen, when she made her escape from the castle of Lochleven. In a few days her court was filled with a great and splendid train of nobles, accompanied by such numbers of followers as formed an army above six thousand strong. At the time when the queen made her escape, the regent was at Glasgow, holding a court of justice. An event so contrary to their expectations, and so fatal to their schemes, gave a great shock to his adherents. Many of them appeared wavering and irresolute; others began to carry on private negotiations with the queen; and some openly revolted to her side. In so difficult a juncture, when his own fame and the being of the party depended on his choice, the regent's most faithful associates were divided in opinion. Some advised him to retire, without loss of time, to Stirling. The queen's army

was already strong, and only eight miles distant; the adjacent country was full of the friends and dependents of the house of Hamilton, and other lords of the queen's faction; Glasgow was a large and unfortified town; his own train consisted of no greater number than was usual in times of peace; all these reasons pleaded for a retreat. But on the other hand, arguments were urged of no inconsiderable weight. The citizens of Glasgow were well affected to the cause; the vassals of Glencairn, Lennox and Semple lay near at hand, and were both numerous and full of zeal; succours might arrive from other parts of the kingdom in a few days. In war, success depends upon reputation as much as upon numbers; reputation is gained or lost by the first step one takes; in his circumstances, a retreat would be attended with all the ignominy of a flight, and would at once dispirit his friends, and inspire his enemies with boldness. In such dangerous exigencies as this, the superiority of Murray's genius appeared, and enabled him both to choose with wisdom, and to act with vigour. He declared against retreating, and fixed his head quarters at Glasgow. And while he amused the queen for some days, by pretending to hearken to some overtures which she made for accommodating their differences, he was en-

ployed, with the utmost industry, in drawing together his adherents from the different parts of the kingdom. He was soon in a condition to take the field; and, though far inferior to the enemy in number, he confided so much in the valour of his troops, and the experience of his officers, that he broke off the negotiation, and determined to hazard a battle. On the 13th of May 1568, the queen's generals had commanded her army to move. Their intention was, to conduct her to Dumbarton castle, a place of great strength, which the regent had not been able to wrest out of the hands of lord Fleming the governor; but if the enemy should endeavour to interrupt their march, they resolved not to decline an engagement. Mary's imprudence, in resolving to fight, was not greater than the ill conduct of her generals in the battle. Between the two armies, and on the road towards Dumbarton, there was an eminence called Langside-Hill. This the regent had the precaution to seize, and posted his troops in a small village, and among some gardens and inclosures adjacent. In this advantageous situation he waited the approach of the enemy, whose superiority in cavalry could be of no benefit to them on such broken ground. The Hamiltons, who composed the vanguard, ran so eagerly to the at-

back, that they put themselves out of breath, and left the main battle far behind. The encounter of the spearmen was fierce and desperate; but as the forces of the Hamiltons were exposed, on the one flank, to a continued fire from a body of musqueteers, attacked on the other by the regent's most choice troops, and not supported by the rest of the queen's army, they were soon obliged to give ground, and the rout immediately became universal. Few victories in a civil war, and among a barbarous people, have been pursued with less violence, or attended with less bloodshed. Three hundred fell in the field; in the flight scarce any were killed. The regent and his principal officers rode about, beseeching his soldiers to spare their countrymen. The number of prisoners was great, and among them many persons of distinction. The regent marched back to Glasgow, and returned public thanks to God for this great, and on his side almost bloodless victory. He seemed resolved at first to proceed against his prisoners with the utmost rigour. Six of them, persons of some distinction, were tried, and condemned to death, as rebels against the king's government. They were led to the place of execution; but by the powerful intercession of Knox they obtained a pardon. Hamilton of Bothwell-

haugh was one of the number, who lived to give both the regent and Knox reason to repent of this commendable act of lenity. Soon after the regent marched with an army, consisting of four thousand horse and one thousand foot, towards the western borders. The nobles in this part of the kingdom were all of the queen's faction; but, as they had not force sufficient to obstruct his progress, he must either have obliged them to submit to the king, or would have laid waste their lands with fire and sword. But Elizabeth, whose interest it was to keep Scotland in confusion by preserving the balance between the two parties, interposed. After keeping the field two weeks, the regent, in compliance to the English ambassador, dismissed his forces; and an expedition which might have proved fatal to his opponents, ended with a few acts of severity. After the battle of Langside, Mary had retired to England for safety, and submitted her cause to the justice of the English queen. In consequence of this, Elizabeth required the regent to send to York deputies properly instructed for vindicating his conduct, in presence of her commissioners. It was not without hesitation and anxiety that the regent consented to this measure. His authority was already established in Scotland, and confirmed by par-

liament. To suffer its validity now to be called in question, and subjected to a foreign jurisdiction, was extremely mortifying. To accuse his sovereign before strangers, the ancient enemies of the Scottish name, was an odious task. To fail in this accusation was dangerous; to succeed in it was disgraceful. But the strength of the adverse faction daily increased. He dreaded the interposition of the French king in its behalf. In his situation, and in a matter which Elizabeth had so much at heart, her commands were neither to be disputed nor disobeyed. The necessity of repairing to York in person added to the ignominy of the step which he was obliged to take. All his associates declined the office; they were unwilling, it would seem, to expose themselves to the odium and danger, with which it was easy to foresee that the discharge of it would be attended, unless he himself consented to share these in common with them. The earl of Morton, Bothwell bishop of Orkney, Pitcairn commendator of Dunfermline, and lord Lindsay, were joined with him in commission. Mægill of Rankeilor, and Balnaves of Halhill, two eminent civilians, George Buchanan, his faithful adherent, a man whose genius did honour to the age, Maitland, and several others, were appointed to attend them as as-

sistants. The fourth of October 1568 was the day appointed for opening the conference. The great abilities of the deputies, the dignity of the judges before whom they were to appear, the high rank of the persons whose cause was to be heard, and the importance of points in dispute, rendered the whole transaction no less illustrious than it was singular. The commissioners of Mary preferred a complaint against the regent and his party, containing an enumeration of their treasonable actions, of their seizing her person by force of arms, committing her to prison, compelling her to resign the crown, and making use of her son's name to colour their usurpation of the whole royal authority. It was then expected that the regent would have disclosed the whole circumstances of that unnatural crime to which he pretended the queen had been accessory, and would have produced evidence in support of his charge. But, far from accusing Mary, he did not even answer the complaints brought against himself. He discovered a reluctance at undertaking that office, and started many doubts and scruples, with regard to which he demanded to be resolved by Elizabeth herself. His reserve and hesitation were no less surprising to the greater part of the English commissioners than to his own associates.

They knew that he could not indicate his own conduct without charging the murder upon the queen, and he had not hitherto shown any extraordinary delicacy on that head. An intrigue, however, had been secretly carried on at York which explains this mystery. The duke of Norfolk had begun to form a project of mounting the throne of Scotland by a marriage with the queen of Scots. He saw how prejudicial it might be to her pretensions to the English succession if this was proved against her; and he therefore used all his arguments to dissuade the regent from bringing forward such an accusation. The regent likewise received daily assurances of Mary's willingness to be reconciled to him, if he abstained from accusing her of such an odious crime, together with the denunciations of her irreconcilable hatred if he acted a contrary part. This conference, accordingly, produced none of those discoveries which Elizabeth had expected. She therefore resolved to remove it to Westminster; and the Scottish queen and the regent were brought, without difficulty, to approve of this resolution. The regent, now, in compliance with the wishes of Elizabeth, determined to produce the fatal accusation against Mary. He endeavoured to lessen the infamy with which he was sensible this ac-

tion would be attended, by protesting, that it was with the utmost reluctance he undertook this disagreeable task; that his party had long suffered their conduct to be misconstrued, and had borne the worst imputations in silence, rather than expose the crimes of their sovereign to the eyes of strangers; but that now the insolence and impertinence of the adverse faction forced them to publish what they had hitherto, though with loss to themselves, endeavoured to conceal. The accusation itself was conceived in the strongest terms. Mary was charged, not only with having consented to the murder, but with being accessory to the contrivance and execution of it. Bothwell, it was pretended, had been screened from the pursuits of justice by her favour; and she had formed designs no less dangerous to the life of the young prince, than subversive of the liberties and constitution of the kingdom. If any of these were denied, an offer was made, to produce the most ample and undoubted evidence of the charge. Mary's commissioners expressed the utmost surprise and indignation at the regent's presumption, in loading the queen with such an accusation. But, instead of attempting to vindicate her honour, by a reply to the charge, they had recourse to an article in their instructions, in which their mistress

requested a personal interview with Elizabeth; and protested, if that were denied her, against all the future proceedings of the commissioners. A protestation of this nature, offered just at the critical time when such a bold accusation had been preferred against Mary, and when the proofs in support of it were ready to be examined, gave reason to suspect that she dreaded the event of that examination. This suspicion received the strongest confirmation from another circumstance; Ross and Herries, before they were introduced to Elizabeth, in order to make this protestation, privately acquainted Leicester and Cecil, that their mistress was still desirous, notwithstanding the regent's audacious accusation, to bring the differences between herself and her subjects to an amicable accommodation. Some secret conviction that Mary's character would suffer by a scrutiny, seems to have been the motive of this proposal. It appeared in this light to Elizabeth, and afforded her a pretence for rejecting it. She told Mary's commissioners, that in the present juncture nothing could be so dishonourable to their mistress as an accommodation; and that the matter would seem to be huddled up in this manner, merely to suppress discoveries, and to hide her shame; nor was it possible that she could be admitted with any de-

cency into her presence, while she lay under the infamy of such a public accusation. Upon this repulse, Mary's commissioners withdrew; and, as they had declined answering, there seemed to be now no further reason for the regent's producing the proofs in support of his charge. But without getting these into her hands Elizabeth's schemes were incomplete; and her artifice for this purpose was as successful as any she had hitherto employed. She commanded her commissioners to testify her indignation at the regent's presumption, in forgetting so far the duty of a subject as to accuse his sovereign of such atrocious crimes. He, in order to regain the good opinion of such a powerful protectress, offered to show that his accusations were not malicious nor ill-grounded. These were produced and delivered to the English commissioners, the acts of the Scottish parliament in confirmation of the regent's authority, and of the queen's resignation; the confessions of the persons executed for the king's murder; and the fatal casket which contained the letters and sonnets. The conference was now dissolved, without any thing having been effected towards a reconciliation between the parties, and the regent returned to Scotland. On his return, he found the kingdom in the utmost tran-

quillity. But the rage of the queen's adherents, which had been suspended in expectation that the conference in England would terminate to her advantage, was now ready to break out with all the violence of civil war. The duke of Chatelherault, who had resided for some years in France, was also now sent over by that court, with a small supply of money, in the hopes that the presence of the first nobleman in the kingdom would strengthen the queen's faction. But Murray did not give him time to form his party into any regular body. He assembled an army with his usual expedition, and marched to Glasgow. The followers of Argyle and Huntly, who composed the chief part of the queen's faction, lying in very distant corners of the kingdom, and many of the duke's dependents having fallen or been taken in the late battle of Langside, the spirit and strength of his adherents was totally broken, and an accommodation with the regent was the only thing which could prevent the destruction of his estate and vassals. This was effected without difficulty; a treaty of accommodation was entered into, and the duke gave hostages for its faithful performance. Argyle and Huntly, however, refused to be included in this treaty. A secret negotiation was carrying on in England, in fa-

vor of the captive queen; and the French king, by the advantages he had obtained over the Hugonots, hoped soon to be able to assist his friends in Britain. These circumstances not only influenced Argyle and Huntly, but made so deep an impression on the duke, that he appeared to be wavering and irresolute, and plainly discovered that he wished to evade the accomplishment of the treaty. The regent saw the danger of allowing the duke to shake himself loose in this manner from his engagements, and instantly formed a resolution equally bold and politic. He commanded his guards to seize Chatelherault in his own house at Edinburgh; and, regardless either of his dignity as the first nobleman in the kingdom, and next heir to the crown, or of the promises of personal security on which he had relied, committed him and lord Herreis prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh, on the 16th of April 1569. A blow so fatal and unexpected dispirited the party. Argyle submitted to the king's government, and made his peace with the regent on very easy terms; and Huntly, being left alone, was at last obliged to lay down his arms. Not long after, the regent, dreading the influence which Maitland had acquired by his talents among his countrymen, employed Captain Crawford, one of his crea-

thres, to accuse him of being accessory to the murder of the king, and under that pretence carried him a prisoner to Edinburgh. He would soon have been brought to trial, but was saved by the friendship of Kirkaldy, governor of the castle, who, by pretending a warrant for that purpose from the regent, got him out of the hands of the person to whose care he was committed, and conducted him into the castle, which from that time was entirely under Maitland's command. The loss of a place of so much importance, and the defection of a man so eminent for military skill as Kirkaldy, brought the regent into some disreputation, for which, however, the success of his ally Elizabeth abundantly compensated. She had discovered and defeated the project of the duke of Norfolk, and suppressed an insurrection of the catholic party in England, that had been formed in favour of the Scottish queen. And, weary of keeping such a dangerous prisoner, she determined to give up Mary into the hands of the regent. The negotiation for this purpose was carried some length, when it was discovered by the vigilance of the bishop of Ross, who, together with the French and Spanish ambassadors, remonstrated against the infamy of such an action. This procured a delay; and the murder of the regent prevented the

revival of that design. **Hamilton** of Bothwellhaugh was the person who committed this barbarous action. He had been condemned to die soon after the battle of Langside, as we have already related, and owed his life to the regent's clemency. But part of his estate had been bestowed upon one of the regent's favourites, who seized his house, and turned out his wife naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him than the benefit he had received, and from that moment he vowed to be revenged upon the regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen the Hamiltons applauded the enterprise. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the regent for some time and watched an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved to at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street; spread a feather-bed on the floor to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him, that his shadow might not be observed from without; and,

For all this preparation, calm-ly waited the regent's approach, who had lodged during the night in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger which threatened him had been conveyed to the regent; and he paid so much regard to it, that he resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass round the town. But as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of the people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him with a single bullet through the lower part of his belly, and killed the horse of a gentleman on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come, but they found the door strongly barricaded; and before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The regent died the same night of his wound. There is no person, in that age, about whom historians have been more divided, or whose character has been drawn with such opposite colours. Personal intrepidity, military skill, sagacity and vigour in the administration of civil affairs, are

virtues which even his enemies allow him to have possessed in an eminent degree. And, amidst the turbulence and confusion of that factious period, he dispensed justice with so much impartiality, he repressed the licentious borderers with so much courage, and established such uncommon order and tranquillity in the country, that his administration was extremely popular, and he was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of the "Good Regent."

STEWART (HENRY) lord Darnley, was the eldest son of the earl of Lennox, and was born in the year 1545. At the time when so many foreign princes were soliciting the hand of Mary queen of Scots, this young nobleman arrived from England, whither his father had been compelled to retire during the regency of the duke of Chatelherault. Lord Darnley was at this time in the first bloom and vigour of youth. In beauty and gracefulness of person he surpassed all his contemporaries; he excelled eminently in those arts which add ease and elegance to external form, and which enable it not only to dazzle, but to please. Mary was of an age and temper to feel the full power of these accomplishments; and the impression which lord Darnley made upon her was visible from the time of their first interview.

The whole business of the court was to amuse and entertain this illustrious guest; his conquest of the queen's heart became complete; and inclination now prompted her to conclude a marriage, the first thoughts of which had been suggested by considerations merely political. As Darnley was nearly related to the queen, the canon law made it necessary to obtain the pope's dispensation before the celebration of the marriage. For this purpose she early set on foot a negotiation with the court of Rome, and procured the consent of the court of France to the match. While Mary was thus endeavouring to reconcile foreign courts to a measure which she had so much at heart, Darnley, by his behaviour was raising up enemies to obstruct it. Intoxicated with the queen's favour, he began already to assume the haughtiness of a queen, and to put on that imperious air, which majesty itself can scarce render tolerable. The familiarity also which Darnley cultivated with David Rizio the Italian, a man of low birth, contributed to increase the disgust of the nobles. Mary, however, soon brought a convention of the nobles to declare their approbation of the match, and on the 29th of July 1563, she married Henry Stewart lord Darnley. The ceremony was performed in the queen's chapel, according

to the rites of the Romish church; the pope's bull, dispensing with the marriage, having been previously obtained. She issued, at the same time, proclamations, conferring the title of king of Scots upon her husband, and commanding that henceforth all writs at law should run in the joint names of the king and queen. The earl of Murray, and some of the other nobles who had opposed this marriage, were now, after an ineffectual resistance of the royal authority, obliged to retire for safety into England. Darnley's external accomplishments had excited that sudden and violent passion which had raised him to the throne. But the qualities of his mind corresponded ill with the beauty of his person. Of a weak understanding, and without experience, conceited at the same time of his own abilities, and ascribing his extraordinary success entirely to his own distinguished merit. All the queen's favour made no impression on such a temper. All her gentleness could not bridle his imperious and ungovernable spirit. A few months after the marriage their domestic quarrels began to be observed. The extravagance of Darnley's ambition gave rise to these. Instead of being satisfied with that stretch of power by which Mary conferred on him the title of king, and admitted him to a

share in the administration, he demanded the crown-matrimonial with the most insolent importunity. And though Mary alleged that the gift was beyond her power, and that the authority of parliament must be interposed to bestow it, he wanted either understanding to comprehend, or temper to admit so just a defence; and often renewed and urged his request. Rizio, whom the king had at first taken into great confidence, did not humour him in these follies. By this he incurred Henry's displeasure; and as it was impossible for Mary to behave towards her husband with the same affection which distinguished the first and happy days of their union, he imputed this coldness, not to his own behaviour, which had so well merited it, but to the insinuations of Rizio. The haughty spirit of Darnley could not bear the interference of such an upstart; and, impatient of any delay, and unrestrained by any scruple, he instantly resolved to get rid of him by violence. At the same time, another design, which took its rise from very different motives, was carrying on against the life of Rizio. Morton, Ruthven, Lindsay, and Maitland, were the contrivers of it; and while they were ruminating upon their scheme, the king communicated his resolution to be revenged of Rizio to lord Ruthven, and im-

plored his assistance, and that of his friends, towards the execution of the design. Nothing could be more acceptable to them than this overture. They saw at once all the advantages they would reap from the concurrence of such an associate; and their own private revenge upon Rizio would pass, they hoped, for an act of obedience to the king. At last every thing was settled for the execution of their plan; and on the 9th of March 1566, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domestics, the king suddenly entered the apartment by a private passage. At his back was Ruthven, clad in complete armour, and numbers of armed men followed him. Rizio instantly apprehended that he was the victim at whom the blow was aimed; and in the utmost consternation retired behind the queen for safety. Mary employed tears, and entreaties, and threatenings, to save her favourite. But, notwithstanding all these, he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies had put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds. The conspirators in the mean time, took possession of the palace, and guarded the queen with the utmost care. The king, however, astonished at the boldness of his own en-

terprise, stood irresolute, and uncertain what course to take. The queen observed his irresolution, and availed herself of it. She employed all her art to disengage him from his new associates; and in spite of all the warnings he had received to distrust the queen's artifices, she prevailed on him to dismiss the guards which the conspirators had placed on her person, and made his escape along with her, attended by three persons only, and retired to Dunbar. The scheme of their flight had been communicated to Huntly and Bothwell, and they were quickly joined by them, and several other of the nobles. Bothwell's estate lay in that corner of the kingdom, and his followers crowded to their chief in such numbers, as soon enabled the queen to set the power of the conspirators at defiance. She advanced to Edinburgh at the head of eight thousand men; and they, unable to dispute her authority fled to England. The charm which had at first attached the queen to Darnley, and held them for some time in an happy union, was now dissolved; and love no longer covering his follies with its friendly veil, they appeared to Mary in their full dimension and deformity. Though Darnley published a proclamation, disclaiming any knowledge of the conspiracy against Rizio, the queen was fully convinced, that he was

not only accessory to the contrivance, but to the commission of that odious crime. That very power which, with liberal and unsuspecting fondness she had conferred upon him, he had employed to insult her authority, to limit her prerogative, and to endanger her person. Such an outrage it was impossible any woman could bear, or forgive. Cold civilities, secret distrust, frequent quarrels, succeeded to their former transports of affection and confidence. The queen's favours were no longer conveyed through his hands. The crowd of expectants ceased to court his patronage, which they found to avail so little. Among the nobles, some dreaded his furious temper, others complained of his perfidiousness; and all of them despised the weakness of his understanding, and the inconsistency of his heart. The people themselves observed some parts of his conduct which little suited the dignity of a king. Addicted to drunkenness beyond what the manners of that age could bear, and indulging irregular passions, which even the licentiousness of youth could not excuse, he, by his indecent behaviour, provoked the queen to the utmost; and the passions which it occasioned often forced tears from her eyes, both in private and in public. Her aversion for him increased from day to day, and could no longer be

concealed. He was often absent from court, appeared there with little splendour, and was trusted with no power. Avoided equally by those who endeavoured to please the queen, who favoured Morton and his associates, or who adhered to the house of Hamilton, he was left almost alone in a neglected and unvisited solitude. On the 19th of June 1566, Mary was delivered of her only son James, a prince whose birth was happy for the whole island, and unfortunate for her alone. After this event, the queen discovered no change in her sentiments with respect to the king. She was frequently pensive and dejected. And though Henry sometimes attended her at court, and accompanied her in her progresses through different parts of the kingdom, he met with little reverence from the nobles, while Mary treated him with the utmost reserve, and did not allow him to possess any authority. The breach between them became every day more apparent. Attempts were made toward a reconciliation, particularly by Castlenau, the French ambassador; but after such a violent rupture, it was found no easy matter to bind the nuptial knot anew; and though he prevailed on the king and queen to pass two nights together, we may, with great probability, pronounce this appearance of union, to which Castlenau trust-

ed, not to have been sincere; we know with certainty that it was not lasting. Bothwell all the while was the queen's prime confident. Without his participation no business was concluded, and no favour bestowed. Together with this ascendant over her councils, Bothwell, if we may believe the contemporary historians, acquired no less sway over her heart; and perhaps from this period he began to form in his mind those ambitious designs, which were the occasion of Darnley's death, and the cause of all Mary's subsequent misfortunes. The haughty spirit of Darnley, nursed up in flattery, and accustomed to command, could not bear the contempt under which he had now fallen, and the state of insignificance to which he saw himself reduced. But, in a country where he was universally hated or despised, he could never hope to form a party which would second any attempt he might make to recover power. He addressed himself, therefore, to the pope, and to the kings of France and Spain, with many professions of his own zeal for the catholic religion, and with bitter complaints against the queen for neglecting to promote that interest; and soon after he took a resolution, equally wild and desperate, of embarking on board a ship which he had provided, and of flying into foreign parts. He communicated his

design to the French ambassador Le Croc, and to his father the earl of Lennox. They both endeavoured to dissuade him from it, but without success. Lennox, who seems as well as his son to have lost the queen's confidence, and who about this time was seldom at court, instantly communicated the matter to her by a letter. Henry, who had refused to accompany the queen from Stirling to Edinburgh, was likewise absent from court. He arrived there, however, on the same day she received the account of his intended flight. He was more than usually wayward and peevish. He scrupled to enter the palace, unless certain lords who attended the queen were dismissed. Mary was obliged to meet him without the gates. At last he suffered her to conduct him into her own apartment. She endeavoured to draw from him the reasons of the strange resolution which he had taken, and to divert him from it. But in spite of all her arguments and intreaties, he remained silent and inflexible. Next day the privy council, by her direction, expostulated with him on the same head. He persisted, however, in his sullenness and obstinacy; and neither deigned to explain the motives of his conduct, nor signified any intention of altering it. As he left the apartment, he turned towards the queen, and

told her, that she should not see his face again for a long time. A few days after he wrote to Mary, and mentioned two things as grounds of his disgust. She herself, he said, no longer admitted him into any confidence, and had deprived him of all power; and the nobles, after her example, treated him with open neglect, so that he appeared in every place without the dignity and splendour of a king. Nothing could be more mortifying to Mary than this intended flight of the king's, which would have spread the infamy of their domestic quarrel all over Europe. In order, therefore, to prepossess the minds of her allies, and to screen her from any censure with which Darnley might endeavour to load her, the privy council transmitted a narrative of this whole transaction, both to the king and to the queen mother of France. It is drawn with great art, and sets Mary's conduct in the most favourable light. The queen soon afterwards fell sick at Jedburgh. During her illness, Darnley paid her a visit at that place; but he met with such a cold reception, as did not encourage him to make any long stay. The baptism of the young prince was performed at Stirling, on the 17th of December 1566. The king's behaviour at this juncture perfectly discovers the excess of his caprice as well as of

his folly. He chose to reside at Stirling, but confined himself to his own apartment. And as the queen distrusted every nobleman who ventured to converse with him, he was left in absolute solitude. Darnley still persisted in his design of retiring into foreign parts, and daily threatened to put in execution. A few days after the baptism of the prince, Morton and the other conspirators against Rizio obtained their pardon, and leave to return into Scotland. The king, in the meantime, still remained at Stirling, in solitude, and under contempt. His impatience in this situation, together with the alarm given him by the rumour of a design to seize his person, and confine him to prison, was the occasion of his leaving Stirling in an abrupt manner, and retiring to his father at Glasgow. Immediately upon the king's leaving Stirling, and before he could reach Glasgow, he was seized with a dangerous distemper. The symptoms which attended it were violent and unusual, and in that age it was commonly imputed to the effects of poison. It is impossible, amidst the contradictions of historians, to decide with certainty concerning its nature or its cause. His life was in the utmost danger; but, after languishing for some weeks, the vigour of his constitution surmounted the malignity of the

disease. Mary no longer felt for Darnley that warmth of conjugal affection which prompts to sympathy, and delights in all those tender offices which sooth and alleviate sickness and pain. At this juncture she did not even put on the appearance of this passion. Notwithstanding the king's danger, she amused herself with excursions to different parts of the country, and suffered near a month to elapse before she visited him at Glasgow. By that time the violence of the distemper was over, and the king, though weak and languishing, was out of all danger. The breach between Mary and her husband was not occasioned by any of those slight disgusts which interrupt the domestic union, without altogether dissolving it. Almost all the passions which operate with the greatest violence on a female mind, and drive it to the most dangerous extremes, concurred in raising and fomenting this unhappy quarrel. Ingratitude for the favours she had bestowed, contempt of her person, violations of the marriage-vow, encroachments on her power, conspiracies against her favourites, jealousy, insolence, and obstinacy, were the injuries of which Mary had reason to complain. Her resentment against the king seems not to have abated from the time of his leaving Stirling; for in a letter written with her own hand, to

her ambassador in France, no tokens of sudden reconciliation appear. After this discovery of Mary's sentiments, it was scarcely to be expected that she would visit the king, or that any thing but marks of jealousy and distrust should appear in such an interview. This, however, was far from being the case; she not only visited Darnley, but, by all her words and actions, endeavoured to express an uncommon affection for him. Though this made an impression on the credulous spirit of her husband, no less flexible on some occasions than obstinate on others; yet to those who are acquainted with the human heart, and who know how seldom and how slowly such wounds in domestic happiness are healed, this sudden transition will appear with a very suspicious air, and will be considered by them as the effect of artifice. The earl of Bothwell had by this time so far succeeded in his ambitious and criminal designs, as to gain an absolute ascendant over the queen. Henry's retiring into a foreign country must have been highly dishonourable to Mary, and would have entirely disconcerted all the schemes of Bothwell. While he resided in Glasgow, at a distance from her, and in that part of the kingdom where the interest of his family was greatest, he might with more facility accomplish his designs. In ex-

der, therefore, to prevent his executing any such wild scheme, it was necessary to bring him to some place where he would be more immediately under her own eye. For this purpose she first employed all her art to regain his confidence, and then proposed to remove him to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, under pretence that there he would have easier access to the advice of physicians, and that she herself could attend him, without being absent from her son. The king was weak enough to suffer himself to be persuaded; and being still feeble and incapable of bearing fatigue, was carried in a litter to Edinburgh. The place prepared for his reception was a house belonging to the provost of a collegiate church called Kirk of Field. It stood almost upon the same spot where the university now stands. Such a situation, on a rising ground, and at that time in an open field, had all the advantages of a healthful air to recommend it; but, on the other hand, the solitude of the place rendered it extremely proper, for the commission of that crime, with a view to which it seems manifestly to have been chosen. Mary continued to attend the king with the most assiduous care. She seldom was absent from him through the day; she slept several nights in the chamber under his apartment. She

heaped on him so many marks of tenderness and confidence, as in a great measure quieted those suspicions which had so long disturbed him. But while he was fondly indulging in dreams of the return of his former happiness, he stood on the very brink of destruction. On Sunday the 9th of February 1566, about eleven at night, the queen left the Kirk of Field, in order to be present at a masque in the palace. At two next morning, the house in which the king lay was blown up with gunpowder. The noise and shock which this sudden explosion occasioned, alarmed the whole city. The inhabitants ran to the place whence it came. The dead body of the king, with that of a servant who slept in the same room, were found lying in an adjacent garden, without the city wall, untouched by fire, and with no bruise or mark of violence. Such was the unhappy fate of Henry Stewart, lord Darnley, in the twenty-first year of his age. The indulgence of fortune, and his own external accomplishments, without any other merit, had raised him to an height of dignity, of which he was altogether unworthy. By his folly and ingratitude, he lost the heart of a woman who doated on him to distraction. His insolence and inconstancy alienated from him those nobles who had contributed most zealously towards his elevation.

His levity and caprice exposed him to the scorn of the people, who once revered him as the descendant of their ancient kings and heroes. Had he died a natural death, his end would have been unlamented, and his death forgotten; but the cruel circumstances of his murder, and the slackness with which it was afterwards avenged, have made his name to be remembered with regret, and have rendered him the object of pity to which he had otherwise no title.

STEWART (Dr. MATTHEW), late professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, in 1717. After having finished his course at the grammar school, being intended by his father for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, and was entered there as a student in 1734. Mr. Stewart's views made it necessary for him to attend the lectures in the university of Edinburgh in 1741; and that his mathematical studies, in which he had been engaged in Glasgow, might suffer no interruption, he was introduced by Dr. Simpson to Mr. MacLaurin, who was then teaching with success both the geometry and the philosophy of Newton. Mr. Stewart some time after this obtained the living of Roseneath. In 1746 the mathematical chair in the univer-

city of Edinburgh became vacant. In the end of the year Mr. Stewart published his "General Theorems;" and was elected to the vacant chair in 1747. In 1761 he published "Tracts Physical and Mathematical." The last work he published was an essay on the "Sun's Distance;" a few months before the publication of which he gave to the world another work, intitled "Propositiones Geometricæ More Veterum Demonstratæ." Soon after the publication of the "Sun's Distance," Dr. Stewart's health began to decline. In the year 1772 he retired to the country, where he afterwards spent the greater part of his life, and never resumed his labours in the university. He was, however, so fortunate as to have a son, to whom, though very young, he could commit the care of them with the greatest confidence. Mr. Dugald Stewart was associated with him in 1775, and gave an early specimen of those abilities, which have not been confined to a single science, and which have since raised him to the very first rank in the literary world. Dr. Stewart died January 23, 1785, at the age of sixty-eight.

• STEWART-DENHAM (Sir JAMES) was born near Edinburgh, in 1713. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of North

Berwick, from which he was removed to the university of Edinburgh. Having here qualified himself, he was called to the bar; soon after which he set out to make the tour of Holland, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. He returned from his travels in 1740. In 1745 sir James was suspected of giving counsel and aid to the promoters of the Stewart interest; and in consequence he retired from this country, and went over to France. In the year 1767 sir James was restored to his native country; and in 1772 published, at the request of the East India Company, a treatise, intitled "The principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal." About this time he also was engaged in a critique on the celebrated performance, intitled "Système de la Nature," which he wrote out and prepared for the press; but which has not hitherto been published. In the year 1780 sir James was attacked by an inflammation in his toe, which terminated in a mortification. The progress of this disorder was for a while stopped by the use of Jesuit's bark; but on the 29th of November he was seized with a fever, which put an end to his life on the 26th.

STRAHAN (WILLIAM), was born at Edinburgh in the year 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the

customs, gave his son the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues to learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having passed through the tuition of a grammar-school, he was put apprentice to a printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere in that line of business, and went to follow his trade in London. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for some time very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a provision as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This he would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony, and used, to say, that he never had a child born that Providence did not send some increase of income to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits, that is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid,

K k

or the disgust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business, who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications. His abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unabating diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial intimacy during all the rest of his life. Besides the emoluments arising from his appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; we mean that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copy-rights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copy-rights from authors. Having now attained the first great object of business, wealth, Mr Strahan looked with a very allowable am-

bition on the stations of political rank and eminence. Politics had long occupied his active mind, which he had for many years pursued as his favourite amusement, by corresponding on that subject with some of the first characters of the age. Mr. Strahan's queries to Dr. Franklin in the year 1769, respecting the discontents of the Americans, published in the London Chronicle of 28th July 1778, shew the just conception he entertained of the important consequences of that dispute, and his anxiety as a good subject to investigate, at that early period, the proper means by which their grievances might be removed, and a permanent harmony restored between the two countries. In the year 1775, he was elected a member of parliament for the borough of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the Hon. C. J. Fox; and in the succeeding parliament, for Wotton Bassett, in the same county. In this station, applying himself with that industry which was natural to him, he attended the house with a scrupulous punctuality, and was a useful member. His talents for business acquired the consideration to which they were entitled, and were not unnoticed by the minister. In his political connections he was constant to the friends to whom he had first been attached. He was a steady supporter of that

party who were turned out of administration in spring 1784, and lost his seat in the House of Commons by the dissolution of parliament, with which that change was followed; a situation which he did not show any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament. One motive for his not wishing a seat in the late parliament, was a feeling of some decline in his health, which had rather suffered from the long sittings and late hours with which the political warfare in the last had been attended. Though without any fixed disease, his strength was visibly declining; and though his spirits survived his strength, yet the vigour and activity of his mind was also considerably impaired. Both continued gradually to decline, till his death, which happened on Saturday the 9th July 1785, in the seventy-first year of his age. Of riches acquired by industry, the disposal is often ruled by caprice, as if the owners wished to shew their uncontrolled power over that wealth which their own exertions had attained, by a whimsical allotment of it after their death. In this, as in other particulars, Mr. Strahan's discretion and good sense were apparent: he bequeathed his fortune in the most rational manner; and of that portion which was not left to his wife and children, the distribution was equally prudent

and benevolent. Like his predecessor in trade the celebrated Mr. Bowyer, he left 1000*l.* to the Stationers Company, of which he was a member, to be stocked for the benefit of decayed booksellers and printers. Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, Mr. Strahan owed his rise to that station of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind, though not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters. From a habit of attention to style, he had acquired a considerable portion of critical acuteness in the discernment of its beauties and defects. In one branch of writing himself excelled, viz. the epistolary, in which he not only shewed the precision and clearness of business, but possessed a neatness as well as fluency of expression, which few letter-writers have surpassed. Letter-writing was one of his favourite amusements; and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. Mr. Strahan was the author of a paper in the "Mirror," (No. 94) a periodical work published at Edinburgh in 1778 and 1779.

STUART (Dr. GILBERT) was born at Edinburgh in the

year 1742. His father, Mr. George Stuart, was professor of humanity in the university, and a man of considerable eminence for his classical taste and literature. Young Stuart having finished his classical and philosophical studies in the grammar-school and university, applied himself to jurisprudence, without following, or probably intending to follow, the profession of the law. For that profession he has been represented as unqualified by indolence; by a passion, which at a very early period of life he displayed, for general literature; or by boundless dissipation:—and all these circumstances may have contributed to make him relinquish pursuits, in which he could hope to succeed only by patient perseverance, and strict decorum of manners. That he did not waste his youth in idleness, is, however evident from "An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," which he published before he had completed his twenty-second year, and which had so much merit, as to induce the university of Edinburgh to confer upon the author, though so young a man, the degree of L. L. D. After a studious interval of some years, he produced a valuable work, under the title of "A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or Inquiries concerning

the History of Laws, Government, and Manners. He had read and meditated with patience on the most important monuments of the middle ages; and in this volume, (which speedily reached a second edition), he aimed chiefly at the praise of originality and invention, and discovered an industry that is seldom connected with ability and discernment. About the time of the publication of the first edition of this performance, having turned his thoughts to an academical life, he asked for the professorship of public law in the university of Edinburgh. According to his own account, he had been promised that place by the minister, but had the mortification to see the professorship bestowed on another, and all his hopes blasted, by the influence of Dr. Robertson, whom he represented as under obligations to him. This circumstance entirely broke the intimacy of two persons, who, before that time, were understood to be on the most friendly footing with each other. Soon after this disappointment, Dr. Stuart went to London, where he became from 1768 to 1774, one of the writers of the Monthly Review. In 1772, Dr. Adam, rector of the High-school at Edinburgh, published a Latin grammar, which he intended as an improvement of the famous Ruddiman's. Stuart attacked him

in a pamphlet under the name of Bushby, and treated him with much severity. In doing this, he was probably actuated more by some personal dislike of Dr. Adam, than by regard for the memory of his learned relation; for on other occasions he showed sufficiently, that he had no regard to Ruddiman's honour, as a grammarian, editor, or critic. In 1774 he returned to his native city, and began the Edinburgh Magazine and Review, in which which he distinguished himself by an inquiry into the character of John Knox the reformer, whose principles he reprobated in the severest terms. About this time he revised and published Sullivan's lectures on the constitution of England. Soon after he turned his thoughts to the history of Scotland, and published Observations concerning its Public Law and Constitutional History; in which he examined with a critical care the preliminary book to Dr. Robertson's history. A high spirit of satire distinguishes this piece; and the author does not even scruple to divert himself with the understanding of his antagonist. His next work was "The History of the Reformation;" a book which deserves praise for the easy dignity of the narrative, and for strict impartiality. His last great work, "The History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Re-

STU

formation to the Death of Queen Mary," which appeared in 1782, has been very generally read and admired. His purpose in this publication was to vindicate the character of the queen, and expose the weakness of the arguments by which Dr. Robertson had endeavoured to prove her guilty: but, though the style of this work is his own, it contains very little matter which was not furnished by Goodall and Tytler; and it is with the arms which these two writers put into his hands, that Dr. Stuart attempted to vanquish his great antagonist. In 1782, he once more visited London, and engaged in the Political Herald and English Review; but the jaundice and dropsy increasing on him, he returned by sea to his native country. He died in the house of his father at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, on the 13th of August 1789. In his person Dr. Stuart was about the middle size, and justly proportion-

STU

ed. His countenance was modest and expressive, sometimes glowing with sentiments of friendship, of which he was truly susceptible, and at others darting that satire and indignation at folly and vice which appear in some of his writings. He was a boon companion; and, with a constitution that might have stood the shock of ages, he fell a premature martyr to intemperance. His talents were great, and his writings useful; but he seems to have been often too much influenced by passion, and in his character there was not much to be imitated.

S U I S S E T (JOHN), commonly denominated the Calculator, flourished about the middle of the 14th century. His "Calculations" were formerly viewed with such admiration, that, in the opinion of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, the author almost exceeded the limits of human genius.

T

TAY

TAYLOR (SIMON), a Scottish Dominican friar, who flourished about 1240. Dempster says, that he brought the

K k 3

TAY

Scottish church music to vie with that of Rome itself. His whole compositions were masterpieces, and he wrote four

books on the science : 1. " *De cantu ecclesiastico corrigendo.*" 2. " *De tenore musicali.*" 3. " *Tetrachordorum.*" 4. " *Pentachordorum.*"

THOMSON (JAMES), a celebrated poet, was born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, September 11. 1700. After the usual course of school education under an able master at Jedburgh, Mr. Thomson was sent to the university of Edinburgh, to finish his studies. The divinity chair was then filled by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Our author had attended his lectures for about a year, when there was prescribed to him for the subject of an exercise, a psalm, in which the power and majesty of God are celebrated. Of this psalm he gave a paraphrase and illustration, as the nature of the exercise required ; but in a style so highly poetical, as surprised the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton, as his custom was, complimented the orator upon his performance, and pointed out to the students the most striking parts of it ; but, turning to Mr. Thomson, he told him smiling, that if he thought of being useful in the sacred ministry, he must keep a stricter rein upon his imagination, and express himself in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation. He soon after this relinquished his views of the church, and went to London. Mr. Forbes, then

attending the service of Parliament, having seen a specimen of Mr. Thomson's poetry in Scotland, received him kindly, and recommended him to his friends, particularly to Mr. Aikman, who from a connoisseur in painting, was become a professed painter. The reception he met with wherever he was introduced, emboldened him to risk the publication of his poem on " *Winter,*" which accordingly made its appearance in March 1726. It was no sooner read then admired. In a short time the applause became unanimous ; every one wondering how so many pictures, and pictures so familiar, should have moved them but faintly to what they felt in his descriptions. His digressions too, the overflowings of a tender benevolent heart, charmed the reader no less, leaving him in doubt, whether he should more admire the poet or love the man. But the chief advantage which the publication of this poem procured him, was the acquaintance of Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, who introduced him to the lord Chancellor Talbot ; and some years after, when the eldest son of that nobleman was to make his tour of travelling, Mr. Thomson was chosen as a proper companion for him. The expectations which his " *Winter,*" had raised were fully satisfied by the successive publication of the other seasons ;

of "Summer," in the year 1727; of "Spring," in the beginning of the following year; and of "Autumn," in a quarto edition of his works, printed in 1730. In that edition the seasons are placed in their natural order, and crowned with that inimitable "Hymn," in which we view them in their beautiful succession, as one whole, the immediate effect of infinite power and goodness. Besides these, and his tragedy of Sophonisba, written and acted with applause in the year 1729, Mr. Thomson had, in 1727, published his poem to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, then lately deceased; containing a deserved encomium of that incomparable man, with an account of his chief discoveries, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. Gray, a gentleman well versed in the Newtonian philosophy. That same year, on the resentment of our merchants for the interruption of their trade by the spaniards in America, Mr. Thomson zealously took part in it; and wrote his poem "Britannia," to rouse the nation to revenge. With the Hon. Charles Talbot, our author visited most of the courts in Europe, and returned with his views greatly enlarged; not of exterior nature only, and the works of art; but of human life and manners, and of the constitution and policy of the several states, their connections,

and their religious institutions. How particular and judicious his observations were, we see in his poem of "Liberty," begun soon after his return to England. While Mr. Thomson was writing the first part of "Liberty," he received a severe shock by the death of his noble friend and fellow traveller; which was soon followed by another, severer still, and of more general concern, the death of lord Talbot himself. At the same time, he found himself, from an easy competency, reduced to the state of a precarious dependence, in which he passed the remainder of his life, except the two last years of it, during which he enjoyed the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, (procured for him by the generous friendship of lord Lyttleton). Yet was his genius not depressed, nor his temper hurt, by this reverse of fortune. He resumed with time his usual cheerfulness, and never abated one article in his way of living, which, though simple, was elegant. The profits arising from his works were not inconsiderable; his tragedy of Agamemnon, acted in 1738, yielded a good sum; but his chief dependence was upon the late prince of Wales, who settled on him a handsome allowance, and honoured him with many marks of particular favour. Notwithstanding this, however,

he was refused a licence for his tragedy of *Edward and Eleonora*; which he had prepared for the stage in the year 1739. Mr. Thomson's next dramatic performance was the "*Masque of Alfred*," written in conjunction, with Mr. Mallet, by command of the prince of Wales, for the entertainment of his royal highness's court at his summer residence. In the year 1745, his "*Tancred and Sigismunda*," taken from a story in the novel of *Gil Blas*, was performed with applause; and it still occasionally keeps a place in theatrical representations. He had in the mean time been finishing his "*Castle of Indolence*," in two cantos. This was the last work published by himself; his *Coriolanus* being only prepared for the theatre, when a fatal accident robbed the world of one of the best of men and best of poets. One summer evening, in his walk from London to Hammersmith, he had overheated himself, and in that condition imprudently took a boat to convey him to Kew; apprehending no bad consequence from the chill air on the river, which his walk to his house, at the upper end of Kew Lane, had always hitherto prevented. But the cold had so seized him, that next day he found himself in a high fever.

This, by the use of proper medicines, was soon removed, so that he was thought to be out of danger. The fine weather, however, having tempted him once more to expose himself to the evening dews, his fever returned with violence, and with symptoms that left no hopes of a cure. Two days had passed before his relapse was known in town. At last Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reid, with Dr. Armstrong, being informed of it, posted out at midnight to his assistance; but alas! came only to endure a sight, of all others the most shocking to nature, the last agonies of a beloved friend. Mr. Thomson died on the 27th day of August 1748. His remains were deposited in the church of Richmond, under a plain stone, without any inscription. The earl of Buchan has, however, since erected a brass plate on the wall of the church, with a suitable inscription. It was not until the year 1762, that the noble design was proposed to erect a monument to him in Westminster abbey. On that occasion, the proprietor of his works generously gave up the profits of an edition for this purpose; and a plain monument was accordingly erected, with the following inscription, taken from his own works.

Tutor'd by Thee, hence Poetry exalts
 Her voice to ages; and informs the page
 With music, image, sentiment, and thought,
 Never to die.——

<p>His testamentary executors were lord Lyttleton and Mr. Mit- chell. By their united interest, the orphan play of Coriola- nus was brought upon the stage, introduced by an admirable prologue, written by lord Lyt- tleton, and spoken by Mr. Quin. The profits of this piece, and the sale of manuscripts and other</p>	<p>effects, was remitted to his sis- ters. Mr. Collins wrote a beautiful ode to the memory of his friend; and long after, at an annual celebration of Thom- son's birth-day in his native country, the following verses were wrote by the late Robert Burns, at the request of the earl of Buchan :</p>
---	--

While virgin Spring, by Eden's flood,
 Unfolds her tender mantle green,
 Or pranks the sod in frolic mood,
 Or tunes Æolian strains between :

While Summer, with a matron grace,
 Retreats to Dryburgh's cooling shade,
 Yet oft, delighted, stops to trace
 The progress of the spiky blade :

While Autumn, benefactor kind,
 By Tweed erects his aged head,
 And sees, with self-approving mind,
 Each creature on his bounty fed :

While maniac Winter rages o'er
 The hills whence classic Yarrow flows,
 Rousing the turbid torrent's roar,
 Or sweeping wild a waste of snows :

So long, sweet Poet of the Year,
 Shall bloom that wreath thou well hast won ;
 While Scotia, with exulting tear,
 Proclaims that THOMSON was her son.

TROTTER (Mrs. CATHERINE), the daughter of Captain Trotter, a commander in the royal navy in the reign of Charles II, was born in 1679. She gave very early marks of genius, and acquired penmanship, and a knowledge of the French language, by her own application, without any instructor. In the year 1695, she produced a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," which was performed at the theatre-royal; and in 1698 another called "Fatal Friendship." In 1701 she produced a comedy called "Love at a loss, or Most Vices carry it;" and in the same year she gave the public her third tragedy, intituled "The unhappy Penitent," acted at the theatre-royal in Drury lane. But dramatic writing did not so far engross the thoughts of our author, but that she turned them to subjects of a very different nature. She distinguished herself in defence of the writings of Mr. Locke. In 1706 she produced another tragedy, "Gustavus Erickson," which was acted at the queen's theatre, Haymarket. In 1708 she was married to the Rev. Mr. Cockburn, then curate of St. Dunstan's in Fleet street. She published several other pieces, which were collected and published in 2 volumes 8vo, with an account of her life and writings, by Dr. Birch. Mrs. Cockburn died 11th May

1749, in the seventy-first year of her age.

TULLOCH (JOHN), a well known mathematician, was a native of Shetland. His father, who was a poor industrious fisherman, having one day discovered a chest washed on shore by the tide, found that it contained a quantity of carpenter's tools, and a few books. When he shewed this treasure to his son John, he was surprised to find that the boy fixed his eyes on the books, and scarcely glanced at the chisels and planes. "Oh father! (said he, after a pause and a sigh) I would give all Lerwick (the richest place he had ever heard of) to be able to read any one of these books." "Then, (cried the old man with tears in his eyes) if I live and you live, you shall read every one of these, if I should even sell the chest and all it contains, and what is still more valuable, my boat and nets into the bargain." John, who was then about nine years old, was sent to school the very next day; and in less than two years the pupil outstripped his master, who was allowed by all the islanders to be an excellent teacher, as he could read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress from beginning to end. Amongst the books "which had fallen from Heaven," he found Hill's Arithmetic; and in less than a year he could solve all the questions. He was now about 15 years of age, and he

TUR

opened a school ; but one of his friends advising him to try his fortune in London, he set out for the capital with a few shillings in his pocket. When he arrived he found that he could not even procure the situation of mathematical assistant in any one of the academies about the city. Disappointed in all his applications, he opened a school in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials. The income arising from his school was so slender, that he was obliged to live on the cheapest food, and could scarce afford himself coal or candle light. Having caught a violent cold, it unfortunately fell on his lungs. As his health declined his scholars fell off ; and as to friends he had none that could assist him. In this hopeless situation, the thoughts of his family, who eagerly looked for his return, a series of disappointments, together with the cold neglect of those who had affected to patronise science, preyed on his mind, and hastened his dissolution. He was found dead in a damp room, with a few shavings under his head, November 3, 1804.

TURNBULL (Dr. WILLIAM), was born in 1729 at Hawick in Roxburghshire. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Hawick, and afterwards removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he

TYT

studied the several branches of philosophy and medicine. In 1777 he removed to London, and having previously obtained the degree of doctor of physic from the university of Glasgow, was chosen physician to the Eastern Dispensary. Dr. Turnbull furnished the medical and anatomical articles for a " Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton and others, in 1779. He died May 29, 1796.

TYTLER (WILLIAM), was born at Edinburgh, October 12, 1711. He received his education at the High School and university of his native city, and at the age of thirty-one was admitted into the society of writers to his majesty's signet. In 1759 he published his " Inquiry, historical and critical into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Robertson and Mr. Hume with respect to that Evidence." In this work he warmly espoused the cause of the unfortunate princess, attacked with severity the conduct of her enemies, and exposed the fallacy, in many parts of the fabrication, of their proofs on which the charges against her had been founded. In 1783 Mr. Tytler published " The Poetical Remains of James the First, king of Scotland." This volume contains a dissertation on the life and writings of this prince. Mr. Tytler wrote be-

TYT

sides an "Essay on the Scottish Music," and several papers, printed in the first volume of the "Antiquarian Transactions," Edinburgh, 1792. He

TYT

died September 12, 1792. His eldest son, is now one of the judges of the Court of Session, by the title of lord Woodhouselee.

U

URQ

URQUHART (Sir THOMAS), a philologist and soldier in the 17th century. He wrote many pieces ; but

URQ

his translation of the first three books of Rabelais has procured him higher applause than his other productions.

W

WAL

WALLACE (Sir WILLIAM), the Scottish hero, and the deliverer of his country, was the son of a small landholder, who possessed the estate of Ellerslie, near Paisley. It is probable that, in the progress of his years, he had not greatly exceeded the age of opening manhood, at the time when his country was subdued by the English. Many of his first deeds of heroism, although imperfectly commemorated in the rude and doubtful tale of

WAL

Henry the blind minstrel ; have unluckily been preserved by no records, upon the evidence of which they might be confidently received into the pages of authentic history. But, within less than a year after the conquest of Edward, he made himself so advantageously known to his countrymen, that he was joined by a number of partizans, among whom was sir William Douglas, with some others of considerable rank. In May 1297, Wallace and his fol-

lowers made a bold attempt to surprise Ormesby, the English justiciary, while he held his court at Scone. Ormesby with difficulty escaped, leaving Scone and the neighbouring territory in the power of the Scottish insurgents. From the north east, he passed towards the western districts of the kingdom; and, as he proceeded, the terror or glory of his name, hatred of the English, or perhaps rekindling virtue, added to his adherents almost every distinguished character among the Scottish nobility. Even young Bruce, the grandson of the competitor, deceiving the vigilance of the English, renounced the allegiance he had vowed to Edward, embraced the cause of his country, and drew his sword with Wallace. The English were awakened by these events; but their king was now absent on an expedition to recover the province of Guienne in France. Warenne, who had been left governor of Scotland, hastily mustered a body of troops, and dispatched them, under the command of sir Henry Percy and sir Robert Clifford, to stop the progress of the Scottish insurgents. When the English came up, the Scottish army was advantageously posted on a hill near the town of Irvine. In the face of an English army, some of the associates of Wallace again wavered in their choice between

L I

patriotism and servitude; and, in the general discord of the Scottish troops, one of their leaders deserted with his followers to the enemy. The example was in part quickly imitated by Bruce, the Stewart, Lindsay, and Douglas; who, with their adherents, made submission to Edward's officers. Wallace alone refused to be concerned in those submissions; and, with a few followers, he retired to the northern provinces. Finding his forces once more increasing, he led them to the siege of Dundee. The English leaders, in the mean time, prepared to pursue Wallace, and advanced with their army towards Stirling. At the news of their approach, Wallace, relinquishing the siege of Dundee, hastened to guard the important pass between the Ochil hills and the Grampian mountains; and while the English army came on to cross the Forth by Stirling bridge, they beheld the defenders of Scottish freedom posted on a rising ground, near the abbey of Cambuskenneth, and ready to oppose their passage. Warenne had recourse to the arts of negotiation; but the Scottish leaders would hear of no accommodation. The English under Cressingham began to cross the river. Wallace advanced to meet them; attacked those that had already passed, and gained an easy victory. Those on the other side of the river burnt

their tents, abandoned their baggage, and hastened back in disorderly flight to Berwick. Wallace from Stirling hastened to Dundee, which surrendered on his appearance. He afterwards advanced to Berwick, took it, and ravaged the northern counties of England. In the mean time Edward returned from Flanders, and speedily advanced with a numerous army. Bruce once more joined the standard of Wallace, which example was followed by many of the other Scottish barons. Edward came onward with his army; the Scots had advanced to Falkirk; and the English army were on a heath near Linlithgow. The armies engaged, July 22, 1298, and the English gained the victory, partly from the inferiority of the Scottish forces, and partly by the dissensions of their leaders. Among the Scots, Stewart, Macduff, and Graham, fell on the field of battle. Wallace, when he saw every hope lost, rallied the broken remains of his army, and conducted them beyond the Forth, by the way of Stirling, which they burnt in their retreat. Scotland soon submitted to the power of Edward. Wallace alone was neither within his power, nor reconciled to his usurpation. Whether he had gone for a time abroad after the battle of Falkirk, or had retired to temporary secrecy and security among

the fastnesses of the Highlands is not with certainty known. But in 1304 he was in Scotland, and Edward could not believe his conquest secure while Wallace lived. His anxiety to get that hero in his power, and his resolution to put him to death when all others were spared, sufficiently bespoke the importance, in his estimation, of Wallace's courage and opposition. While Edward was, upon these considerations, earnestly using every means to seize Wallace, Ralph de Haliburton, a Scottish prisoner, offered his aid, upon a pretence that he knew the place of the hero's retreat. He was dispatched to Scotland upon this base undertaking; and, whatever was his success, it is certain that Wallace was soon after betrayed into the hands of the English, by the treachery, as is believed, of sir John Menteith. He was conducted to London. At Westminster he was formally arraigned, tried as a traitor, and condemned. Wallace, undaunted still, asserted the rights of his country, and bore his fate, which was inflicted with all the circumstances of barbarous cruelty, with a magnanimity which conscious rectitude could alone inspire. His head was placed on a pinnacle at London, and his mangled limbs were distributed over the kingdom.

WATSON (ROBERT), an elegant historian, was born at

St. Andrews about the year 1730. Having gone through the usual course of languages and philosophy at the school and university of his native place, and also entered on the study of divinity, a desire of being acquainted with a larger circle of literature, carried him, first to the university of Glasgow, and afterwards to that of Edinburgh. Mr. Watson applied himself, with great industry, to the principles of philosophical or universal grammar; and, by a combination of these, with the authority of the best English writers, formed a course of lectures on style and language. He proceeded to the study of rhetoric or eloquence, the principles of which he endeavoured to trace to the nature of the human mind. He delivered a course of lectures on these subjects in Edinburgh, and met with the countenance, approbation, and friendship of lord Kaimes, Mr. David Hume, with other men of genius and learning. At this time he had become a preacher; and a vacancy having happened in one of the churches of St. Andrews, he offered himself as a candidate for that living, but was disappointed. He soon after this acquired the professorship of logic in St. Salvator's college St. Andrews; and obtained a patent from the crown, constituting him professor of rhetoric and belles lettres. By his "His-

tory of Philip II." he obtained in his lifetime a considerable degree of celebrity; and his "History of Philip III," published after his death, added to his fame. Of this last performance, however, he had only completed the first four books: the two last were written by the editor of his manuscript, at the desire of the guardians of his children. A few years before his death, he was appointed principal of the college.

WAUCHOPE (GEORGE) was professor of the civil law in the university of Caen in the year 1595. He was author of a tract "De Veteri populo Romano," and "Observationes ex Historiis Romanis et omnium Gentium."

WEBSTER (Dr. ALEXANDER) was born in Edinburgh about the year 1707. He studied at the college of Edinburgh, and afterwards attended the divinity hall in that university. In 1733, Mr. Webster was ordained minister of the Gospel in the parish of Culross; and in 1737 he was translated to the Tolbooth church Edinburgh. Soon after his settlement here, Mr. Webster matured his scheme of a perpetual fund for the relief of the widows and children of the Scottish clergy. Having submitted it to the General Assembly, an act of parliament was procured for the establishment of this fund. In the year 1745, Mr.

Webster remained in the city when it was taken by the rebels, and employed his universal popularity and vigorous eloquence in retaining the minds of the people in the interests of the house of Hanover. In the year 1755 he drew up, for the information of government, an account of the number of people in Scotland; and in 1753 he had published a sermon, preached at the opening of the General Assembly in that year, intituled, "Zeal for the civil and religious interests of mankind recommended." Dr. Webster died, after a very short indisposition, January 25, 1784.

WHYTE (Dr. ROBERT), an eminent physician, was born at Edinburgh, September 6, 1714. After receiving the first rudiments of school education, he was sent to the university of St. Andrews; and, after the usual course of instruction there in classical, philosophical, and mathematical learning, he came to Edinburgh, where he entered upon the study of medicine. In the prosecution of his studies he visited foreign countries; and, after attending the most eminent teachers at London, Paris, and Leyden, he had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him by the university of Rheims in 1736. Upon his return to his native country, he had the same honour conferred on him by the university of St. Andrews. In 1737 he was ad-

mitted a licentiate of medicine by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh; and the year following was raised to the rank of a fellow of that college. In 1746 he was appointed professor of the institutions of medicine in the university of Edinburgh; in 1752 elected fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1761 appointed first physician to the king in Scotland; and in 1764 chosen president of the Royal College of physicians at Edinburgh. His first publication, "An Essay on the vital and other involuntary motions of Animals," appeared in 1781; and his "Essay on the Virtues of Lime-water and Soap in the Cure of the Stone," was published in 1752. His "Physiological Essays" were first published in 1753; and his "Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of those Disorders which are commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, and Hysterical," in 1764. The last of Dr. Whyte's writings is intituled "Observations on the Dropsy in the Brain." This treatise did not appear till two years after his death; when all his other works were collected and published in one volume 4to, under the direction of his son, and of his intimate friend, the late sir John Pringle. A tedious complication of chronic ailments terminated his life in April 1766.

• WILKIE (Dr. WILLIAM)

was born at Echlin, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, October 5, 1721. He received his early education at the parish school of Dalmeny, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to the university of Edinburgh. While he was prosecuting his literary studies at this university, his father died, and left him no other inheritance than the stock and unexpired lease of a small farm about two miles west from Edinburgh. To this farm he now removed; but, conscious of the powers he possessed, he seems not to have trusted for his future maintenance to his exertions as a farmer, for, while he managed his farm, he prosecuted his studies in divinity, and commenced preacher of the gospel. In 1752 he was appointed assistant minister of the parish of Ratho; and in 1753, on the death of the incumbent, succeeded to the living. In 1757, Dr. Wilkie published at Edinburgh "The Epigoniad, a Poem, in Nine Books," the result of fourteen years study and application, and claimed the honours of an epic poet. This work, however, notwithstanding its intrinsic merit, has not obtained that degree of popularity which might have been expected. In 1759, he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrews. His "Fables" appeared in 1768, pre-

vious to the publication of which the university of St. Andrews had conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity. Dr. Wilkie died at St. Andrews, after a lingering indisposition, October 10, 1772, in the 51st year of his age.

WILLIAM king of Scotland, succeeded to his brother Malcolm IV. in 1165. After some battles with the English, in one of which he was taken prisoner, but ransomed by his subjects, he died in 1214.

WILSON (FLORENCE)

was born at Elgin about the beginning of the 16th century. He pursued his studies first at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Paris. Wilson had the good fortune to attract the notice of the celebrated cardinal Wolsey, to whose patronage he was much indebted. Wandering into Italy, his skill in the Latin and Greek languages introduced him also to the notice of cardinal Sadoler. His dialogue, "De Animi Tranquillitate," was first printed at Leyden by Gryphius, in 1543. Wilson died on his road to Scotland, at Vienne in Dauphiny, in 1547. A correct edition of his work was printed at Edinburgh in 1707. Wilson maintained a high literary character in the age in which he lived, and Buchanan, by writing his epitaph, paid a tribute to his learning and to his virtues.

WIN

WINTON (ANDREW), a poet and historian of the 14th century. With regard to his life little is known. He was a canon regular of St. Andrews, and prior of the monastery of St. Seif, in the island of Lochleven, Kinross-shire. In the chartulary of the priory of St. Andrews there are several public instruments of Andrew Winton, as prior of Lochleven, dated between the years 1395, and 1413. He was therefore contemporary with Barbour; to whose merits he has on various occasions paid a due tribute of applause. His "Orygynale Cronykill of Scotland" was undertaken at the request of sir John Wemyss, the ancestor of the noble family of that name. It was suffered to lie neglected

WIN

for the space of several centuries; but in 1795 a splendid edition of that part of it which relates to Scottish affairs was published by Mr. David Macpherson. Winton's life must have at least been prolonged till 1420; for he mentions the death of Robert duke of Albany, an event which happened in the course of that year.

WINZET (Dr. NINIAN), a controversial writer in the 16th century. He was a native of Renfrew, and for many years had the charge of the grammar-school of Linlithgow. Being at length expelled by the reformers, he sought refuge in Germany, where he was appointed abbot of the Scottish monastery at Ratisbon.

YOU

YOUNG, (Dr. THOMAS), master of Jesus college, Cambridge, was the principal writer of "Smectymnus," and the author of "Dies Dominica," a learned treatise on the obser-

Y

YOU

vance of the Christian Sabbath. But he is chiefly remembered as the private tutor of Milton, who seems to have regarded him with a high degree of affection and reverence.

ADDENDA.

A

A B E

A B E

ABERCROMBY (Dr. PATRICK) was the son of Alexander Abercromby of Fetternear in Aberdeenshire, and the brother of Francis Abercromby, who was created lord Glasford in July 1685. They were all Roman catholics, and followed the fortunes of James II. Dr. Abercromby spent his youth, as he himself tells us, in foreign countries; and was probably educated in the university of Paris. He returned to

Scotland during the reign of queen Anne, and busied himself in promoting the interest of the abdicated family. In 1711 he published the first volume of the "Martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation;" the second appeared in 1715. The publication of this work Dr. Abercromby did not long survive. He died about the year 1716, leaving a widow in very indif-ferent circumstances.

B

B A R

B A R

BARRY (Dr. GEORGE), was born in the county of Berwick. He received his education in the university of Edinburgh, and was for a short time

employed as teacher of the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, by whose patronage he became second minister of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of

B A R

Kirkwall; from whence, about nine years ago, he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. With fidelity and zeal he discharged the duties of the pastoral office, "passing rich" in the love of his parishioners, and in a mind content with his humble situation. His statistical account of his two parishes, published by sir John Sinclair, first rescued his name from that obscurity in which it was placed by local situation, and drew from an impartial public a high degree of approbation. Few men paid more attention to the education of youth, than Dr. Barry. His own children he taught with all the skill of philosophy, and all the tenderness of parental affection. The same skill, united with no common degree of care, he extended not only to the youth in his own parish, but to those of all the different parishes in the county. Sensible of his zeal in this respect, the society for propagating Christian knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago chose him as one of their members, and gave him a superintendence over their schools in Orkney. Soon after, the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. For several years past, Dr. Barry employed his leisure hours in composing a civil and natural history of all the 67 islands of Orkney, comprehend-

B U C

ing an account of their original population, their ancient history, while a separate independent principality, whose warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and also their present condition, and the means by which they may be improved. This history was lately published in one volume quarto, illustrated by a map of all the isles, firths, and harbours, and also with 12 elegant engraved plates of the most grand and interesting objects of antiquity. From the testimony of several of the most respectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious history of one of the most sequestered provinces of Britian, will, from the depth of its research, the accuracy of the narrative, and the classical elegance of its composition, transmit the name of its author to future ages with some degree of celebrity. Dr. Barry died May 14, 1805.

BUCHAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was born at Ancram, a village near Jedburgh in Roxburghshire, in the year 1729. His father possessed a small landed estate there, in addition to which he rented a small farm from the duke of Roxburgh. Young Buchan, at an early period of life, felt an attachment to the study of medicine, and even, while a boy at the grammar-school, was accustomed to

act both as surgeon and physician to the whole village. He repaired, however, to the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the study of divinity. But his theological pursuits were soon interrupted by a predilection for mathematics, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of science he soon acquired such proficiency, as occasioned his being frequently employed as a private instructor to some of the younger students. He was thus at once induced and enabled to continue at the university during a period of nine years. This long residence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the students of medicine, who constitute the majority of those who frequent that celebrated seat of learning. He at the same time acquired a considerable proficiency in botany, which delightful department of science continued to furnish a source of amusement for many years of his life. Mr. Buchan at length dedicated himself entirely to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourse with all the celebrated professors of physic, particularly the late Dr. Gregory, whose liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge had considerable influence on his future views and conduct. In consequence of the invitation of a fellow student, who had settled in Yorkshire, Mr. Buchan joined him for some time

in the practice of his art. An incident occurred at this time which tended not a little to extend his fame and improvement. On a vacancy for a physician to the Foundling Hospital, then established and supported by Parliament, at Ackworth, he declared himself a candidate, and was elected, after a public competition or trial of skill with ten professional men. While here, he laid the foundation of that knowledge of the diseases of children, which afterwards formed the subject of his inaugural dissertation, when he returned to Edinburgh to take a degree as a doctor of physic. The title was, "*De Infantum vita conservanda.*" It was much approved by the professors at that time, and now constitutes the substance of the first, and, as he used himself to think, the best chapter of that popular work, "*Domestic Medicine.*" On his return to the capital of Scotland, for the purpose alluded to above, he courted the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter, on his union with whom he received a competent portion for those days, and, in addition to this, formed some very respectable connections, the lady in question being related, by means of her mother, whose name was Dunbar, to the family of Dundas of Dundas, of which the present lord Dundas is the representative. He soon afterwards returned to resume the

duties of his station at Ackworth. Dr. Buchan remained there until the institution itself was annihilated. Parliament being at length convinced that foundling hospitals did little or no good, withdrew the sixty thousand pounds voted for its support. On this our young physician returned to Edinburgh, where he practised for several years with success, and occupied his leisure hours in composing the "Domestic Medicine; or a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines." This was first published in 1770, and dedicated to sir John Pringle, then president of the Royal Society, with whom he was in some measure connected by his wife's family. On the death of the late Dr. Gregory, he became a candidate for the vacant chair; but the system of rendering professorships hereditary, which, though fortunately successful in that particular instance, must inevitably terminate in the ruin of whatever university adopts it as a rule of conduct, presented an invincible obstacle to his success. A bequest from a scientific man, equally honourable to both parties, now pointed out a new career. The celebrated Ferguson, for many years a lecturer on natural philosophy, bequeathed at his death his whole apparatus, at that time considered as the best

in Great Britain, to Dr. Buchan; and if not absolutely as a legacy, yet on terms so beneficial, that he considered it prudent to accept of it. Immediately after this, he himself delivered two courses of lectures annually for three years, with the assistance of his son, who performed the experimental part, to very crowded audiences. These philosophical avocations probably injured his professional pursuits, as mankind in general conceive, and perhaps not unjustly, that the practice of such an important profession as that of medicine, is alone sufficient to occupy the attention of any individual. The very general diffusion, as well as the great celebrity of his work, having rendered Dr. Buchan's name extremely popular, he determined to try his fortune on the wider theatre of London. On settling there, he accordingly disposed of his philosophical apparatus on advantageous terms to Dr. Lettsom, and began to practise under the happiest auspices. His success was at first very flattering; and could he have withstood the allurements of company, which his convivial talents always enlivened, and considered the healing art as merely a lucrative profession, he might undoubtedly have amassed an ample fortune. But he too frequently preferred the society of an agreeable friend to the calls of business, the importunities of

patients, and the pursuit of wealth. He however exerted himself at times; and a little before the late memorable revolution, he repaired to Dunkirk, where he restored a rich merchant to health, after his case had been relinquished as hopeless by all the French physicians. Dr. Buchan's great work, the "Domestic Medicine" has experienced a sale far exceeding that of any other medical work ever published before in this island. It has gone through no less than nineteen editions, many of which consisted of six and seven thousand copies each, and still enjoys as extensive a circulation as ever. In addition to this, it has been frequently republished in America, and has been repeatedly imitated, copied, and pirated in various ways, as well as under different forms, both in Ireland and in this country. It is translated into every language of Europe, and even into the Russian. The reputation of the author appears to have been still greater on the Continent than in his native country. From the late empress of Russia, the munificent rewarder of every species of merit, he received a large medallion of pure gold, with a complimentary letter, written at her imperial majesty's express desire, by the chancellor D'Osterman. He also received many other complimentary letters, some of them

accompanied with liberal presents, both from individuals and societies in several of the West India Islands, expressive of their sense of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he published a "Treatise on the Venereal Disease," which has passed through three editions. His last work is intituled, "Advice to Mothers on the subject of their own Health, and on the Means of Promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offspring," and on this, as on all other occasions, he pleaded the cause of the best interests of humanity. It is understood that he has left a considerable quantity of manuscripts, and some written memorials of his own life, which will probably be edited by his son, who has lately published a treatise, written with no small share of medical acumen. Dr. Buchan enjoyed an excellent constitution, and never experienced any serious illness until within a year of his death, when his health began gradually to decline. The disorder which proved fatal at length assumed an alarming appearance, and indicated symptoms of water in the chest. He never once complained, or shewed any apprehensions of death, of whose approach he was, however, perfectly sensible, and even frequently spoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previous

BU C

to his death, which happened on the 25th of February 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from a sofa where he had been just reclining, and talking in his usual placid manner. The life of this great physician will constitute an epoch in the history of medicine. Since the first appearance of the "Domestic Medicine," pharmacy has been rescued in a great measure from the jargon of a barbarous technology, and the regular bred

BU C

and meritorious practitioner distinguished from the retailer of spurious compounds. The science itself has also been laid open, simplified, and diffused; so that the most useful of all arts, by constituting a branch of general education, will become at once better known and more respected. Dr. Buchan's remains were interred, on Wednesday the 6th of March 1805, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

C

CAR

CARLYLE (Dr. ALEXANDER) was born about the year 1721. The incidents in the life of a Scottish clergyman, whose situation in life confines his exertions to a narrow scene of action, cannot be supposed to afford many incidents for a biographical sketch. Dr. Carlyle, however, was one of the most distinguished characters which the last age has produced. He received his education at the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden. While he attended these celebrated schools of learning, his elegant and manly accomplishments, gained him admission into the most

CAR

polished circles, at the same time that the superiority of his understanding, and the refinement of his taste, introduced him to the particular notice of men of science and literature. Having gone through the usual exercises prescribed by the church of Scotland, he was presented to the living of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, about the year 1747. In this situation he remained for the long period of fifty-eight years. His talents as a preacher were of the highest order, and contributed much to introduce into the Scottish pulpit an elegance of manner, and delicacy of taste, to which this

part of the united kingdom was formerly a stranger, but of which it has lately afforded some brilliant examples. In the General Assembly of the national church, Dr. Carlyle was long accustomed to take an active part; and he had the satisfaction to find, that, to the boldness and vigour of the measures recommended by him, some of the wisest of his brethren imputed the restoration of tranquillity to the Church, after it had long been disturbed by faction and dissention. His public spirit was a conspicuous part of the character of Dr. Carlyle. The love of his country seemed to be the most active principle of his heart, and the direction in which it was guided at a period most threatening to the good order of society, was productive of incalculable benefit among those to whom his influence extended. He was so fortunate in his early days, as to form an acquaintance with all the celebrated men whose names have added splendour to the literary history of the 18th century. Smollett, in his "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," a work strangely blended with fact and fiction, mentions, that he owed his introduction to the literary circle of Edinburgh to Dr. Carlyle. After mentioning a list of celebrated names, he adds, "These acquaintances I owe to the friendship of Dr. Carlyle, who wants nothing but

inclination to figure with the rest upon paper." It was indeed regretted that he so seldom favoured the world with any of the copious treasures of his mind, having scarcely ever published any thing except the report of the parish of Inveresk in the Statistical collections of sir John Sinclair, and some detached sermons. It is understood, however, that he has left behind him a large collection of valuable materials, the charge of publishing which he committed to a few of his most intimate friends, with whose qualifications he was well satisfied, and who will be eager to do justice to the memory of a man whom they loved and revered, and whose loss will long be deplored by the country and the church. Dr. Carlyle died at Inveresk, on the 25th of August 1805, in the 84th year of his age.

CRUICKSHANK (WILLIAM), was born at Edinburgh in the year 1746, and was the son of Mr. Cruickshank, one of the examiners of the Excise. The earlier part of his education was conducted at Edinburgh, and he entered to the university there in the fourteenth year of his age. But, being intended for the church, his father, from some particular views, soon afterwards sent him to the university of Glasgow. There, from his superior attainments in the Greek and Latin languages,

he was employed as a tutor to younger students, and he was for some time engaged in that capacity in the family of pro-
 vest Buchanan. During the course of his studies at Glasgow, a strong propensity for anatomy and medicine led him to change his destination. To these branches of science therefore, his studies were now directed; and he acquired a competent knowledge of pharmacy, by attending the shop of Messrs. Moore and Dunlop, at that time eminent surgeons in Glasgow. In the year 1771, Mr. Cruickshank removed from Glasgow to London, and had the good fortune to be employed by the late Dr. William Hunter to take care of his very valuable and extensive library. In this situation, Mr. Cruickshank was placed in circumstances the most favourable for the prosecution of his favourite study. His predilection for this science could not fail to recommend him to the favour of an anatomist of Dr. Hunter's discernment. And, in consequence of this, when a separation took place between Dr. Hunter and Mr. Hewson, who had been for some time the doctor's assistant at the theatre in Windmill street, Mr. Cruickshank was received as the assistant and partner of Dr. Hunter. At first, as might naturally be imagined, he gave only a very small share of the lectures.

But his duties in the anatomical theatre, as well as in the dissecting room, were gradually increased every year, so that before Dr. Hunter's death near one-half of the course was delivered by Mr. Cruickshank, who supported with great ability the conspicuous station to which he was now raised. His justly celebrated preceptor, Dr. Hunter, at his death left the use of his theatre and anatomical preparations for a certain number of years, to Mr. Cruickshank, and his own nephew Dr. Baillie, at that time a young man of the most promising abilities. This bequest was, of itself, sufficient to have induced them to continue in Windmill-street; that anatomical school, which had been justly celebrated for producing so many excellent surgeons. To this undertaking they were not a little encouraged, by receiving, on the death of Dr. Hunter, an address from many of his pupils, expressive of high esteem and affection. Thus encouraged, they entered on the arduous task of teaching the structure and economy of the human body, as the immediate successors to one of the most eminent anatomists, and most correct teachers in Europe. Such, however, were their exertions, and such the abilities they displayed, that the reputation of the anatomical school in Windmill street, seemed to suffer no diminution. Mr. Cruickshank

not only obtained esteem by his abilities as a teacher, but acquired also great reputation by several ingenious publications. In 1779, he published a letter to Mr. Clare upon absorption, and on the rubbing of calomel on the inside of the cheeks, in the cure of syphilis. In 1786, he published the first edition of a much more important work, "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body." This interesting publication was soon translated into the German and other Continental languages: and a second English edition, with several recent discoveries by the author, was published in 1790. By this work alone, he has insured, both with his contemporaries, and also with posterity, the character of an excellent anatomist, and of an ingenious and able physiologist. In this publication, he not only demonstrated in the clearest manner the structure and situation of the valvular lymphatic absorbents; but he collected under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable observations, all that had been known respecting that important system of vessels. And no inconsiderable portion of these discoveries was the result of long and difficult anatomical labours, carried on in Dr. Hunter's dissecting room. This work is very generally allowed to be one of the best publications which we yet have

on the subject of the lymphatics, and is a standard book in every anatomical library. In 1795, a paper written by Mr. Cruickshank on the regeneration of the nerves, which contains an account of many ingenious and interesting experiments, was published in the London Philosophical Transactions. In 1795, he published also a small pamphlet on the insensible perspiration of the human body. In this work he pointed out the connection between the action of the skin and the function of respiration, and gave a proof of his attention to the chemical part of physiology, which has of late years so much engaged the notice of the most eminent philosophers and anatomists in Europe. In 1797, a paper of his was published in the Philosophical Transactions, upon the appearances in the ovaria of rabbits in different stages of pregnancy. In this, though he has not succeeded in bringing fully to light the function of generation,—a subject still involved in darkness, perhaps impenetrable to human intellect; yet he has displayed great anatomical acumen in tracing the progress of the embryo. While Mr. Cruickshank was justly distinguished both as a teacher and author, he was also eminent as a practitioner in London. But his chief employment was more in the line of midwifery than in other branches of the healing

C R U

arts.—To sum up his character, he may justly be pronounced an able and useful man. By laborious and attentive exertion, he successfully conveyed to numerous pupils a knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the human frame ; and thus

C R U

his labours had a direct tendency to the improvement of the first of arts, the prevention and cure of disease. Mr. Cruickshank died at his house in Leicester square, on the 27th of June 1800.

G

G O O

GOODAL (WALTER) was born in Banffshire about the year 1706. Having been instructed in grammar, he entered himself a student in the King's college, Aberdeen, in 1723. In what employment Goodal was engaged from the time of his leaving the college till his appearance in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh, in 1730, is not known. He had, however, no formal appointment in the library till 1735, when he was appointed under librarian. He now commenced, in conjunction with his colleague Mr. Ruddiman, the compilation of "A Catalogue of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh," which was printed in 1742. It was about this time that Goodal formed the design of writing the life of Mary queen of Scots. But he appears

G O O

to have been either teased by his enemies, or advised by his friends, to convert his materials into his well-known "Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell." This deviation from his original purpose is not much to be regretted, considering into whose hands the life of Mary was to fall. The Examination was published in 1754. For the discovery of truth and the establishment of innocence Goodal certainly did much by his elaborate examination. He had done more, had he had less prejudice and greater coolness. He undoubtedly possessed diligence of research, sagacity of investigation, and keenness of remark ; but his zeal carried him sometimes out of his course, his prejudice often blunted his acuteness, and

his desire of recrimination never failed to enfeeble the strength of his criticism. The Defence of the bishop of Ross, which he wrote at the time, when facts were known and danger was near, has never been satisfactorily answered. But it was Goodal who first attempted, with uncommon success, to demonstrate, by intrinsic and extrinsic evidence, that the letters which had been attributed to Mary were forgeries. Mean time Goodal employed himself in other labours. He published in 1754 sir John Scot's "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," a work that required the emendatory notes which Goodal supplied. He contributed also in 1754 to sir James Balfour's

Practica, what is deemed by competent judges a learned preface, together with a life of the author. When Keith published, in 1735, his "New Catalogue of Scots Bishops," he gratefully acknowledged the assistance of Goodal, particularly with regard to the account of the Culdees. Goodal likewise edited Fordun's Scotichronicon, which was published in two volumes folio, with an introduction, and a dissertation on the marriage of Robert III, Mr. Goodal, during the latter years of his life, paid his devotions much oftener at the shrine of Bacchus than was consistent with propriety. He died on the 28th of July 1766, in very indifferent circumstances.

H

H U M

H U M

HUMBERSTONE (Colonel MACKENZIE was born in 1754. His father was the late major Mackenzie, of the family of Seasforth, and he himself became the head of that ancient house, upon the death of the late earl. The late war broke out soon after young Mackenzie went into the army, and he was employed in raising a regiment of Highlanders a-

mong his kinsmen, in the north of Scotland. Though an entire stranger in the country, having been bred in England, yet, by his superior good sense, and amiable manners, he so far conciliated the good-will and respect of all ranks, that he was very successful in raising the battalion with which he was sent to Jersey, and had a principal hand in repelling the attack

that was made on that island in the 1778. But this being a scene too inactive for an enterprising mind aspiring at distinction, he solicited and obtained leave to raise a regiment to go to the East Indies, where a war at that time raged not only with our European enemies, but with all the country powers. This duty was performed in the course of a few months, and he embarked with his new battalion, with the rank of colonel in the armament that sailed from England in the spring, 1781, under the command of commodore Johnstone. This squadron, and the convoy, having anchored in Port Praya bay, was surprised by a French squadron which was also outward bound for India. Colonel Humberstone happened at that moment to be on shore, with many others; but such was his ardour to share the danger of the day, that he swam off to one of the ships that were engaged with the enemy. As soon as he arrived in India, he obtained a separate command on the Malabar coast; but in the exercise of it, he met with every discouragement from the council of Bombay. This, however, was so far from thwarting him, that it gave him a greater opportunity of distinguishing himself: for, under all the disadvantages of having money, stores, and reinforcements withheld from him, he undertook,

with an army of a thousand Europeans, and two thousand five hundred Sepoys, to wage an offensive war in the kingdom of Calicut. He was conscious of great resources in his own mind; and the greatest harmony, confidence, and attachment, subsisted between himself, his officers, and men. He drove the enemy out of the country, defeated them in three different engagements, in one of which Hyder's brother-in-law, who was viceroy of the kingdom, was killed. He took the city of Calicut, and every other place of strength in the kingdom: he made a treaty, and procured a new ally, in the king of Trancavore, who reinforced him with twelve hundred men. This king was the most powerful prince in the peninsula of India next to Hyder Ally.—By this means he got possession of a large and fertile track of country, which supplied his army with every thing that was wanted; and as the civil government on the coast did not even favour him with orders, he was left entirely at discretion; but conducted himself with the wisdom and moderation that might be expected from a mind enlightened and humanized by cultivation, and naturally possessed of the most amiable virtues. The enemy having been off their guard, not expecting that a handful of men would thus possess them-

elves of the whole kingdom of Calicut, left one of the most important posts in their whole territories exposed. This was the strong fort Paliacatcherry, which commands the pass through the Goute Mountains. The possession of this post would have laid Hyder's richest provinces open to our incursions, while it would always give us a safe retreat in case of superior numbers, and secure the newly acquired kingdom of Calicut from the depredations of the enemy. The colonel perceiving the great importance of this post, and making up in enterprize of mind what he wanted in force, determined to attempt the siege of it, though really above his force. But by this time the enemy had taken the alarm, seeing the very heart of their dominions threatened; and the danger of this important pass, drew Tippoo Saheb, Hyder's eldest son and best general, upon us. He drew together, and put in motion, with the greatest expedition, the flower of his father's army, with the celebrated M. Lally; his force consisting of upwards of 30,000 men, near 12,000 of which were cavalry, with twenty-four pieces of artillery. These troops had already acquired great reputation by the defeat of colonel Bailly, by the capture of colonel Brathwait and all his army, and by several smaller exploits. It was now that our leader had occa-

sion for all the resources of his mind; and it has been in retreats that the greatest exhibitions of generalship have been shewn both in ancient and modern times. He had exact intelligence of the enemy's motions, and endeavoured to regain the coast, where, at Paniane, he had a strong post and his magazines. Tippoo marched with the most incredible celerity, and with a certainty of overpowering the small handful of British troops; and he came up with them when they were yet thirty-six miles from their post, and had three large rivers to cross. Our little army was now surrounded with multitudes of cavalry on every side, and, which ever way they turned their eyes, they saw their numerous enemies covering the country. They marched though this host with an inconsiderable loss of men, without any loss of artillery or baggage; and, having left them behind by a rapid march, regained the fort of Paniane. This the enemy attempted to force, but were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men; and Tippoo was soon after called away by the death of his father to a contest of greater importance. Though this campaign did not terminate in any permanent acquisition, yet it proved extremely useful, by giving respect to the British arms, and causing a diversion from the other coast, where

the enemy were ravaging our rich provinces in the Carnatic, hitherto the principal seat of the war. Colonel Humberstone was the first who carried the war into the enemy's country, and, by dividing their force, gave such a turn to affairs as produced the peace that was concluded in the end of the following year. It is also justly considered as a fine specimen of the most promising military genius; and had it been on a larger scale, could not have failed to immortalize the enterprize, courage, and skill of this young leader, who was at this time only eight and twenty. Soon after this, in the end of the year 1782, colonel Humberstone, and his detachment, were called to serve under a superior officer, general Matthews. During the operations of this campaign, that general gave such proofs of misconduct, of rapacity, and injustice, that colonel Macleod and colonel Humberstone carried complaints to the council at Bombay, and backed them

with such convincing evidence, that he was superseded in his command. It was in returning from this piece of duty, that this gallant young officer lost his life, by one of those deplorable and unforeseen fatalities against which human wisdom is never provided. He went from Bombay to the southern part of the coast by sea, for the greater expedition, and the small vessel which carried him fell in with a squadron of large ships of war belonging to the Mahrattahs. We had been at war with that barbarous people, but peace had been concluded, a circumstance known to our people, though not to the enemy. Resistance, however, was made with perhaps unwarrantable temerity. The small vessel was overpowered after a sharp engagement, in which the greater number on board were killed or wounded. Among the latter was colonel Humberstone, who died of his wounds soon after at Geriah, a sea-port belonging to the Mahrattahs.

L

LOGAN (GEORGE) was descended of the family of Logan of Logan in Ayrshire, and was born in 1678. He received his education in the university of Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of master of arts in 1696. Having directed his thoughts to the church, he was licensed as a probationer by the presbytery of Glasgow, about the year 1702. He was presented to the living of Lauder in 1707, and in 1719 translated to that of Sprouston, in the presbytery of Kelso. His fame as a preacher reaching Dunbar, he was invited thither in 1721, and in 1732 was admitted one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In this year he published a treatise "On the Right of electing Ministers." Mr. Logan appeared again before the public as a writer in 1737. The tumult in which captain Porteous lost his life at Edinburgh in 1736, appeared so atrocious to the parliament, that an act was passed in 1737 for bringing to justice his murderers; and this act was required to be read in all the churches on the first Sunday

in every month during a year. All the ministers did not think with Logan that the will of the legislature ought, on this occasion, to be obeyed. And he was carried, by the activity of his temper, into a contest on this subject with Dr. Webster; at that time also one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In 1740 Mr. Logan obtained the highest honour which the Scottish church confers upon its ministers. He was chosen moderator of the General Assembly, the proceedings of which, in that year, by the deposition of Ebenezer Erskine and other ministers, gave rise to the separatists from the established church known by the name of the Synod of Relief. Mr Logan now entered the field of historical controversy against Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, by the publication of "A Treatise on Government; shewing that the Right of the Kings of Scotland to the Crown was not strictly and absolutely hereditary." Edinburgh, 1747. To this he added, in 1747, "A Second Treatise on Government; shewing that the Right to the Crown

of Scotland was not hereditary, in the sense of the Jacobites." An answer was published to both these treatises by Mr. Ruddiman in 1747, in which he completely refutes the arguments of his antagonist. Mr. Logan, however, notwithstanding his inability to contend with Ruddiman, did not give up the contest. He published four other treatises on the same subject, written in a style equally unbecoming his character as a scholar or as a gentleman. To these Ruddiman made no reply; and they are now either disregarded or forgotten. Mr. Logan died at Edinburgh, on the 13th of October 1755.

LOVE (JOHN) was born at Dumbarton in July 1695. Having received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Dumbarton, he was removed to the university of Glasgow. Here having finished his studies, he returned to his native village, and became the usher of his old master, whom he afterwards succeeded in the grammar school. Mr. Love published, in 1733, a small tract in defence of the Latin grammar which had been published by the celebrated Ruddiman. Soon after this, he was carried before the judicatories of the church, upon a charge of brewing on a Sunday. Mr. Sydsert, the minister of Dum-

barton, was his accuser; but he, after a juridical trial, was obliged to make a public apology, for having maliciously calumniated innocence. In October 1735, Love was appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh one of the masters of the High school. In 1737 he published, in concert with Mr. Hunter, then one of the masters of Herriot's hospital, and afterwards professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, "*Buchanani Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica.*" The literature and the diligence of Love did not pass unnoticed. The duke of Buccleuch appointed him rector of the grammar school of Dalkeith, in October 1739. During the year 1740, he engaged in a controversy about the comparative merits of Buchanan and Johnston, with the notorious Lauder, who even then was suspected of scholastic forgery. The conquests which Love had made over Lauder and his other antagonist probably gave him a fondness for dispute, and he afterwards entered into an angry contest with Ruddiman about Buchanan's morals. The tracts published on both sides, do not now excite much interest. Mr. Love died at Dalkeith, after a lingering illness, on the 20th September 1750, in the 55th year of his age.

M

MAN (JAMES), was born at Whitewreath, in Elginshire. He made his first public appearance in life in the humble station of precentor or parish-clerk of Longbride, in the neighbourhood of Elgin. He removed from thence to the King's college Aberdeen, where he studied physics and metaphysics, and obtained the degree of master of arts in 1721. Soon after he left the college, and was appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Tough in Aberdeenshire. Mr. Man was at length licensed to preach; but was not fortunate enough to obtain a living. He, however, assisted superannuated ministers, although his talent for declamation was not such as always to give his audience satisfaction. In 1742 he received a permanent establishment, by being appointed master of the poor's hospital in Aberdeen. In 1753 Mr. Man published a "Censure and Examination of Mr. Thomas Ruddiman's philological Notes on the Works of the great Buchanan, more particularly on the History of Scotland." This censure was an-

swered by Ruddiman in 1754; in a publication intituled "Anticrisis, or a Discussion of the scurrilous and malicious Libel, published by one James Man of Aberdeen." While Mr. Man lived under the shelter of this hospital, he appears not to have been idle. He delighted to read local history, which supplied him with minute facts for his intended publications. He made collections for an edition of Dr. Arthur Johnston's poems; and the General Assembly of the Church encouraged him to write "The History of the Church of Scotland, a task which, though he never performed it, he seems to have been sufficiently qualified to execute by his learning and diligence. But these literary projects he was prevented from accomplishing by his death, which happened in October 1761. Some time before this he had sent his edition of Buchanan's History to the press, the last sheets of which were corrected by professor Gerard. Mr. Man had, by the parsimony of many years, saved about 155l. Sterling, of which he bequeathed 60l. to

MAN

his relations, and settled 95l. on the poor's hospital of which he had so long been the master, to be applied in giving apprenticeships with such boys as should be educated in that useful seminary. This legacy has

MAN

accumulated, by prudent management, to 200l. and now enables the directors of the hospital to pay ten shillings a-year to each boy, during his apprenticeship.

S

SAG

SAGE (JOHN), the friend and coadjutor of Ruddiman, was born in the parish of Criech, Fifeshire, in 1652. He received his education in the university of St. Andrews, and obtained the degree of master of arts about the year 1672. He now made letters his profession, and was appointed schoolmaster of Binyry in his native shire, and afterwards of Tippermoor in Perthshire. He obtained priest's orders in 1684. The revolution in 1688 obliged him to fly to Edinburgh for shelter. At this period he commenced a polemical writer. Mr. Sage preached at Edinburgh for some time, till, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance, he was obliged to retire. He found protection, however, in the house of sir William Bruce, sheriff of Kinross, and afterwards a safe retreat with the countess of Calender, who employed him to

SAG

instruct her family as chaplain and her sons as tutor. These occupations did not wholly engage his active mind; for he employed his pen in defending his order, or in exposing his oppressors. He afterwards accepted the invitation of sir John Stuart of Grandtully to reside in his family. On the 25th of January 1705, Mr. Sage was consecrated a bishop by Pater, son the archbishop of Glasgow, Rose, bishop of Edinburgh, and Douglas, bishop of Dunblane. His health declining in 1706, bishop Sage went on an excursion to Bath and London for his recovery. He returned to his native country in 1710, and soon after engaged in the publication of the works of Drummond of Hawthornden. But, before this undertaking could be completed, bishop Sage died at Edinburgh, June 7, 1711.

SIBBALD (Sir **ROBERT**), an eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquary, was a descendant of the Sibbalds of Balgonie, an ancient family in Fife. He received his education in philosophy and the languages at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards studied physic at Leyden, then the most celebrated medical school in Europe. He graduated there in 1661, and published his inaugural dissertation under the title of "*Disputatio Medica de Variis Tabis Speciebus.*" Soon afterwards he returned to his native country, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh; though for the benefit of study, he often retired from the bustle of the city to a rural retreat in the neighbourhood, where he cultivated, with much attention, many rare native and exotic plants. He did not, however, give to the world any of the fruits of his studies till the year 1683. But the reputation which he had already acquired, obtained for him the appointment of natural historian, geographer, and physician, to Charles II;

N n

and he had received the royal command to compose a general description of the whole kingdom, and a particular history of the different counties of Scotland. To this command the public are indebted for the "*History of Fife,*" the only part of the undertaking which sir Robert ever completed. In 1681, when the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was incorporated, he was one of the original Fellows. In 1684, he published his principal work, "*Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodrromus Historiæ Naturalis,*" &c. which was very favourably received by the learned, and by the public in general. From this time till 1712, scarce a year passed but he published some production of his pen. Many of these works exhibit deep antiquarian research, extensive observation, and judicious inquiry into the actual state of Scotland. An accurate list of his writings may be seen in an edition of the "*History of Fife,*" published at Cupar-Fife in 1803.

FINIS.

J. STARK, Printer, Netherbow, Edinburgh.



In the Press and Speedily will be Published,

THE
PICTURE
OF
EDINBURGH;

CONTAINING

A History of the City—General Description—Antiquities—An Account of the Political and Civil Establishment—Municipal Establishment—Banks—Literary Establishments, with the History, Progress and Present State of Literature and Printing—Religious Establishments—Charitable Institutions—Public Amusements—Progress and Present State of Manners—Public Markets, &c.—Miscellaneous Remarks—Population—History of LEITH—Description—Trade of Edinburgh and Leith—Population. With a Description of the Romantic Scenery and Remarkable objects in the Environs of the Scottish Metropolis.

BY J. STARK.

Illustrated with Correct Maps of the City, and nearly
Thirty elegant Engravings on Wood.

Here Wealth still swells the golden tide,
As busy Trade his labours plies;
There Architecture's noble pride
Bids elegance and splendour rise;
Here Justice from her native skies,
High wields her balance and her rod;
There Learning, with his eagle eyes,
Seeks Science in her coy abode.

BURNS.

Edinburgh.—Printed for Arch. Constable and Company:

